"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

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With SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are snow, followed by rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,199. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1897.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull.
Wheat, 92½; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7⅛.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution of sympathy for Greece in the Cretan affair. By a majority of six the Labor Commission bill was sent back to the calendar. A long discussion was had on the Indian Appropriation bill, the school question causing most of it. The House spent the day in Committee of the Whole on the General Deficiency bill, on which a final vote will be taken after three hours' debate Monday. The discussion covered a wide range of subjects. The President nominated James L. Wood for Judge of the District Court for Delaware. The House bill for limited liability for lost mail matter was reported favorably to the Senate. The Senate bill for representation at a monetary conference was favorably reported to the House.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Educational bill is approaching its critical period, the committee stage, in the British House of Commons. The committee investigating the Jameson raid on the Transvaal will resume its sittings on Tuesday. Senator Wolcott expresses himself well pleased with his reception in Europe. He will sail for New York next Wednesday.—Page 15.

Page 1.

The City of Binghamton suffered a sixty-thousand-dollar fire.

Several business houses were burned at Wilmington, N. C., and one person perished in the flames.

Three insurgent defeats are reported in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, the province which Gen. Weyler insists is "pacified."

No action was taken by the Senate yesterday on the arbitration treaty. It is believed that postponement of action till the next session is assured.

Prof. B. I. Wheeler of Cornell University lectured at the Hotel Savoy last night before Phi Beta Kappa Alumni on "Greece and the Eastern Question."

Every province in Crete has voted in favor of union with Greece, and the powers have been notified of this action. Quiet has been restored in Sitia, but disorder still prevails in Retimo.

George Roehl of Poughkeepsie confessed to perjury in trying to help James Van Tassell recover damages for alleged personal injuries. Van Tassell is under arrest.

Ex-Judge Chauncey Beasley of Trenton is reported to be dying of pneumonia, the disease to which his father succumbed on Friday.

The question how to do away with the sharp curve in the Metropolitan Traction Company's road at Fourteenth Street is interesting merchants and others in that neighborhood. Two new plans are suggested.

Page 2.

There were interesting papers and discussions at the State Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Poughkeepsie.

Gas explosions and flames in the office of The Chicago Chronicle injured several persons and greatly damaged the building.

The Fordham Club had its ninth annual dinner last night, and speeches were made by Postmaster Dayton, Andrew D. Parker, and others.

Owing to sharp competition and other unfavorable conditions which depress the market, the Reading Iron Company makes a reduction in wages.

Shooting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was in the revolver, class, and rapid-fire matches. Sergt. Roberts made a clean score in the class match.

J. Riley Van Sant was horsewhipped in a Chicago hotel by Wood Young for slighting the latter's sister, to whom he had been attentive.

Nine crews from Southampton and Amagansett ended an exciting three days' chase yesterday by capturing one of a small school of whales off Southampton.

Charles Mead, a young man of Falls Village, Conn., and Mrs. Chapin, wife of the village Postmaster, were found dead together, and the tragedy is shrouded in mystery.

The production of many Rhode Island textile mills, especially the woolen mills, will be increased this week. Several establishments that have been closed for some time will open to-morrow.

It was decided at a conference that, in the intercollegiate boat races, at Poughkeepsie, Cornell should row twice, the first time with Yale and Harvard, on June 24 or 25, and the second with Columbia and University of Pennsylvania, on July 2.

Page 3.

Thomas G. Shearman addressed the Massachusetts Single Tax League last night.

Peter B. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, announces his intention of founding a college for the higher education of poor children.

Giuseppe Futi, who is supposed to have murdered his wife near East Norwalk, was arrested in Mulberry Street, this city, yesterday. He is held for extradition.

Marksmen's badges were presented by Gen. Kirby at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory last night. Dress parade, review, and dancing followed the ceremonies.

The American subscribers to the Egyptian Exploration Fund are incensed because the English officers have appointed, without consulting them, a committee to guide the American affairs of the society.

It was rumored yesterday that Major Thomas C. Marshall, editor of The Conqueror, organ of the Salvation Army, had resigned from the army because he had been ordered to go back to England.

The fish and game protectors who have been in session in Albany for several days, adjourned yesterday after recommending a large number of changes in the fish and game laws of the State. They urged the purchase and preservation of the Adirondack forests.

David B. Ogden, as referee, has made a report in the case of Anita McCormick Blaine against her brother, Cyrus H. McCormick, and her uncle, E. M. Fowler, to set aside certain trust deeds under which they were trustees. The referee holds that the trusts be canceled.

It is announced that the White Star Line is to build a new passenger steamship which in length, which is to be 704 feet, will eclipse any other steamer ever built. Her gross tonnage will be 17,000, and she will be expected to make the run, under all circumstances, in six days.

Secretary Herbert and party left here for Washington on the special car, attached to Train 32 of the Atlantic Coast Line, at 5:20 P. M. to-day. Secretary Herbert, in an interview just before leaving, said that the work of Admiral Bunce's squadron of evolution had been most satisfactory.

Page 4.

The Court of Inquiry exonerated the officers and crew of the United States ship Brooklyn.

Ex-City Clerk Wilmarth of Gloversville was indicted yesterday for grand larceny and forgery, and ex-City Chamberlain Rodgers of Johnstown for appropriating city funds to his own use.

The question of consolidating the Oranges in New Jersey is again being agitated. A bill is now pending in the Legislature of the State, which, if passed, as the prospects are that it will be, will make the scheme perfectly feasible.

Page 5.

The last De Coverley dance of the series was given last night. There will be an extra one after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney gave a reception in honor of M. and Mme. Theobald Chartran yesterday, at which many of Mr. Champney's pictures were shown.

A large number of members of the Metropolitan Opera House troupe, including Mme. Calvé, Miss Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau, and others, started, on a special train, for Chicago.

Page 6.

It is proposed to supply Los Angeles, Cal., with electric power generated at a plant seventy-five miles from the city.

Page 8.

President Cleveland has commuted to four years the five years' term of imprisonment of John E. Bielby of New York.

New York and Waterbury firms are prosecuting Edward A. Rollins of Boston for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Citizens of Babylon will petition the proper authority to change the place of Militia State Encampment from Peekskill to Fire Island.

Park Board President McMillan urges the retention of the old Macomb's Dam Bridge for five years longer, for use as a railroad link for persons living beyond Harlem River.

Justice Pryor yesterday vacated an order of arrest which he himself had granted Friday in the case of Ferdinand May, accused of having committed frauds in Strasburg, Germany. This action was taken on purely legal grounds.

Residents in West Thirteenth Street complained to Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday of noises made in the Salvation Army Building, in West Fourteenth Street. The Magistrate promised that the noises should be lessened.

The legislative investigating committee's meeting yesterday was a barren one. Not one of the men subpoenaed as witnesses appeared, and Senator Lexow was absent. His absence gave rise to some speculation. The committee will meet again Tuesday.

Page 9.

The Polish Mission, in Washington Street, was barred from the privileges of Ellis Island as a result of an investigation into the case of Helena Osowska.

It was rumored yesterday that John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Public Works, has been forced to resign his office.

Opposition to the proposed charter for Greater New York has been increased during the week by renewed discussion of the instrument. More interviews on the subject are given.

Edward Moore, a patient at Bellevue Hospital, who had consented to be used as a subject for a lecture by Dr. A. A. Smith, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, after having been taken into the amphitheatre.

Gen. Horace Porter has charge of the inaugural headquarters at Washington, and is well pleased with the outlook, with the exception of New York's representation in the parade. A number of political clubs will march.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy told of the principal changes which would appear in the Government of the Greater New York, under the new charter. These he showed to consist of the Municipal Assembly, with its two houses; the Board of Public Improvements, with its six departments, and the system of borough boards.

Page 11.

"Hamlet" was the topic at yesterday's meeting of the Saturday morning conference upon comparative literature.

Page 12.

Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb only recently received the acknowledgment from the President-elect's private secretary of a golden vase sent to Mrs. McKinley by the Brooklyn Woman's Union Republican League, and tells a story of the trouble which it has caused in the organization.

Page 15.

In his cable letter to THE TIMES Harold Frederic reviews at length the political complications resulting from the Grecian invasion of Crete. He says the concert of the powers is now a myth, and that each nation is acting independently of the others. A political faction fight in Russia complicates the situation and makes the peace of Europe depend on Russia's decision as to whether she will invade Turkey. The whole situation is perilous, and may result in a general European war. England has decided on an aggressive policy in South Africa, and has sent there a High Commissioner who has made a wonderful record in his short career in politics. Mr. Frederic also gossips entertainingly about the collapse of the motor-car craze, the Wallace art collection, the possibility of a Washington centenary celebration in England, and other live matters.

Page 17.

At an auction sale of finely bred hogs at Edinburg, Ill., the record was broken in the matter of prices. One animal sold for $3,600.

Page 19.

Sir Charles Tupper favors retaliation by Canada if the United States adopts laws hostile to Canadian workingmen.

Page 20.

Eva Helene Roseland, wife of Harry Roseland, an artist, committed suicide in Brooklyn Friday night while temporarily insane.

A valuable manuscript, a memorial to the British Parliament by the Stamp-act Congress, now in the Lenox Library, may be one of the documents recently stolen from the Congressional Library.

The General Committee in regard to the Grant Monument exercises, on April 27, has been completed. Mayor Strong has appointed Cornelius N. Bliss Chairman of the Executive Committee and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge Grand Marshal of the parade.

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POUGHKEEPSIE PERJURY CASE.

Upon the Confession of George Roehl, James Van Tassell Is Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Upon the confession of George Roehl in police court to-day of a conspiracy to manufacture evidence in the damage suit of James Van Tassell of Haverstraw against Peter Adriance & Son of this city, District Attorney Wood determined to prosecute Van Tassell and caused his arrest upon a sworn complaint charging subornation of perjury.

Three men, Jacob Reick, George Roehl, and Van Tassell, were arrested and are in jail. Van Tassell demanded an examination, which was fixed for next Saturday. Van Tassell first sued the City of Poughkeepsie and next Adriance & Son to recover $25,000 damages for personal injuries received by falling into a sewer excavation on Upper Main Street. He was beaten in both cases.

Roehl on the trial swore that he saw two men pull another man (alleged to be Van Tassell) out of a trench on the night Van Tassell says he was injured. Roehl now says that he committed perjury as a part of a plot concocted by Jacob Reick, Van Tassell, and himself. He alleges that Van Tassell was to pay a couple of hundred dollars to him for swearing as he did, and that he never saw any such occurrence as he narrated on the stand.

Bail in Van Tassell's case was fixed at $10,000, but he was unable to secure it.

Bequests Under the John Berry Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The will of John Berry, filed with the Surrogate to-day, makes the following distribution of the estate, which has an aggregate value of $166,000:

To the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Vernon, $2,000; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of New York for the Mount Vernon Branch, $2,000; to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mount Vernon, $1,000, and to the Hamilton Masonic Lodge No. 434, $1,000 for its widows and orphans' fund. The residue goes to surviving relatives.

Florida, Nassau, and Key West.
Pennsylvania, Southern, F. C. & P., and Florida East Coast Line—the route of the New York and Florida Limited. Leaves New York daily except Sunday, 12:10 noon. Week Monday, 22 to 27, extra sleeping cars to accommodate heavy travel. Two other fast trains daily, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. The only Limited from New York giving daylight arrival in Florida. New York offices, 271 and 853 Broadway.—Adv.

FOURTEENTH STREET CURVE

Two New Plans to Straighten the Metropolitan Traction Company's Road.

ONE FROM MR. JOHN DANIELL.

He Proposes to Run Broadway Diagonally Through Union Square Park —An Architect's Plan Is to Cut Through the Block Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

The proposition to have the dangerous curve at Fourteenth Street on the Metropolitan Traction Company's line abolished is greatly interesting the business men in that neighborhood. Yesterday John Daniell, the dry goods merchant, called upon Mayor Strong and submitted a plan which, he said, would relieve the dangerous conditions created by the curve.

The plan proposes that Broadway be run through Union Square Park diagonally from Fourteenth to Seventeenth Street. This plan follows practically the line suggested by President Vreeland of the Broadway company for a tunnel under the park, except that Mr. Daniell proposes to run the cars on the surface instead of in a tunnel. Mr. Daniell's plan provides for walks on either side of the track, provided with benches at frequent intervals. It also proposes the prohibition of the use of the roadway running through the park as a public highway.

As a compensation to the public for depriving it of this portion of its park territory, Mr. Daniell suggests that the westerly confines of the park be extended, and that thus the park area be increased instead of diminished.

Mr. Daniell practically proposes to remodel Union Square Park. He told the Mayor that he had given the subject close study and that he was convinced that not only could the difficulty of the curve be done away with under his plan, but that at the same time the park could be made of greater public benefit. The winding walks could be replaced by straight paths that would render travel across the park by pedestrians more convenient.

The new plan has received the indorsement in many of its details of John Wanamaker, James McCreery, and other well-known merchants.

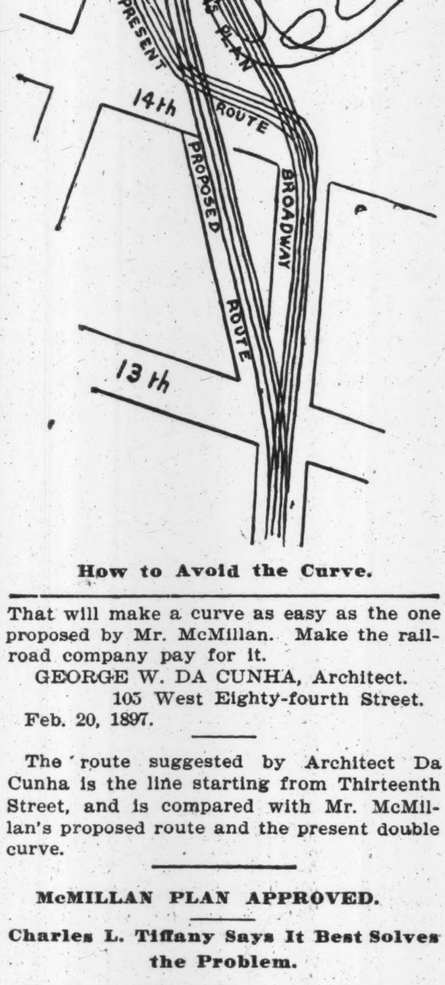
Mayor Strong was much interested in Mr. Daniell's suggestion, but said afterward that as between the two suggestions, he rather favored the plan of President McMillan of the Park Board, which provides for the use of a section of the westerly edge of the park by the tracks of the Broadway Company, but that he is not committed to any of the plans.

The Park Commissioners will probably discuss both plans at their next meeting.

Architect Da Cunha's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hands off the public parks! Cut through the block on the west side of Broadway, from Fourteenth to Thirteenth Street.



How to Avoid the Curve.

That will make a curve as easy as the one proposed by Mr. McMillan. Make the railroad company pay for it.

GEORGE W. DA CUNHA, Architect.
105 West Eighty-fourth Street.
Feb. 20, 1897.

The route suggested by Architect Da Cunha is the line starting from Thirteenth Street, and is compared with Mr. McMillan's proposed route and the present double curve.

McMILLAN PLAN APPROVED.

Charles L. Tiffany Says It Best Solves the Problem.

Charles L. Tiffany, President of Tiffany & Co., approves of the plan suggested by President McMillan of the Park Board for removing the sharp curve at Fourteenth Street by cutting off a small part of Union Square Park. Mr. Tiffany said yesterday that a great many accidents are caused by that part of the curve immediately in front of his store. He recalled among these the wrecking of a hearse and the cutting off of a man's feet, and said that the curve has long been a nightmare to everybody.

"The loss to the park," said he, "will be very small and almost inappreciable. It takes off a portion that is least frequented, and would not be missed. It is the only practical solution of the problem that I have seen suggested, and I hope that President McMillan's plan will be adopted and carried out at once. The tunneling of the square, that has been suggested by the Metropolitan Traction Company, would be a serious error; and the other plan of cutting through the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets would be entirely too expensive, and, besides, that recourse is not necessary. The plan of cutting off a small slice of the square and thus straightening the line, or reducing it to a slight curve, removes all difficulty at once."

Charles T. Cook, Treasurer of the firm, expressed the same views. He said that the change proposed would not injure any of the merchants on Union Square, as far as he could see. It would, on the contrary, give better facilities, because the cars could then stop just north of Fourteenth Street, instead of having to dash around the curve, as at present.

CHAUNCEY BEASLEY'S ILLNESS.

He Is in a Critical Condition, and Death Is Expected.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Ex-Judge Beasley, son of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of the New Jersey Supreme Court, who died yesterday morning of pneumonia, is not expected to live through the night.

He is suffering from the same complaint that carried off his father. He is not aware of the fact that his father is dead, and is in a delirious state.

BINGHAMTON'S LOSS BY FIRE.

Several Buildings on the North Side of the City Were Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Fire broke out in the city at 8:15 o'clock to-night, and for a time threatened to destroy a large section of the north side. The fire started in Charles F. Lee's planing mill, on Eldridge Street, and spread to the houses on the opposite side of the street and to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad sheds.

The mill, four dwellings, three freight cars, and two sheds were burned. The total loss is estimated at $60,000, well covered by insurance. A high wind aided the flames.

Mrs. Voegel, an invalid, in one of the houses, was badly frightened, and may die.

SPANISH VICTORIES IN CUBA.

All in Places Which Weyler Has Declared "Pacified."

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The usual reports of Government victories over the rebels were published to-day. According to these, Gen. Hernandez Velasco, Col. Recio, and Commander Luis Lazo of the Asturias and Alfonso Doce forces, defeated insurgent bands at Galalon, Luisa, and Dayaniguas, all of which places are in the Province of Pinar del Rio, which Captain General Weyler has officially declared to be "pacified."

The reports state that ten rebels were killed in the three engagements, among the dead being Capt. Navarrete, an ex-bandit. The troops destroyed four prefectures, a hospital, and sixty huts. Their losses were only two wounded, a commander and a Sergeant.

SPEED OF THE WILMINGTON.

Preliminary Trial of the Gunboat with Satisfactory Results.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 20.—The Wilmington, one of three gunboats constructed by the shipyard here for the United States Government, went out on her preliminary trial trip to-day, and exceeded her contract speed of thirteen knots an hour by one and three-quarter knots.

Her builders and the Government officials are confident that when she makes her official trip in Long Island Sound she will increase her speed of to-day at least a quarter of a knot, which will entitle the constructors to a premium of $40,000.

The Helena will make a preliminary trip Tuesday morning, and it is expected that she will exceed the contract speed.

NORFOLK ISLAND SEIZED.

New South Wales Has Appropriated It to Herself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The State Department has received a report from Consular Agent Robinson, at Norfolk Island, South Pacific, announcing that the famous Pitcairn community which for more than a hundred years had governed themselves by their own laws, has been finally abolished by sending the British warship Royalist to that out-of-the-way spot with a commission from the Governor of New South Wales on board, who proceeded to install a Magistrate and incorporate the island as a part of New South Wales with laws similar to those of that country.

The population of the island Dec. 31 was 869. There were 12 marriages, 11 deaths, and 19 births during the year.

NO CHANCE FOR ARBITRATION.

Enemies of the Treaty Have Secured Postponement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—No attempt was made by the Senate to-day to reach the arbitration treaty, either to discuss it, to vote on amendments, or to try a vote on approval or rejection.

The situation is unchanged, practically, since the treaty was submitted. It had not a chance of success then; it has not a ghost of a chance now.

Those who are opposed to it, in whole or for particular reasons, have managed by discussion of the original proposition and of the convenient amendments offered to it, to increase the opportunities for deferring action.

The motives for opposition have been repeatedly stated and remain unchanged. They are partly personal and partly political.

There can be no doubt that together they have effectively postponed international arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

NOTICE TO CHURCH BURGLARS.

Placard Posted on St. Paul's, in Chicago, by the Pastor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—In the main entrance of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Lasalle Avenue and Ohio Street, a large placard was posted to-day, bearing this announcement:

"Very Esteemed Burglars: There is nothing further to be secured here. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

"REV. R. A. JOHN."

The Rev. Mr. John put up the placard because he thought St. Paul's Church had contributed its share to burglars.

For the fourth time thieves entered the structure Thursday night, broke open the missionary boxes, rifled the strong box, and stole the huge altar Bible. This latter book was of great value, and was prized because it was presented to the church by a lifelong member, Mrs. C. J. Schmidt, now deceased.

The three previous burglaries at St. Paul's Church have all occurred during the pastorate of Mr. John. Each time articles of much value were taken. The congregation will demand better protection from the police.

Florida Fast Line.
Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Richmond and Charleston. "N. Y. & Fla. Special," 4:30 P. M. except Sunday, fastest to St. Augustine and all Florida points. Also short line without change to Aiken, S. C., and Georgia resorts. 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

WANT UNION WITH GREECE

Every Province of Crete Has Voted in Favor of Grecian Rule over the Island.

POWERS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED.

Quiet Has Been Restored in Sitia, but Disorder Still Prevails in Retimo, and More Warships Are Asked for There.

CANEA, Feb. 20.—The insurgents who are occupying the hills back of Canea sent a warning yesterday of their intention to attack the town from Akrotiri. To this notice Admiral Canevaro, commanding the combined fleets, sent a reply giving the insurgent leaders to understand that the foreign warships would intervene at the first sign of an attack on the part of the insurgents.

All of the provinces of Crete have voted in favor of union with Greece. This fact has been communicated to the various Consuls by the Greek representative.

A small force of British, Italian, and French marines are occupying the town of Sitia, on the eastern extremity of the island, where a few days ago 2,000 Moslems were massacred by Christians. Quiet has been restored in the town, and the presence of the foreign marines is regarded as assurance that no further disorder need be feared.

Hostages have been and are still being exchanged by the Christians and Moslems, and both sides show a readiness to accept European arbitration. In the town of Retimo, however, disorder still prevails, and the Moslems continue to pillage the houses of the Christians.

The various Consuls at Retimo have asked that more warships be sent there to restore and preserve order.

The Mussulmans at Retimo became greatly excited when they heard of the massacre of their co-religionists at Sitia, and to-day, fully armed, they made a sortie from the town and attacked the insurgents, who were gathered in force in the vicinity. The fighting was still proceeding this evening, without apparent advantage to either side. The Mussulmans, actuated by the spirit of revenge, are reported to be making a most determined effort to severely chastise the Christians; but the latter, by their superior knowledge of guerrilla warfare, are easily able to hold their own against the attacking forces.

It is well established now that the Greeks are masters of the island, except three of the towns.

A FLOTILLA FOR TURKISH WATERS.

The Warship Spezia and a Torpedo Fleet to Sail from Athens.

ATHENS, Feb. 20.—The Greek ironclad warship Spezia, accompanied by a torpedo flotilla, is about to start for Turkish waters.

The Spezia has been lying in the Piraeus awaiting orders for several days.

KING GEORGE IS DETERMINED.

He Says He Means to Annex Crete to the Greek Dominions.

ATHENS, Feb. 20.—The Asty says that King George, in an interview with a diplomat to-day, explained the attitude of himself and the Government on the Cretan question. His Majesty declared that he had decided to annex Crete to the Greek dominions, and had ordered the army of occupation not to abandon the island. The King requested the diplomat to communicate this decision to his colleagues in Athens.

LORD SALISBURY'S SCHEME.

Great Britain Is Said to Stand Alone for Autonomy.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The National Zeitung, in an article referring to the circular note sent to the Powers by Lord Salisbury favoring the granting of autonomy to Crete under the administration of a Prince of Greece, asserts that Great Britain stands alone in the matter. Italy, the paper says, adheres to the other powers and will act in accord with them.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the Greek Minister to Germany to-day and held a somewhat lengthy conversation with him regarding the attitude of Greece toward Crete and the powers. It is understood that the Greek Minister gave satisfactory assurances that there would be a cessation of the war movements on the part of Greece in Crete and on the Turkish frontier.

The semi-official North German Gazette publishes what is believed to be an inspired article on the Cretan question. It says that Germany is willing to negotiate with the other great powers concerning the future of Crete, but only on two conditions, the first of which is that the island must not be annexed to Greece, and the second that Greece's present action must be stopped before the negotiations begin.

RUSSIA WARNS KING OF GREECE.

The Czar Tells Him to Cease Preparations for War.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A news agency dispatch from Paris says: "The Russian agency here asserts that the Czar has sent an autograph letter to the King of Greece warning him to cease the Greek preparations for war."

The dispatch adds that the foreign diplomats in St. Petersburg are confident that in consequence of the accord of the powers all danger of war is over.

Dull on the London Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Stock Exchange market opened dull under the influence of the general Continental stagnation caused by the situation in the East. The selling offers were chiefly on German account. Shortly after the opening consols for money were ¼ lower than yesterday's closing, and consols for the account showed a decline of 3-16. American railroad stocks were quoted from parity with yesterday's closing prices, to ¼ lower, with the exception of Pennsylvania, which were ¼ higher. Consols for both money and the account closed ⅛ lower on the day. The closing prices of American railroad stocks showed a decline of ¼ in most cases. Pennsylvania maintained their advance and closed ¼ higher on the day.

GREECE AND EASTERN QUESTION.

Prof. Wheeler of Cornell Says Autonomy Is Crete's Only Hope.

At a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni last night at the Hotel Savoy Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University made an address on "Greece and the Eastern Question."

After reviewing the historical conditions of ancient Greece and their relation to the importance of the nation now, he said: "There would be at the present time no such a thing as the Eastern question were it not for the fact that the Occidental powers cannot get along among themselves. The Eastern question, as it now presents itself, and as it has been for many centuries, is merely a contest for the leadership of Occidentalism in its perennial fight against Orientalism. Turkey, the last fragment of the Mohammedan upheaval to linger on European soil, has for the time being been relegated to the background as the bone of contention, and all eyes are now directed toward Greece and Crete. The Greeks of to-day are not one whit less patriotic than were the Hellenes of old. To them Greece, with its barren hills and dreary wastes, is the one spot on earth worth cherishing, and they will brook no domination. When this latest Cretan situation arose, they, mindful of their own struggles for deliverance from the hands of the detested Turks, and still bearing in mind the dreadful Cretan rebellion of 1866 and 1868, resolved to lend a helping hand. Nothing can stop the tide of their enthusiasm, and help the Cretans they will.

Only Hope for Crete Is Autonomy.

"The only hope for Crete, however, is autonomy. Cretans are amply able to govern themselves if some one does not stand by and watch them do it. Still, this question of autonomy or annexation to Greece is liable to cause grave trouble. The European nations are arrant cowards, watching each other with bated breath, and none daring to strike the first blow. They are even afraid of Greece, that little land but half the size of New York State, and fear its increase in size even by a single pebble. There is still more than that in this present situation. Crete is midway between Gibraltar and Constantinople, and England would rather have it than Cyprus. Russia does not want it; it is beyond the range of country that the Great Bear has set his eyes upon, but still he will not permit England to have it. All through this imbroglio may be traced the fine hand of Russian diplomacy and trickery, as has been demonstrated in everything that has transpired on the Balkan peninsula.

Slav and Anglo-Saxon.

"The question, simmered down to its real meaning, is merely the question of supremacy between Slav and Anglo-Saxon; whether it be left to the Anglo-Saxon to administer the Occidental ideas of civilization or the Slav give his version of it.

"Both England and Russia stand alone in their might, Russia, with its introspective, shrewd policy domineering an expanse of country from China to France, which has virtually become a province of Russia in the guise of an ally, and England, with its rule of the seas. War alone can decide the supremacy, and sooner or later this will come. In the East the Slav has by far the best of the situation. With Russian guidance, Bulgaria has become the domineering country in the Balkans, and is gradually extending its power and influence to the very gates of Constantinople.

"This Cretan or Grecian question is merely a subterfuge for the pursuance of deeper aims, and a short time hence the hands will be shown that will reveal the true motives."

Prof. Wheeler concluded with an interesting account of his experiences while making a tour of Greece last year, and told of some telling examples of Greek patriotism.

ACT OF HEROISM IN NEWARK.

A Telephone Lineman Saves the Life of an Imperiled Driver.

NEWARK, Feb. 20.—Matthew Decker, a teamster in the employ of the Marshall Linen Thread Company, had a narrow escape from death this afternoon in front of the City Hall in full view of hundreds of persons.

That Decker was not killed or badly maimed is due alone to the heroism of Lineman Vann of the Newark Telephone Company, who captured Decker's runaway team while Decker was hanging to the tail of one of the horses, with his feet fast in the traces, and his head within a few inches of the pavement. The runaway was due to a collision with a trolley car. Both men escaped with slight bruises.

The Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 20.—There is a protest from the Liberals to the Government against the postponement of the meeting of Parliament for two weeks. The proclamation announcing the postponement has not, therefore, been issued. It, however, will likely be published in an extra of The Canada Gazette on Monday next. Meantime the Premier is in communication on the matter with Lord Aberdeen, who is at Nashville.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It has risen slightly on the New England coast and rapidly in the Missouri Valley and north of Dakota. An area of low pressure is central over Lake Superior, and the barometer is highest southeast of New England. It is decidedly warmer in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and it is colder over the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado. Rain has prevailed from the lake regions southward to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and snow is reported from the Middle Atlantic States, the northern portion of the lake region, to central Rocky Mountain stations. The weather was generally fair last night from Texas northward to Minnesota and the Dakotas. The indications are that rain or snow will prevail in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region, and showers are likely to continue in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The temperature will rise over the Atlantic coast States, and it will be colder in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	13	27	29
6 A. M.	11	27	28
9 A. M.	12	30	29
12 M.	15	35	37
4 P. M.	18	31	37
6 P. M.	16	32	36
9 P. M.	14	30	34
12 P. M.	13	31	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33⅛
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1896	14
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

HANNA WILL BE SELECTED

Significant Statements Made by the Paper Which Usually Voices Gov. Bushnell's Views.

HARMONY WILL BE SECURED.

Gov. Bradley Called to Canton to Discuss the Kentucky Situation—No Prospect of an Early Settlement of the Oregon Dead-lock.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Following Gov. Bushnell's visit here last evening The Daily Gazette, his newspaper organ, printes the following triple-leaded editorial article this evening, which is taken to mean that Hanna is the man who will be appointed Senator to succeed Sherman.

"Up to date, The Gazette has not participated to any great extent in the discussion regarding the vacancy likely to occur very shortly in the Senate through the acceptance by John Sherman of a portfolio in the Cabinet of President-elect McKinley, nor is it the purpose now to declare for either of the able gentlemen and Republican leaders mentioned in connection with the succession to our senior Senator.

"At the same time, while not claiming possession of 'inside' information in the premises, or to speak by authority, we feel at liberty to express an opinion that Gov. Bushnell's action, when he shall be called upon ta act, will be of a character to prove satisfactory to the mass of Republicans of Ohio, and to preserve not only, but to increase, the harmony prevailing within the ranks of the Republican Party in the State."

CHAOS IN OREGON.

No Apparent Progress Toward Electing a United States Senator.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 20.—The forty days set for the session of the Legislature expired yesterday, and both houses adjourned to Monday. They can keep up the session as long as they please at their own expense, however. Senator Mitchell has issued this circular letter to his friends.

"In view of the present status of the United States Senate and its complexion after the 4th of March, it is of the utmost importance that Oregon should at this time elect a Senator.

"The Republican Party is infinitely greater than any one man. Its interests are paramount to those of any individual. It is your duty to elect a Republican Senator if in your power; therefore, when you can see your way clear to choose a Republican Senator other than myself, you must not permit the fact of my nomination or of my candidacy to stand in the way. Do with me as you please and I will be content."

During the past week, it is understood, Mark Hanna, National Chairman, telegraphed to the President of the Senate that he will be held responsible if there is no Republican elected. Mitchell's friends assert that he has a telegram from Canton that he, being the caucus nominee and well known to the Republicans of the Senate, the members of the steering committee say his election will be satisfactory to them.

Mitchell declares that, if elected, he will support Administration measures.

The seventeen Populists in the House could organize that body if they chose, but it is pleasing to them to see the Republicans wrangling. The two Democrats of the House say they will come in whenever their votes will do any good. Thirty-one of the thirty-eight Republicans have qualified. The others are in the "combine" that stays out. Of the thirty-one, several fail to come to time. The opposition to Mitchell has centred on no candidate. Each side says it will fight it out.

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

Gov. Bradley Called to Canton for a Conference.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 20.—Gov. Bradley left for Canton this morning, in response to an invitation from the President-elect, who wants to hold a conference with him about the Senatorial contest, which is soon to come up before the Legislature.

MAJOR M'KINLEY IS BETTER.

His Health So Far Improved as to Admit of Some Work.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Major McKinley showed some signs of improvement this morning. He expected to put the finishing touches upon his inaugural address to-day. The address has been written for a week, but Major McKinley is a painstaking composer, and is revising his work with infinite care. There were no visitors at the house this morning.

Quarantine War at Rhinebeck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The placing of a diphtheria quarantine card on the residence of Archibald Ostrom of Rhinebeck on account of the illness of his son Raymond has caused the medical war to break out anew in that village. Dr. Leon Tice, the attending physician, says that the patient is not suffering from diphtheria, and Dr. Parker of this city, who has been called, agrees with him. Dr. Tice is under indictment for tearing down quarantine cards put up by the Health Officer on houses where it was alleged diphtheria existed.

Stole an Entire Drilling Rig.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Feb. 20.—On the West Virginia side of the Ohio River, two miles from East Liverpool, Ohio, last night, four men made away with the entire drilling rig of Harry Allison's oil well, valued at $300. Tools and everything except the derrick were carried away on three big wagons. The stolen property was taken to East Liverpool, but half a dozen search warrants failed to reveal it.

Arrested for an Old Crime.

RANSOMVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—United States Post Office Inspector Ryan and United States Marshal White of Lockport to-day arrested William Johnson, who escaped from custody five years ago. He was indicted for rifling the mails while serving as a letter carrier. He returned from Canada a year ago, and has been working on a farm ever since.

A Fortune for a Housekeeper.

WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 20.—George Harsh of Warren, who died supposedly intestate, left his entire estate, worth $50,000, to his housekeeper, Mrs. Messersmith. He was a widower and childless.

WOOLEN MILLS RESUMING

Production Will Be Increased in Many Rhode Island Works During the Present Week.

SEVERAL WILL START MONDAY.

And Many More Will Add New Machinery to That Already in Operation—Better Times Ahead for the Working People.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 20.—Reports from all parts of the State indicate that the production of many Rhode Island textile mills will be increased next week. Several mills that have been closed for some time will start Monday morning, and others will add to their machinery now in operation.

Very few mills have shut down to-night for any length of time. B. B. & R. Knight's cotton mills will continue the curtailment until the agreement drawn up by the New England Print Cloth Manufacturers expires. The fact that some of these mills in the Pawtucket Valley were running in full led to the belief that they had abandoned the agreement, but this is not so. Some 800,000 spindles out of 400,000 are being run on short time for three months.

The increase in production, however, is chiefly confined to the woolen mills, which are becoming active all over the State after a period of depression. The Wauregan Woolen Mills, employing 2,000 hands, will substitute a sixty-hour-per-week schedule for the present one of fifty hours, next week.

The Hoosup Mills have already started on full time, and some departments are running overtime.

The Sheffield Worsted Mills, in the town of Burrville, have posted a notice announcing a resumption of work next week. They have been closed for a long time.

Reports from Pascoag district and from Northeastern Connecticut show that the woolen mills, hardly without exception, have already started or are making preparations to resume operations. The Laurel Yarn Mill has started its worsted department, and the Harrisville, Glendale, Oakland, and White Mills are running on full time. The Stone Worsted Mill, Mapleville, and Lancoln Mills are running on part time, and will be running in full soon.

The Glenark Knitting Company of Woonsocket will start up on full time Monday. A large number of new orders have been received, and it is believed it will run in full for several months. It has been running four days a week for the last three months.

CHICAGO RAWHIDING CASE.

J. Riley Van Sant, a Prominent Young Man, Was Punished in a Fashionable Hotel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—As the result of a horsewhipping administered by an angry brother to a guest of the Chicago Beach Hotel, two arrests were made yesterday. The man who felt the lash swore out warrants for Dr. Charles E. Fisher, a guest of the hotel, and his friend, Wood Young. The latter administered the punishment to J. Riley Van Sant in the ladies' ordinary of the hotel, while the guests were at dinner Thursday night. The horsewhipping caused tremendous excitement among the guests.

J. Riley Van Sant is the Western agent of the National Publishing Company of Philadelphia. Wood Young is a traveling salesman. Dr. Fisher is the editor and publisher of The Medical Century, and lives at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Van Sant occupies a room on the same floor as Dr. Fisher.

Van Sant, it is said, up to a few weeks ago, paid attentions to a sister of Wood Young. Young has two sisters, both of whom are employed in the office of Dr. Fisher.

The horsewhipping of Van Sant is said to be a consequence of the latter slighting Miss Young. Van Sant denies the charge.

Mr. Van Sant was sitting in the ladies' ordinary about 6 o'clock when he saw Dr. Fisher at the door. The doctor turned away. A few moments later Van Sant turned half round. He had noticed some one walking along the aisle in which he was sitting, and he wanted to know who it was. As he turned, Wood Young drew a rawhide whip out of his sleeve and slashed it across his face. The lash raised a welt across the forehead of Van Sant. Again the whip descended over Van Sant's head, down the centre of his forehead. Young used the whip again, the lash making a mark on Van Sant's cheek.

The guests thought a madman had made the attack. Van Sant jumped up as soon as he recovered from the suddenness of the attack and sprang at his assailant. He caught Young by the throat and pinned him to the table, smashing crockery and glassware as he forced the man down. A guest dragged the two men apart and finally separated them before further mischief was done.

Young and Fisher were taken before Justice Prindiville, where they gave bonds for their appearance Feb. 26.

A BIG LABOR STRIKE FEARED.

Chicago in Danger of a Great Struggle Among Workmen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Paralysis of building operations for an indefinite period this Spring in Chicago and Cook County and an immense strike in the building trades, involving 50,000 men, are not improbable contingencies. Unless a disagreement is settled which sprang up last week between the masons and builders' association, and the Bricklayers' Union, members of both organizations believe Chicago will witness a greater labor conflict than that which was waged in the building trades for nine weeks of 1887.

That strike, which affected thousands of workmen in a dozen of the building trades, was the result of a quarrel between the Masons and Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union. The question of a general strike has been discussed at the two last meetings of the union. Some members advocated it.

If the 4,000 union bricklayers engage in a strike, it will force into idleness other building crafts. Plasterers, hodcarriers, lathers, carpenters, and the rest can do nothing while the bricklayers and stone masons refuse to work, and will not try under the present system.

INTENSE COLD IN COLORADO.

Cattle Frozen in Transit—Snowslides in the Mountains.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 20.—The snowstorm which has been raging in the mountains for several days has abated, and the blockaded railway trains are to-night coming in from six to twenty-four hours late.

Snowslides are reported from almost every part of the State. They have caused much damage to railway property. "Jack" Bell, the mail carrier between Ouray and Riverside, was caught in one and had a narrow escape. He was carried down the side of the mountain and thrown into the creek with thirty feet of snow over him. The running water melted a hole, through the bank, out of which Bell crawled badly injured.

Around Leadville the cold was so intense that a carload of thirty cattle being shipped East from Utah were frozen to death while crossing Tennessee Pass.

Run Over by a Bicycle.

Emma Theis, thirty years old, of 1,543 First Avenue, was run over at Third Street and Second Avenue, last night, by a bicycle ridden by Jacob Schwartz of 35 Second Avenue. She received a scalp wound and was taken home. Schwartz was arrested.

TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.

A Young Man of Falls Village and the Wife of the Postmaster Were Found Dead Together.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Feb. 20.—At 7 o'clock this morning Mrs. Chapin, the wife of Postmaster Walter C. Chapin, was found dead on the floor of the Chapin dining room. A few feet away was the body of Charles Mead, a man about twenty-five years of age, the son of the Rev. H. B. Mead, formerly a Congregational preacher here, but now of Scotland, a small town in Eastern Connecticut. Not far distant was a revolver, and several of the chambers were emptied.

Bullet wounds in the bodies of the dead couple told the story in part, but the mystery surrounding the circumstances leading up to the double crime is as yet unsolved.

Mr. Chapin for some time has been the Superintendent of the fish hatcheries in Sheffield, Mass., owned by Henry A. Bishop. His duties as superintendent have rendered it necessary for him to spend a large part of his time in Sheffield, and it was his custom to run to his home, in Falls Village, three or four times a week. Mr. Chapin was not at his home last night, and Mrs. Chapin was supposed to be spending the night alone in the house with her ten-year-old son, Joseph Chapin.

It was a little after 7 o'clock this morning when the boy arose and made his way to other parts of the house. Reaching the dining room door, he sought to open it, but found it blocked by a weight. The little fellow at length succeeded in forcing it open, to find lying against it on the floor the body of his mother. He did not wait to investigate further, but ran from the house to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. A message was sent to Coroner Higgins, at Winsted. The excitement had in no way subsided at 10:30 o'clock, when Chapin arrived and proceeded to his home, where he purposed to spend Sunday. He was prostrated by the news.

It is believed by many that the young man was killed by Mrs. Chapin, in defense of her honor, and that afterward the woman dispatched herself. The Coroner's examination showed that there were two bullet wounds in Mead's head, while there was but one in the forehead of Mrs. Chapin. The weapon with which the shooting was done was also nearer Mrs. Chapin's body than Mead's. The Coroner has ascertained that the revolver was the one usually kept by Mrs. Chapin in the Post Office or house during the frequent absence of her husband.

Mrs. Chapin was attired in her night dress, while the dead man was in his street clothes, his overcoat and hat, however, having been placed upon a chair. It is thought that the shooting occurred at about 2 o'clock in the morning, inasmuch as neither body was rigidly cold. Coroner Higgins has not completed his investigation, but it is believed that young Mead went to the house an undesired visitor, or that he broke in, and that Mrs. Chapin, in order to protect her good name, shot him down and subsequently killed herself.

PRINTING HOUSE DISASTER.

Gas Explosions and Flames Create Havoc and Injure Several Persons in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Seven explosions of natural gas at 7 o'clock this morning in the engine room of The Chicago Chronicle, at 184 and 186 Washington Street, badly shattered the basement and business office and injured ten persons, five of them seriously.

The pipes leading from the street sprung a leak and the explosions were caused by ignition from electric light wires.

John McMillan, the foreman of the pressroom, was the most seriously injured, and his recovery is doubtful. He was blown against the wall and badly burned. One arm was so badly crushed that it will probably have to be amputated. Larry Hardgrove, the engineer, was blown thirty feet and badly injured internally. John Stenger, a pressman, was seriously burned about the face.

John Wheeler, a driver for Case & Martin, who was standing in front of The Chronicle office, was blown half way across the street, and Charles Williams, who was standing on the sidewalk over the gas pipe, was blown as high as the second story of the building and was badly injured. Matthew Baines, a mailer, was severely burned.

A few minutes after the explosion flames leaped through the basement floors and consumed the business office and destroyed the Western Union Telegraph Company's branch office, adjoining. All the wires leading to the office, including those used by The United Associated Presses, were broken. The editorial rooms of The Chronicle were flooded by water and badly damaged by smoke.

The force of the shock from the explosion broke every plate-glass window in the building and tore up the sidewalk in front of the office. The wall separating the pressroom of The Chronicle from that of The Journal was blown down, and the water from the fire engines flooded the presses and damaged the large stock of paper.

Horatio Seymour, the publisher of The Chronicle, estimates the damage at $10,000. The presses were not damaged, he says, and the publication of the Sunday morning paper will not be interfered with.

STATE OF THE IRON TRADE

The Reading Company Announces a Reduction in Wages.

READING, Penn., Feb. 20.—The Reading Iron Company posted the following notice in the works to-day:

"The business situation compels a reduction in the cost of production. We regret that this involves a reduction in wages. In other localities this has already taken place. This company has delayed making similar reductions in the hope that a substantial improvement and better prices might reasonably be expected.

"Severe competition, greater uses of steel, (which can be made cheaper than iron,) and other market conditions have, however, caused prices to decline to such an extent that many articles we manufacture must now be sold below cost."

The readjustment will go into effect March 1. Inquiry at the main office elicited the fact that the reduction is general, but no figures could be learned. About 2,500 men are affected.

TARDY JUSTICE HERE.

A Georgia Prisoner Has Not Had the New Trial Which Was Granted.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—It has just come to light here that a negro named Major Lee, who has served fifteen years in the Georgia Penitentiary on conviction for murder, has never had a new trial, which was granted him by the Supreme Court on the ground that he is not guilty under the evidence that was submitted in the case. Solicitor General Osborne of the Eastern Judicial Circuit, who has just come into office, took Lee's case up and has insisted on its being disposed of.

Lee was charged with the murder of Elbert Lee, a white man, but there was nothing but circumstantial evidence. He was then a boy of fourteen years.

Charged with Swindling.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The police of this city are in quest of Ernest Hoesel, who deserted his wife in Rahway and swindled Mrs. Lena Hunold, proprietor of a saloon at 35 Ward Street. About five weeks ago Mrs. Hunold bought the saloon and later made the acquaintance of Hoesel, who made love to and promised to marry her. Mrs. Hunold claims she gave him $385 and her husband's gold watch during their short acquaintance, and last Wednesday he decamped leaving the widow penniless.

NEW YORK LIFE AS IT WAS.

When People Were Comely, Dressed Well, and Scarce Any Had Distorted Shapes—Fashion in the Old Days.

In the old-fashioned days when Manhattan was York Island, when the City Hall faced Broad Street Creek, when Broadway terminated at the hospital, just above Reade Street, and when Theodore Roosevelt's frugal ancestor, Isaac Roosevelt, was President of the Bank of New York and at the same time carried on a sugar refinery in his residence just across the way, in Queen Street, many things happened in this city which make queer and entertaining reading now.

An early historian has written that in 1756 New York was one of the most social places on the continent. "The men collect themselves into weekly evening clubs," he says, writing contemporaneously, "the ladies in Winter are frequently entertained, either at concerts of musick or assemblies, and they make a very good appearance. They are comely and dress well, and scarce any of them have distorted shapes. Tinctured with a Dutch education, they manage their families with becoming parsimony, good providence, and singular neatness. There is nothing they so generally neglect as reading, and indeed all the arts for the improvement of the mind. They are modest, temperate, and charitable; naturally sprightly, sensible, and good humored, and by the help of a more elevated education could possess all of the accomplishments desirable in the sex."

Following are the fashions for 1786 as announced in a New York journal of Feb. 16, in that year: "It is all the fashion among polite people to play cards on Sunday evening. Cork bustles are quite the ton, also for ladies to stoop much as they walk the streets. To visit at 7 o'clock is the fashion. Husbands should not be seen in company with their wives; it is very vulgar and unfashionable. It is the fashion for gentlemen to patch and perfume themselves before they are seen among ladies. It is the fashion for young ladies to invite young gentlemen to visit them. It is the fashion to leave the assemblies and concerts at 11 o'clock. It is the fashion for ladies to drink porter in the afternoon—tea is quite out of date among genteel people."

There were imported English servants in those days, and the following allusion to them appears in The New York News Notes: "It is highly diverting to observe the manoeuvres of our modern high life below stairs in the city. The air of importance and self-sufficiency, the forbidding shrug of the larboard shoulder, the clean-cut turn upon the heel, the significant whistle, with a gait betokening surprise, or an impetuous staring in the face, are now the rage of our houses of public rendezvous. An American must be possessed of head, nose, mouth, chin, body, and leg of just such dimensions; he must be dressed according to such a taylor's mode; he must possess the graces and have a good stock of impertinence, if he would avoid these disgusting receptions from the rabble of exotics that surround him."

Present-day wearers of big hats doubtless will be glad to know they have a precedent in one of the customs of their great-great-great-grandmothers. Here is a paragraph for their delectation: "A correspondent compliments the ladies for reducing the size of their headgear, so that they can enter a coach, sedan chair, or the door of a modern apartment, with a cap. Some time ago their heads were bigger than those of the inhabitants of Patagonia, whilst their bodies resembled those of Lilliput, but now their features are set off by a becoming headdress."

Help, both for domestic and business purposes, was a matter of barter and sale during the period of 1730-1786. On Jan. 4 in the latter year this announcement was published: "A few German Redemptionists are landed from the ship Union, Capt. Hazard, and are for sale on reasonable terms, one millwright, one weaver, one baker, several women suitable for house servants and maids, with some few boys and girls. The terms of sale and time of servitude may be known by applying to Murray, Mumford & Brown." Here is another advertisement: "For private sale, a negro wench, aged thirty, a compleat cook, understands all housework; with her daughter, aged fourteen years, used to housework; likewise, her two sons, one aged five, the other three years. The above slaves are sold for no fault. Apply to James Barclay, No. 14 Hanover Square." And on Feb. 12, 1786, was sold, agreeable to the will of Lewis Morris, deceased, at Morrisania, "all the family slaves, the most of them old, but they have been bred and raised in the family, and few, if any of them, have failed from their services to gain the esteem of those they have served."

Can any reader of the New York newspapers of the present day imagine such calm journalistic treatment of a fatal duel, as the following, which is taken from The Daily Advertiser, published in this city in 1786?

"April 24—We are informed of an unfortunate encounter that took place on Friday last about 6 o'clock P. M. behind the hospital, between Mr. Samuel Curson, merchant of this city, and Mr. Burling, a gentleman from Baltimore. They were accompanied by two of their friends (as seconds) Mr. Farquhar and Major Fairlie; the distance agreed upon was only four paces; Mr. C. requested his antagonist to fire first—this he did; and Mr. C. fell on the spot, having received a wound near the groin, which is pronounced mortal. Circumstances which led to this desperate decision, probably are reported erroneously, and exaggerated by the friends of either party, and in the relation are not material—the event is sufficiently distressing. It seems Mr. Burling, for some supposed injuries done his family by Mr. Curson, had pursued him to the West Indies, to London, and from thence back to the continent again, and lately arrived in this city, where he obtained that revenge which he had so indefatigably sought. On arriving at the destined spot they took their distance at 10 paces, when Mr. B. desired Mr. C. to fire, but he declined, saying he had 'done him no injury, and he did not wish to shed his blood.' After some altercation between the parties, Mr. B. fired and lodged the contents of his pistol in his antagonist's groin, which is pronounced mortal."

Punishment for crime was prompt and severe in New York a hundred and more years ago. It is related that at a session of the Supreme Court, in 1784, William Wright, for highway robbery, was sentenced to be executed; William Broke, convicted of grand larceny, was publicly branded; Mary Roe, John Smith, and Thomas Roebuck, for petit larceny, were sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping post. News paragraphs like the following were quite common in those days: "Last week a notorious gambler and cheat was sentenced to hard labor. The above gentleman is at present chained with a negro to a wheelbarrow, and usefully employed at the public works in this city."

FIRE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Destruction of Several Business Places, and One Life Was Lost.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 20.—Late last night fire broke out in the clothing store of B. Marks on Front Street, near Grace. From Marks's store the fire spread rapidly, and soon the whole northern portion of the block was enveloped in flames. The fire communicated to the hardware store of Breckenridge & Berry, a vacant store adjoining, and then the barber's shop of Josh H. Lucas, colored, next to the restaurant of C. D. Jacobs, and the grocery of Sternberger Brothers. It then swept around to the corner of Grace and Front Streets, and soon wrapped W. D. Moore's newsstand, F. A. Newberry's grocery store, and Mrs. M. C. Williamson's dance hall in flames. It also communicated to the offices of the Seaboard Air Line. The fire was overcome at 3 A. M., with a total loss of $20,000 to $25,000, divided among ten or twelve individuals and firms. The losses are well covered by insurance. George Cox, a sewing machine agent, perished. He assisted his wife and two children in making their escape from the flames, but for some unknown reason he returned to his room, where he was overcome by smoke.

The War of Biscuit Prices.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—The war of prices between the New York and American Biscuit Manufacturing Companies reached this city to-day, when a representative of the New York company arrived from Chicago and offered wholesale dealers a 40 per cent. reduction below former prices, with a 10 per cent. discount. Several dealers and wholesale grocers ordered in carload lots. The American company, in which this city has most interest, has not yet met the cut, but is expected to do so Monday.

BIG KANSAS BOND SWINDLE

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Secured by Men Who Organized the County of Comanche.

NOW THE STATE MUST PAY UP.

The County Cannot Get Funds, and Asks for Relief—Manner in Which the Fraud Was Perpetrated by a Few Men.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 20.—A remarkable example of the wholesale swindling carried on in Kansas in the early days is recalled by a bill introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives to provide for the payment by the State of $100,000 of Comanche County bonds.

Comanche County was organized in 1873, but the organization was fraudulent in every way. The total population of that section of the State at the time did not exceed thirty people, and these were all cattlemen or herders. Half a dozen men arranged the scheme of organizing a county.

They held a meeting and elected themselves to fill the county offices, choosing among other officials a census enumerator. This enumerator played an important part in what followed. They held a meeting and instructed the census enumerator to arrange a census list containing about 700 names of persons supposed to be residents of the new county, which he did, and they gave the list all possible publicity.

The next proceeding was to elect a member of the Legislature, and even in this move they were successful. The certificate forwarded to the Secretary of State showed that the successful nominee had received 200 votes.

When this representative, with a constituency of perhaps twenty-five, appeared at the capital, his right to sit in the House was contested. A committee was appointed to pass upon his claim, and in some way he succeeded in obtaining a favorable report. He occupied the seat for the term and participated in the proceedings of the law-making body.

Once the county had been thoroughly organized the half dozen men who had conducted the affair declared an issue of county bonds and floated $100,000 worth at 95 cents on the dollar. This feat accomplished, they appropriated the cash and got out of the country.

A reorganization of the county was necessary, and the new crowd naturally declined to assume the indebtedness. Except a few dugouts, there was nothing to show for the money, and the settlers objected to paying debts incurred in enriching speculators.

Eventually the matter reached the State Supreme Court, and the bonds were declared legal. In the Federal Supreme Court a similar decision was returned, but the recommendation was made that the State assume payment. The money must be paid, but Comanche County is totally unable to secure the necessary funds. Unpaid interest has swollen the amount to $135,000, and that amount is asked of the State.

The whereabouts of the men who perpetrated this gigantic fraud are not known, but there is a story to the effect that some of them are living in Eastern cities under assumed names, posing as "retired stock men."

WOMAN BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Probably the Leader of a Gang of Men in Brooklyn.

The police of the Adams Street Police Station, in Brooklyn, believe they have solved the mystery of the numerous burglaries that for the past five or six months have baffled the skill of their detectives. At 4 o'clock Friday morning George Kleist was aroused by the breaking of a pane of glass in his saloon, at 156 Myrtle Avenue. He ran to the street in time to see a woman disappearing around the corner of Jay Street. He followed her until he met a policeman, and caused her arrest.

When she was searched at the Flushing Avenue Station, a razor was found concealed in her stocking. She refused to give her address or any account of herself, except to give her name as Nellie Goff, and her age as nineteen years. She was well dressed, and decidedly good looking.

Her silence puzzled the police, and they decided to have her discharged and to watch her. A charge of vagrancy was made against her, but Justice Tighe refused to hold her. When she left the court, Detectives Brady and McCormack shadowed her. They saw her speak to Thomas Baldwin and arrested him on suspicion as soon as she left his company. Then they followed her to 231 Pacific Street, where she opened the door with a latchkey. Convinced that they had found her residence, they put a watch on the house.

The first person they saw leaving it was the woman's husband, Michael Goff, twenty-two years old, a graduate from the Elmira Reformatory, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery as a sneak thief. He was arrested and searched, and some coins stolen three days previously from Frank Nugges of 83 Smith Street, were found on him.

Satisfied that they were on the right track, the police raided the house and rearrested Mrs. Goff. They found more than a wagonload of plunder they recognized as having been stolen. While they were looking through the premises, Henry W. Goff, brother of Michael Goff, called, and was promptly put under arrest. He gave his address as 925 Kent Avenue, and there the police found a lot more stolen goods.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 20.—The pottery works of Glass Brothers & Co., at Pottersburg, near this city, were burned this morning. Loss, $40,000; insured.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Campbell's big six-chamber icehouse, containing 6,000 tons of ice, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $50,000; no insurance.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 20.—Fire in James Fadden's wholesale liquor house damaged stock and building to the amount of $30,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 20.—The Black Diamond breaker, operated by the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, located at the east end of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will reach $80,000. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The four lower floors of the six-story building at 18-20 North Canal Street, occupied by C. Schette, manufacturer of window shades and fixtures, were damaged by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The loss on the building is $20,000, and on stock and machinery $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Fire that raged from 11 o'clock last night until 4 this morning totally destroyed Lake Shore Elevator A, on the river front, in which was stored 150,000 bushels of corn. Seven loaded cars standing on the Lake Shore tracks were also consumed. The elevator was the property of Paddock, Hodge & Co. Reynolds Brothers owned the grain. The loss is estimated at $275,000; insured.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—A disastrous fire occurred at the farm of ex-Freeholder John Roche at Trenton Junction today. The large barn, feed mill, and three other buildings belonging to the farmer Freeholder were destroyed, together with their contents, consisting of twenty-eight cows, three mules, three horses, and a large quantity of machinery. The loss is estimated at $10,000, which is mostly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Five years ago the buildings on the farm were destroyed by fire.

No Breakfast Table complete without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where my 41 Teas are used. I HAVE ONLY ONE STORE. It is my constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of my goods, the large assortment I keep, and the prices at which I sell them. Send for a price list.

Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to
CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 VESEY ST.

Scrofula Swellings

On Our Boy's Neck Grew Larger and Larger

Until we became alarmed. In May we purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the child began taking it. Soon we could see an improvement. In July the swelling broke. We gave our son Hood's Sarsaparilla until the sore was entirely healed and the scrofula wholly driven from his system. He is now permanently cured." W. C. KREAMER, Milesburg, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PRINCETON CLASS RIVALRY.

Freshmen Paint Numerals on a Water Tower and Trouble Ensues.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The undergraduates of Princeton University are very much stirred up over the painting of the old water tower west of the village.

After repeated failures in their attempts to paint the tower, on Thursday morning the freshmen stole a march on the sophomores and daubed a huge "'00" in orange paint on the tower. The feat was accomplished while the rest of the college was in chapel. A big African had been left on guard by the sophomores. The African deserted his post, and a watchful band of freshmen gained possession of the tower in short order. Placing a trusty band at the foot of the ladder and several guards at intervals in the ascent, one of their number was suspended over the edge from the top, and, before a sufficient number of sophomores had arrived to form an effective attack to dislodge the men of 1900, their class numerals were planted high and dry upon the tower. The sophomores had nothing to do but swallow their chagrin and endeavor to blot out the work of the freshmen with a new coat of paint. This they have attempted twice, but the bright orange still shines through the new paint. Every effort will be made to cover up the numerals of 1900 before Washington's Birthday, for then the rivalry between the two classes reaches its climax, and thereafter hostilities cease.

Meantime the Faculty is taking a hand in the case. Heretofore the university authorities have passed the tower painting over as a matter of class rivalry too petty to be taken notice of. This year, however, they have decided that the matter has gone too far. A large number of the freshmen were summoned before them and examined, and several of them were suspended. This unexpected action of the authorities has stirred up the students.

The Water Company has come forward with a claim for $150 damages, which it threatens to collect from the freshman class. This claim the freshmen say they will never submit to. The Water Company is likely to take legal action.

BISHOP TURNER WENT HUNGRY.

Southern Railroads Provide No Lunches for Negroes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Church complains to the State Railroad Commission that the railroads of the State do not furnish eating accommodations for negroes.

The Bishop was traveling on one of the roads recently, and when the train stopped at an eating house the proprietor would not serve him. The Bishop had no luncheon, and had to go hungry.

He asks the commission to compel the roads to provide for negroes at their eating houses.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago is at the Astor.

—Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point is at the Everett.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Senator Le Grand C. Tibbits of Troy and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—G. P. Clarkson of Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Burtis of Rochester, and O. F. Wendell of Albany are at the Imperial.

—H. K. Porter of Pittsburg, T. T. Munger of New Haven, and R. Ortmann of Chicago are at the Buckingham.

—John F. Donovan of St. Louis, C. P. Ryan of Syracuse, Brewster P. Kinney of Cleveland, and F. H. Church of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Samuel Appleton and W. A. Duley of Boston, W. B. Wheeler of Chicago, L. J. Lowman of Cincinnati, and W. H. Stone of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

—Baron Carl Merck of London, Lieut. Col. Strathy of Montreal, Moorfield Storey of Boston, and George Bleistein and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—L. E. Rodman of Chicago, J. B. Rhines of Boston, and Foster Black and E. A. Beecher of New Haven are at the Park Avenue.

—George J. Baldwin of Savannah, J. T. Smith of Chicago, W. P. Riggs of Baltimore, and Samuel Bloom of Pittsburg are at the Hoffman.

—S. P. Mandell of Boston, R. R. Soper of Elmira, Thomas C. Purdy of St. Louis, and F. W. Lawrence of Boston are at the Holland.

—Mrs. C. P. Denokle, the Misses Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. King of Philadelphia, Penn.; William G. Low, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss N. M. Miel, Miss M. H. Howe, and Samuel Chew of Philadelphia, Penn.; J. R. Collins of Larchmont, N. Y., and Mrs. S. H. Collins are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn; E. S. Shenehon, notions; Gilsey House.

—Forester, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Forester, clothing; Windsor Hotel.

—George, Woolf, Son & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. George, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

—Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods and umbrellas, 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robertson, dry goods; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

—Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, hosiery, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

—Sanders, Morris & Cook, Mayfield, Ky.; R. F. Sanders, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. K. Waterhouse, dress goods, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Waddel, J. F., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; F. J. Waddel, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Williams, Hood & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Williams, dry goods and notions, 667 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

SINCE THE WAR.

100,384 Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384. Prepared by Muller, 74 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, Gouty, Sciatic, Inflammatory, etc. Pleasant to take. 75c. Bot. Druggists. Book free.

CORNELL MUST ROW TWICE

First with Yale and Harvard and Next with Columbia and Pennsylvania.

BOTH RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE

The First Contest to Take Place on June 24 or 25, and the Second on July 2—Arrangements Made at a Conference Held Yesterday.

There will be no race for five college crews at Poughkeepsie this Summer, but, instead, two contests for three crews; the first, in which Harvard, Yale, and Cornell will compete, on either June 24 or June 25; the second, for Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, on July 2.

The arrangements as to the character and dates of the races were made yesterday noon, in a conference held at the Reform Club, by representatives of Cornell, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania.

After Harvard and Yale had agreed to row with Cornell in a triangular race, the only unknown quantity was the attitude of Cornell. At a meeting of the Cornell Athletic Association Wednesday, Cornell agreed to the conditions of the race, making a request, however, that Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania should be admitted, because of Cornell's obligation to meet those colleges. Compliance with this request, however, the Athletic Committee of Harvard found impracticable.

At the conference yesterday, where Prof. Benjamin Wheeler represented Cornell, T. Reath represented the University of Pennsylvania, and S. Bangs represented Columbia, Capt. Goodrich of Harvard presented the decision of his college. It was, therefore, determined that Cornell would have to row two races. The date of the first was set for June 24 or 25, as Harvard should decide. It was stipulated that the decision should be immediate. The freshman race was set for June 23. The second race, for Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, was set for July 2, and the freshman contest for June 30. All these races are to be held at Poughkeepsie.

S. Bangs of Columbia was chosen Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN

Revolver, Class, and Rapid Fire Matches Shot Last Night.

The shooting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was the revolver match, class match, and rapid-fire match. The revolver match is open to all commissioned officers of the regiment and to the non-commissioned staff. Five shots are fired, each at ten yards, "deliberate."

In the rapid-fire match there is a time limit, one minute standing and one minute prone, time counting from word to fire.

In the class match Sergt. Roberts made a clean score of 70, the third time it has been done in the Seventh range this Winter. The winning scores:

Revolver Match.

Name.	Company.	Total.
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	N. C. S.	24
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan	Staff	24
Sergt. H. Grosbeck	N. C. S.	23

Class Match.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	35	35	70
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C	34	34	68
Corp. C. Drake, Co. F	34	33	67
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	33	33	66
Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Co. H	33	32	65

RAPID FIRE.

Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B	38	50	88
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	40	45	85
Corp. C. Drake, Co. F	39	44	83

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED.

Sergt. W. F. Smith, Co. C	31	34	65
Sergt. J. M. Moe	33	33	66
Private L. Pinder, Co. D	32	34	66
Sergt. L. Sands, Co. B	31	34	65
Private J. M. Emley, Co. G	31	34	65

Harvard's 'Varsity Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 20.—The members of Harvard's 'Varsity crew have been given a three days' vacation, as several of them are somewhat out of condition. Capt. Goodrich, Holister, Sprague, Boardman, Moulton, and Bull are the guests of Coach Storrow, at his residence in the White Mountains. The others are at their homes, or visiting neighboring cities. The crew will resume work next Tuesday afternoon.

A Yacht Race in France.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 20.—Steady rain, a thick fog, and a light westerly wind prevailed to-day when the large rater yachts Ailsa and Britannia and three twenty-raters started to race three times around an eight-mile triangular course. The boats started at 11 o'clock, and the race was won by the Britannia, which beat the Ailsa by four minutes.

St. Nicholas Hockey Players Win.

The St. Nicholas and Montclair Athletic Skating Clubs played a match game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last evening. The score was 6 to 2, in favor of the St. Nicholas Club. Gus Hornfeck of the Montclair Club was struck with a hockey stick and knocked senseless. He received a scalp wound, not in any way serious.

Harvard, Yale, and Cornell Only.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Harvard has officially decided not to admit the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia crews in the race between Harvard, Yale, and Cornell, at Poughkeepsie, this year. It was voted last evening that it was impossible to admit them, owing to Harvard's agreement with Yale.

Will Practice at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20.—President Andrew Freedman and Manager William Joyce of the New York Baseball Club were here to-day, and selected the grounds for the Spring practice of the club. The club has always practiced in the South.

FORDHAM CLUB DINES.

Postmaster Dayton, Police Commissioner Parker, and Others Spoke.

The Fordham Club held its ninth annual dinner, in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, last night, at its clubhouse, on Morris Avenue and High Bridge Road. The dining room was handsomely decorated with the National colors, and about 150 guests were present.

Postmaster Dayton responded to the toast of "The Day We Celebrate," Prof. A. H. Dundon to "Poetic and Literary Westchester," Hosea B. Perkins to "Woman," William B. Ellison to "Our Country's Future," and Police Commissioner Parker to "The Fordham Club."

President McMillan of the Park Board, who is also the President of the club, made an address of welcome.

Postmaster Dayton said: "We have met in honor of the birthday of the greatest and grandest citizen of any country. If there is to be any future for this Nation such associations as this must keep sacred such days as that for which the club has met. The rights of property and the rights of the citizen to gain his own under the law must be respected. Be it under the Republican or Democratic platform, the citizen will see that he gets these two rights."

President McMillan, in introducing Police Commissioner Parker, said that the Commissioner was a born fighter, and, not having President Roosevelt to fight, he would "take a crack at McMillan." Mr. Parker's address was witty, several thrusts being directed against President McMillan.

Among those present were Commissioner Louis Haffen, Chancellor MacCracken, Judge Hall, the Rev. Dr. Hodson, the Rev. Dr. J. J. McMahon, the Rev. Dr. Holt, Capt. Collins of the Park police, Police Captains Price and Foley, Capt. Eagan of the Park police, John B. O'Donnell, John D. Crimmins, ex-Dock Commissioner Phelan, ex-Alderman August Moabus, William J. McCraig, and George R. Hamilton.

WHALING OFF SOUTHAMPTON.

Three Days Chase of a Small School Ends Successfully.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 20.—The efforts of the old whalemen were rewarded to-day. Thursday's fruitless chase of a bull whale, that sported with them from dawn to dusk, had almost worn them out. Yesterday they had equally bad luck with a cow whale and her big calf, but at nightfall the latter were still off shore, as if loath to leave such good feeding grounds. They were there again this morning, rolling over and over, enjoying the warmth of the sun. The whaling whistles were blown, and in a very short time three crews from this place and six from Amagansett put out in pursuit. An agreement had been entered into by all the crews to equally divide the proceeds should they be successful in the chase.

The boats circled one of the monsters and got close enough, and with a well-directed blow Capt. Joshua Edwards of one of the Amagansett boats drove his harpoon deep into the back of the whale. When the whale was hit it sounded. Then the rope attached to the harpoon began to pay out. The other boats withdrew so as not to interfere with the crew that was fast. The course of the whale for some distance could easily be followed owing to the blood on the surface. The crew was following, ready to drive the second harpoon if necessary, when it again made its appearance. Meanwhile the other crews directed their efforts toward capturing the two other whales. They followed them until nightfall and then gave up the chase. The news that a whale had been caught spread all along the shore, and soon there was a big crowd on hand waiting until the crews should arrive with the captive.

STATE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Interesting Papers and Discussions at the Poughkeepsie Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The second day's session of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened at the First Reformed Church this morning in the presence of about 400 delegates. The organization was completed this morning, and President F. M. Olyphant of New York called the convention to order and appointed the following committees:

Business Committee—E. W. Booth of Albany and E. F. Perry of Nyack; Devotional Committee—W. H. Coonrod of Port Jervis, E. D. Gildersleeve of Poughkeepsie, and E. F. Wheeler of Sing Sing; Committee on Resolutions—Judge J. S. Potter of Whitehall, R. L. Purdy of New York, and J. W. Schaedle of Brooklyn.

A very able paper on the subject "For Reaching Men" was prepared by C. B. Mitchell of Albany, and read by Edwin W. Booth. He stated that the Secretary is usually the determining factor in the religious life and work of any association. The members look to him for the standard of Christian character and activity.

Clayton S. Cooper of New York was greeted with applause as he was introduced to the convention. He read a paper on "Training Classes" and "Mid-Week Devotional Meetings." The paper brought out a lengthy discussion, which was followed by an interesting Bible study, "The Shadow and the Substance," conducted by James McConaughy of the Mount Hermon School.

The principal speakers at the afternoon session were E. A. Groesbeck of Albany, Wainwright Parish of New York, and A. S. Hill of the same city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—11:30 P. M.—156 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; factory building; damage trifling.

—12:10 A. M.—Ash scow of the Street Cleaning Department, foot of West Thirtieth Street; damage, $100.

—12:40 A. M.—452 Grand Street; John Stebling; damage, $5.

—9:50 A. M.—323 Pleasant Avenue; John Hines; damage, $10.

—3 P. M.—319 East Fifty-fourth Street; chimney; no damage.

—5:20 P. M.—402 West Fifty-sixth Street; Thomas J. Vero; grocery; damage, $1,700.

—5:55 P. M.—264 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mary Bowdon; tenement; damage, $10.

—7:30 P. M.—61 East Fifty-ninth Street; Tavern Club; no damage.

—8:45 P. M.—264 West Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. Baldwin; tenement; damage, $5.

—9:20 P. M.—221 East Sixtieth Street; dwelling of Fred Kahn; damage, $15.

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

TO-MORROW, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, STORE WILL BE OPEN UNTIL ONE P. M.

125th St. & 3d Ave.
DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

OFFERING AT RETAIL
THE REPRESENTATIVE LINE
OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH WALL PAPERS
at direct import rates;
MESSRS. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.
(Agents for the most advanced foreign makers)
Cordially invite personal inspection of
THEIR SPRING WALL PAPERS
For Town and Country Houses;
Prices commence at
Ten Cents a Piece for well designed
and correctly colored new Patterns.

42D ST. W., AT 5TH AVE. Wall Papers and "Liberty" Fabrics (Parcels $5.00 and over), Carriage Free to all Parts of the States.

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Gluten Soap. Patented Office Registry, 1878. Healing, Soothing, Beautifying, Antiseptic.
We believe it to be the BEST SOAP IN THE WORLD for all personal uses.
Health Food Co., 61 5th Av.,
and all Druggists.

99 A great big, handsome, Solid Oak Arm Chair, only 99c. $2.50 everywhere else. PECKHAM FURNITURE CO., LTD., 156 West 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. High grades, low prices.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

THE LONGEST STEAMER YET

The Big Passenger Boat Planned by the White Star Line to be 704 Feet Long.

OCEANIC TO BE HER NAME.

A Steamer Which Will Be Expected to Make the Transatlantic Run, Under All Circumstances, in Six Days—Comparison with Other Vessels.

An important step in the evolution of the steamship is marked by the announcement that the White Star Line has contracted for a twin-screw passenger steamer to eclipse in size, or at least in length, any vessel ever built. The order, which has been placed with the firm of Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Ireland, calls for a vessel 704 feet long, of 17,000 gross tons, and capable of making the transatlantic run, blow high, blow low, in six days. Further than this the details of the plans for the big craft are not yet made known.

The Great Eastern, the largest vessel heretofore built, measured 679½ feet on the water line and 691 feet over all, with a beam of 83 feet and a depth of 48 feet. Her displacement was 32,160 tons, and registered tonnage 18,915. Next in size to the Great Eastern, which was broken up for old iron on the banks of the Mersey in 1890, the largest vessels ever built are the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line. They are 620 feet long, 65 feet beam, and 37 feet deep, measuring 12,950 gross tons.

The Hamburg-American Line's new boat, the Pennsylvania, which recently arrived here, and is the largest freight carrier afloat, measures 585 feet in length, 62 feet beam, and 42 feet depth. Her displacement is 23,000 tons, and her gross registered tonnage 14,000.

The White Star Line's principal steamers at present are the Majestic and Teutonic, which are 582 feet long, 57 feet 8 inches beam, and 39 feet 4 inches depth, with a gross tonnage of 10,000, and a net tonnage or measured cargo space of 4,270 tons. The Georgic, which is the company's largest freight vessel, is 560 feet long, 60 feet beam, 36 feet depth, and 10,150 gross tonnage, the net tonnage being 6,570.

These figures are sufficient for comparison with the familiar craft of the ocean ferry.

If the beam of the new vessel is one-tenth her length, the approximate proportion now generally observed, she will have a width of about 70 feet. Whatever her depth, she will presumably be constructed conformably to the restrictions on draft imposed by the channels of this harbor. The mean depth of the channel at Sandy Hook Bar is 35 feet at low water. Vessels require from one to two feet of water beneath their keels for safe steaming. If they are drawing more than this depth will take safely over the bar they must wait for a higher tide. The rise in the tide at Sandy Hook averages about five feet.

The term depth, however, must not be confounded with draught by the landsman, as the depth is figured generally from the keel to the main deck, which is, of course, high above the water line in a large vessel.

While the new vessel is to surpass all others in size, the company has decided to make no attempt at record breaking in speed. Since the Arizona won the title of "greyhound" in 1880, it has been generally understood that "greyhounds," as such, were not paying investments. The steamship companies may not have admitted that they were run at a loss, but since the Lucania came out, in 1892, no attempt has been made at building a competitor for championship honors. The new American Line boats approximated, in gross tonnage, the average of the latest creation of marine architecture, measuring 11,600 tons, but they were provided with only 20,000 horse power, which was that of the Paris and New York, while the big Cunarders have 30,000 horse power.

Comfort and regularity of service were aimed at in the American-built craft. Comfort and great carrying capacity are the features that are expected to pay in the new Pennsylvania, and comfort, regularity, and great carrying capacity are to be the chief desiderata in the construction of the Oceanic, as the new White Star boat is to be called. The American boats may be classed as twenty-knot boats, though that rate of speed has been much exceeded in their record trips from Southampton, and all the other express steamers of the other lines trail along short of this average speed, save the big Cunarders, that might be generally classed as twenty-one-knot boats, while the Pennsylvania was built for only 14½ knots.

The Majestic and Teutonic are six-day boats in the Summer, but not in the Winter, their trips extending frequently over seven days.

In the new steamer it is designed to have a boat that will do the trip in six days, Summer and Winter. She will be able to do much better in good weather, though it is not proposed to attempt it. In fact it would seem that she must equal the Lucania in horse power, and, allowing for her greater displacement, would presumably require somewhat greater horse power. With her vastly greater carrying capacity, however, and run as a twenty-knot, or six-day, boat it is presumed that she is counted upon to be a much more economical boat.

It has been determined, therefore, as far as possible, to aim at a regular Wednesday morning arrival both in New York and in Liverpool, making the Irish land and Queenstown by daylight, and enabling passengers who may be traveling to places beyond the port of arrival to proceed to and in the majority of cases reach their destinations with comfort the same day.

In her internal arrangements, the Oceanic is to be an enlarged reproduction of the Majestic and Teutonic, except in so far as improvements may have suggested themselves in the size and fittings of the rooms, and which may be rendered practicable by the increased dimensions of the ship herself.

It is expected that she will be launched in January next. She is to be called the Oceanic, after the pioneer vessel of the company, in which steamer were introduced for the first time many improvements, then regarded as luxuries, which the traveler of to-day takes as a matter of course, and as essential to comfort.

The origin of the White Star Line dates back to the gold diggings of Australia, over forty years ago, a period which embraces the transition from the small sailing ships to the fine clippers, and, in turn, to steam. Reorganized as the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, in 1869, it is now controlled by the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. The first steamer was the Oceanic, launched in 1870, and she has been followed by the Baltic, Republic, Adriatic, Celtic, Asiatic, Gaelic, Belgic, Britannic, Germanic, Arabic, Coptic, Ionic, Doric, Cufic, Naronic, Runic, Majestic, Teutonic, Nomadic, Tauric, Bovic, Gothic, Cevic, and Georgic.

The Oceanic appeared on the Mersey first in February, 1871. She was 420 feet long, 41 feet beam, 31 feet deep, and measures 4,500 tons, her horse power being 3,000. She never held a record. The Scotia in 1866 had made the trip from Queenstown to New York in 8 days, 9 hours, and 48 minutes, and this was not bettered till the Baltic, in 1873, did it in 7 days, 20 hours, and 9 minutes.

The White Star Company has also a transpacific service and a line between England and New Zealand.

MR. SHEARMAN AT BOSTON.

He Addresses the Massachusetts Single Tax League.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The Massachusetts Single Tax League gave a banquet to the association of Massachusetts Assessors this evening.

Thomas G. Shearman of New York was the speaker of the evening. About 150 persons were present.

Lecture at United Service Club.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon delivered a historical lecture at the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, last night. The lecture was about the monuments of Capt. James Lawrence of the frigate Chesapeake and Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. Many prominent officers of the army and navy attended.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Secretary of the Interior Francis Has Approved Various Selections of Union Pacific Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary of the Interior Francis has approved selections of lands to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as follows:

List No. 15, containing 86,085 acres, in the Cheyenne, Wyoming, land district; list No. 19, 126,246 acres in the Cheyenne and Evanston, Wyoming, districts; list No. 18, 58,567 acres in the Cheyenne, Wyoming, district; list No. 16, 88,308 acres in the Cheyenne, Wyoming, district; list No. 17, 73,443 acres, same district in Wyoming; list No. 40, 194,827 acres in the Denver, Colorado district, and list No. 41, 881 acres, in the Concordia and Topeka districts, Kansas.

NEW FAST FREIGHT SCHEDULES.

A Revolution in Running Time Between New York and Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Joint Traffic pool lines and the Western Freight Association lines are greatly exercised over the formation of new combinations, whereby a number of roads and fast freight lines expect to secure the bulk of the business between Missouri River points and the Eastern seaboard.

Rate cutting appears to have become obsolete. Every road, no matter what its condition might be, could play that trick. The new combines have learned a new "wrinkle," which lines not as favorably situated cannot well imitate or follow. Instead of securing an undue proportion of the traffic by cutting rates, they now propose to secure the same ends by running extra fast freight trains for through traffic only.

Some time ago the Baltimore and Ohio put on two fast freight trains between Chicago and New York, known as No. 97, westbound, and No. 94, eastbound. These trains were run on fifty-eight hours' time, and, backed up by aggressive solicitation, they have aided the Baltimore and Ohio in capturing the cream of the merchandise and high-class freight between the East and the West.

Suffering under the loss of their traffic to a more aggressive competitor, the Eastern lines which directly compete with the Baltimore and Ohio will put in effect to-morrow new freight schedules which, it is said, will revolutionize time for freight trains.

The Merchants' Dispatch, operating over the New York Central, the Michigan Central, and the Lake Shore; the Traders' Dispatch, which operates over the Lehigh Valley and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis; the Star Union, which runs over the Pennsylvania system, and the Erie Dispatch, which operates over the Erie lines are the organizations which will revolutionize time by running the fastest freight trains in the history of railroading.

Report of a Chicago Receiver.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Dickerson McAllister, receiver of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, has filed an inventory in the Federal court. Cash on hand at the time of the receiver's appointment was $17,156. Insurance carried on property amounts to $1,494,000. There are fourteen personal-injury suits pending against the road, in which damages to the amount of $305,000 are claimed. Land-damage suits are pending in the Circuit Court to the amount of $520,000. The contracts of the Metropolitan with the Suburban Railroad, which have not yet been made public, and as to the extent of which considerable speculation has been made, are not set forth in the inventory. The receiver simply refers to them as a "lease agreement" and a "traffic agreement." There are four contracts with the Union loop, which are referred to, but not set forth. Three are on loop agreements and one on loop connection.

A Victory for the Erie.

The long disputed question as to excess fares on fast trains has at last been decided by the arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association, through the persistent efforts of the Erie Railroad. The case has been up time and again, partial and unsatisfactory decisions have been rendered, and on each occasion the Erie has appealed its case, until now it has won it. The decision of the arbitrators is that twenty-eight hours constitute the standard of time and rates between New York and Chicago, and that on all classes of business—first-class, second-class, and theatrical—one dollar must be added for each hour or fraction thereof less than twenty-eight hours. The date set for making this ruling effective is that upon which the American Time Association may fix for general time card changes in the month of May.

Suit to Recover Commissions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A dispute over commissions on the sale of $1,500,000 worth of bonds with the son of the Secretary of the Treasury as one of the litigants, has come into court. Columbus R. Cummings, the Chicago capitalist, and the Central Railway Company of Peoria are defendants, and the amount sued for is $25,000.

According to the plaintiffs the defendant company, in which Mr. Cummings is said to be largely interested, sold the bonds in New York, W. K. Carlisle and W. J. Strong, Mr. Carlisle's partner, finding the purchaser. The attorneys claim the defendants failed to pay the commissions.

Judgment for a New York Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—Judgment for $900,914.46 against the receiver of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railway Company and in favor of the United States Trust Company of New York was entered by Judge Lurton in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The entire equipment of the road was ordered sold to satisfy the judgment. Ten days were allowed in which to do this. The equipment will be purchased by the Illinois Central Railway Company, which now holds nearly all the bonds, the trust company being the trustee.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company has rescinded its notice of withdrawal from the St. Louis East-bound Committee.

—The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have re-elected N. Parker Shortridge President and J. S. Van Zandt Secretary.

—The stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad have ratified the action of the Directors in the purchase of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis Railroad.

—It has been decided that the West Shore Railroad shops at Frankfort are to be absorbed by the New York Central car shops at Depew, N. Y., May 1. The economies of this fusion will be $200,000 per annum.

—Proposed Minnesota laws are that railroads issue interchangeable mileage tickets at the rate of $20 per thousand miles; that track scales at stations have better places, and that better care of live stock be taken.

—George J. Hartman of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Wichita Western Railways, has resigned as Superintendent to take a similar position with the Mexican Central Railway Company, with headquarters at the City of Mexico.

—Rate cutting, started by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, is to be inquired into on Tuesday at the Central Building by the trunk line Presidents. A basis of settlement has been defined, and so far there has been no demonstration of either acrimony or obstinacy in any quarter.

—Specifications inviting proposals for constructing several hundred steel cars have been sent out by the Carnegie Steel Company. This is a result of the collapse of the steel pool. Another is the construction of a branch road of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad to connect the works of Duquesne, Braddock, and Homestead.

—The New Mexico Territorial Council passed a measure providing that every sleeping car shall carry a fire and burglar proof safe for the storage of valuables while passing through that Territory. W. B. Petit of Chicago, attorney for the Pullman Company, declared that hereafter Pullman cars would be locked and bolted in passing through the Territory. He added that his company was willing to pay higher taxes than any other company in New Mexico, but drew the line at safes and affirmed the intention to refuse all local business.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

REVISION OF GAME LAWS

The State Protectors Make a Large Number of Suggestions for Needed Legislation.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Uniformity of Open Seasons for Certain Kinds of Game Desired—Proposed Regulations for the Protection of Fish.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The forty fish and game protectors in the employ of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission have just concluded a session of several days' duration. The meeting was called to discuss the best means for forest preservation and the protection of fish and game in the several counties of the State. The following suggested amendments to the fish and game law were approved by the protectors, and the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission will be asked to cause the amendments to be introduced in the Legislature:

That no device except angling shall be placed, drawn, or used for the capture of any fish in the waters of New York and Raritan Bays, nor in any of the waters of the State, adjacent to the County of Richmond or the County of Kings, except that shad may be taken by shad nets between March 15 and June 15, but such nets shall not be allowed to remain in the water from Saturday at sunset to the following Monday at sunrise. A violation is to be deemed a misdemeanor, and in addition a fine of $100 is provided.

No garbage, cinders, ashes, or refuse of any kind shall be thrown from any vessel into the waters of Kill von Kull, Staten Island Sound, Raritan Bay, New York Bay, Great South Bay, or Long Island Sound, or into the bays and harbors opening into the same, west of a line drawn from Old Field Point due north to the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, and within two miles of the shore, and no starfish shall be thrown into any waters of the State. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $200 for each violation thereof.

Against Hounding of Deer.

Providing that deer shall not be hunted, pursued, or killed with any dog for the term of five years from the first day of June, 1897. A dog shall not be permitted by the owner or person harboring the same to run at large for or during the said term of five years in the forests where deer inhabit.

That all transportation companies must keep books plainly showing the receipt and delivery of such packages of fish and game as they may handle and dealers in the same shall keep books of accounts showing the number of game, fish, and birds and animals received, sold, or delivered, and must at all times permit any protector to examine the same, and all packages shall be plainly marked, showing their contents.

Providing that the laws relating to the shipping of woodcock and partridges should be amended to provide that no one person or persons of the same hunting party should be allowed to take or carry, or have in his possession, a greater number than fifteen birds at any one time, via private or public conveyances or common carrier, and that no such birds shall be shipped through any of the counties of this State; that the markings, or waybills, shall show where sent, from a distance less than twenty-five miles from outside the State lines.

Providing that all peace officers shall be required to report violations of the fish and game laws, as is done under the Raines excise law.

Fixing a bounty of 50 cents on each fox and owl killed in Hamilton County.

Trout and Bass Season.

That the season of brook trout should close July 15 each year in the southern tier of counties and in Wyoming County.

Providing that no black bass shall be taken from any waters of this State between Oct. 15 and June 30, nor during the open season between 9 P. M. and sunrise the following morning.

Providing that all persons engaged in the sale of dynamite or other explosives used for the purpose of killing fish shall keep a book of record, showing to whom sales are made, such books to be open to the inspection of the State protectors.

That a uniform date should be made for the opening and closing of the season for partridge, squirrels, hares, rabbits, and woodcock.

Providing that muskallonge shall not be fished for, caught, or possessed, except from June 15 to Dec. 15.

Prohibiting the use of snares or traps of any kind for the catching of hares and rabbits.

Providing that wild birds shall not be killed, caught, or possessed at any time.

Entirely prohibiting the killing of deer in Sullivan County, as well as the other counties in the Catskill Park region and in the Counties of Otsego, Albany, Schoharie, Broome, Chenango, Rockland, and Orange.

Providing that every person killing deer in the State shall report the same to the Town Supervisor where the deer is killed within ten days.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Protectors of the State of New York that no person shall catch or take from any of the inland waters of this State in any one season more than forty pounds of brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, land-locked salmon, or lake trout. The section relating to lake trout shall apply only to the Counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton, Warren, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Essex, and Clinton, so far as this proposed amendment is concerned, and no person shall transport or cause to be transported more than twenty pounds of any such trout at any one time or more than forty pounds in any one season.

"Resolved, That our personal observation of the condition of the forests in Northern New York and the extensive timber cutting now carried on there by the lumbermen and pulp-wood operators leads us to firmly believe that unless the State acquires immediate ownership of that region these lands will cease to be of value as a reservoir for water supply, and that the thinning out and removal of the woods must result in the gradual extinction of game, and disappearance of fish from our lakes and streams.

"Resolved, That in the interest of guides, hunters, sportsmen, and tourists who frequent the Adirondacks, and in the interest of all good citizens throughout the State at large, we earnestly recommend that the members of the Legislature give this subject their careful attention and appropriate the funds necessary in purchasing these forests by the State."

A resolution favoring an amendment to the law extending the open season for deer, so that they could be killed from Aug. 16 to Nov. 15, and to prohibit the killing of does for five years, was defeated.

Thrown from His Coach.

David Welsh, twenty-five years old, of 545 West Forty-third Street, was driving a cab in a funeral procession yesterday afternoon, which was passing through Thirty-fourth Street toward the Long Island Ferry. Before reaching Madison Avenue Welsh's coach, which was the last in line, became separated from the others. To make up for lost time Welsh whipped up his horses and pulled into the west-bound track. As he neared Madison Avenue a Thirty-fourth Street line car was approaching on the west-bound track. Instead of pulling out to the right Walsh, according to those who saw the accident, pulled in toward the left. He lost control of his horses, and before the animals could be stopped the coach and car came together. The force unseated Walsh and threw him to the pavement, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

PILGRIMS OF WEST JERSEY.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT THERE.

Mark Newby and Others Crossed the Sea in Two Months and Landed at Elsinburg—Fervency Abounded Among the Friends.

William S. Bate of 59 Beekman Street has furnished THE NEW YORK TIMES a quaint account of the first settlement of West Jersey by Mark Newby and others. Mr. Bate was led to offer this unique contribution to history by reading in this paper an account of Newby's experience as the first banker in New Jersey. It is an account of the first settlement of Newton Township, Gloucester (now Camden) County, N. J., by Thomas Sharp, the first conveyancer and surveyor in that county, taken from the Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, page 218.

Pilgrims of West Jersey.

Let it be remembered. It having wrought on ye minds of some Friends that dwelt in Ireland, but such as formerly came thither from England; and a pressure having laid upon them for some years which they could not gett from under the weight of untill they gave upp to leave their friends and relations there, together with a comfortable subsistence, to transport themselves and famelys into this wilderness part of America, and thereby expose themselves to difficulties, which, if they could have been easy where they were, in all probability might never have been met with; and in order thereunto, sent from Dublin in Ireland, to one Thomas Lurtin, a friend in London, commander of a pink, who accordingly came, and made an arrangement with him to transport them and their famelys into New Jersey, viz.: Mark Newby and famely, Thomas Thackara and famely, William Bate and famely, George Goldsmith, an old man, and Thomas Sharp, a young man, but no famelys, and whilst the ship abode in Dublin harbor provideing for the voyage, said Thomas Lurtin was taken so ill that he could not perform ye same, so that his mate, John Dagger, undertook it. And upon the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1631, we sett saile from the place aforesaid, and through the good providence of God toward us, we arrived at Elsinburg, in the county of Salem, upon the 19th day of November following, where we were well entertained at the houses of the Thomsons, who came from Ireland about four years before, who, by their industry, were arrived to a very good degree of living, and from thence we went to Salem, where were several houses yt were vacant of persons who had left the town to settle in ye country, which served to accommodate them for ye Winter, and having thus settled down their famelys, and the Winter proving moderate, we at Wickacoa, among us, purchased a boate of the Swansons, and so went to Burlington to the Commissioners, of whom we obtained a warrant of ye Surveyor General, which then was Daniel Leeds; and after some considerable search to and fro in that then was called the third or Irish tenth, we at last pitched upon the place now called Newton, which was before the settlement of Philadelphia; and then applied to said surveyor, who came and laid it out for us, and the next Spring, being the beginning of the year 1682, we all removed from Salem, together with Robert Zane, that had been settled there, who came along from Ireland with the Thomsons before hinted, and having expectation of our coming only bought a lott in Salem town, upon the which he seated himself untill our coming, whose proprietary right and ours being of the same nature, could not then take it up in Fenwick's tenth, and so began our settlement; and although at times we were pretty hard bestead, having all our provisions as far as Salem to fetch by water, yett, throught the mercy and kindness of God, we were preserved in health and from any extream difficulties. And immediately there was a meeting sett upp and kept at the house of Mark Newby, and, in a short time, it grew and increased, unto which William Cooper and famely, that lived at the Poynte resorted, and sometimes the meeting was kept at his house, who had been settled some time before.

Zeall and fervency of spirit was what, in some degree, at that time abounded among Friends, in commemoration of our prosperous success and eminent preservation, boath in our coming over the great deep, as allso that whereas we were but few at that time, and the Indians many, whereby itt putt a dread upon our spirits, considering they were a salvage people; but ye Lord, that hath the hearts of all in his hands, turned them so as to be serviceable to us, and very loving and kinde, which cannot be otherwise accounted but to be the Lord's doings in our favor, which we had cause to praise his name for. And that the rising generation may consider that the settlement of this country was directed by an impulse upon the spiritts of God's people, not so much for their ease and tranquillity, but rather for the posterity yt should be after, and that the wilderness being planted with a good seed, might grow and increase to the satisfaction of the good husbandman. But instead thereof, if for wheat it should bring forth tares, the end of the good husbandman will be frustrate, and they themselves will suffer loss. This narration I have thought good and requisite to leave behind, as having had knowledge of things from the beginning.

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE'S ESTATE

Referee Orders Canceled Certain Trust Deeds Made by Her.

David B. Ogden, as referee, has made a report in the case of Anita McCormick Blaine against her brother, Cyrus H. McCormick, and her uncle, E. M. Fowler, to set aside certain trust deeds under which they were trustees, and holds that the trusts be canceled.

Miss McCormick married Emmons Blaine in September, 1889. He died in 1892. Previous to her marriage, on the advice of her brother, she executed three papers. Two of these placed in trust all the property she had received under the will of her father, Cyrus McCormick, including certain stock in the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, in trust for her own benefit, and the other created a trust for the benefit of her husband, and provided that he receive $10,000 a year for his life, and have no other share in her property. In all, about a million dollars was thus converted into the trusts.

Some time ago Mrs. Blaine brought a friendly suit against the trustees to have these trusts set aside and declared void. She said that she was not fully capable of understanding the provisions of the trusts and the nature of the papers she executed, and did not fully comprehend their effects. She wants to manage her own estate without being hampered in any way by the deeds of trust, and therefore asked that they be canceled.

In his report on the matter, in which he had final powers, and which will stand as a judgment of the court, Mr. Ogden says he is convinced that Mrs. Blaine did not fully understand the import of the papers, and that she was disposing of her property and the shares of the Harvesting Company stock for life, as a trust. He says that there were no provisions in the papers for a retraction, and that she, as well as her husband and brother, became dissatisfied with the trusts shortly after they were made.

The motives of the plaintiff's uncle and brother, the trustees, says Mr. Ogden, cannot be impeached, and he finds that she executed the papers voluntarily, but through a mistaken idea of their full nature and effect.

Value of Normal School Certificate.

At the eighth annual dinner of the Association of Graduates of the State Normal School, held last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, M. M. Wagner, a Brooklyn lawyer, was called upon to respond to "The Camparative Value of a Normal Diploma and a Tinker's Dam." He said the diploma was the less valuable of the two, and as a teacher's certificate was a fraud. He had worked five years for a diploma, and though it said he was authorized to teach in the public schools of the State, it was no good in the cities. He made some sarcastic references to New York and Brooklyn teachers, hinting at favoritism in their selection and at their frequent incompetency.

STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR.

Joseph Stewart Probably Fatally Hurt on Third Avenue.

Joseph Stewart, forty-two years old, employed in the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, is the latest victim of the cable car. Stewart was crossing Third Avenue at Fifty-second Street at 8 o'clock last night, when a south-bound cable car struck him and knocked him down. He received a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Keating, twenty-two years old, of 168 East Seventy-eighth Street, the gripman, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station House. Stewart is not expected to live.

EDUCATION FOR THE POOR.

Peter B. Rogers to Found a College for Them.

Peter B. Rogers, a flour merchant living at 202 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, announces his intention of founding a college for the higher education of, to use his term, "the children of the common people." Mr. Rogers is seventy-five years old and has an invalid wife. They are childless and live alone. He has been in business for nearly a half century, and is a member of the Produce Exchange. Speaking yesterday of his project, he said that when he was a boy, struggling for a living, he resolved that if fortune ever favored him he would do something for poor children. Continuing, he said "the scope of the institution will be governed entirely by the value of the estate when my wife and I are gone. It will all be used for the purpose."

CROWDS VISIT THE TEXAS.

The Governor and Legislature of the State Entertained on Board.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 20.—This morning Capt. Glass and the officers of the battleship Texas entertained Gov. Culberson and staff and the members of the Legislature. The former went out in the Government tug Anna, the latter on the revenue cutter Galveston.

The crush to-day to board the battleship was as great as that of any of the preceding days she has been open to visitors. Fully 10,000 people have passed over her gangway since she has been at anchor in Bolivar Roads, and fully that many more were carried out but could not board her for the jam, while thousands more sought passage out, but the facilities were not available.

The battleship will pass through the jetties and anchor outside for the purpose of coaling, and will sail Wednesday next for New Orleans.

BROOKLYN'S "TWENTY-THIRD."

Badge Presentation, Dress Parade, and Dancing at the Armory.

There was a review and dress parade and rifle inspection last night at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment in Brooklyn incidental to the presentation of marksmen's badges by Brig. Gen. Kirby. It was announced that Company I, which made the biggest score at Creedmoor, is ruled out of the State competition on a technicality, and Company G, the next in line, is to receive the State prize.

At the close of the military ceremonies there was a concert and dance, the first in many months. When the armory was first occupied, about four years ago, dances were of almost weekly occurrence. Many of the more conservative members objected to the class of attending guests, and the dances were stopped. Future dances will be under the supervision of an Entertainment Committee chosen to represent the different companies.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Spree Delayed Three Days—Lucania Not in on Time.

The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which arrived yesterday, had one of the roughest voyages in her experience. As she left Bremen Feb. 9, and Southampton Feb. 10, she should have arrived here three days earlier than she did. She ran into fog off the English Channel, which finally gave way to westerly gales. Seas broke over her lofty bows continually, and on Feb. 17 it became necessary to slow down and maintain only steerage way for fourteen hours. One of the starboard lifeboats was washed away, and minor damage was done about the decks.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Spree were Mrs. William Walter Phelps, Baron C. C. Merck, B. W. Schwab, and Fedor Encke, the German portrait painter.

The Lucania, due early yesterday morning, had not been reported late last night. The St. Paul of the American Line, having left Southampton a day late, is due to-day.

The new British steamer Ardova, registering 2,000 tons, commanded by Capt. Phillips, from Dantzig, via Ergesund and Shields, for New York, is several days overdue.

A SALVATION ARMY RUMOR.

Major Marshall Said to Have Resigned Rather Than Quit America.

Another break from the ranks of the Salvation Army was reported yesterday, and for reasons similar to those which caused the secession of Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth, who refused to obey the orders from headquarters in England to leave the scene of their labors in this country.

The officer who is now reported to have resigned is Major Thomas C. Marshall, editor of The Conqueror, the monthly organ of the Salvation Army in this country. Major Marshall has been in the army nineteen years, and for five years was private secretary to Gen. William Booth. He was sent to this country soon after the arrival of the Booths, and lives at 246 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, with his wife and sister, Capt. Edith Marshall, who has charge of the junior soldier work.

Major Marshall was seen last evening, and asked whether it was true that he had resigned. He said that he had not resigned from the paper. When shown the above report, which Mrs. Marshall also examined, he said: "I shall neither deny nor affirm the report. I shall say nothing about it."

At the headquarters of the Salvationists, in West Fourteenth Street, it was said that Commander Booth-Tucker and his wife and their aides had gone to Philadelphia, and there was no one in the place who knew about the reported recall and resignation of Major Marshall.

Suspected of Stealing Stamps.

Two fifteen-year-old boys, who gave their names as Harry Smith and George Mills, were arrested in Scott's stamp store, at 40 John Street, yesterday afternoon, on the suspicion that they were stamp thieves. When searched, several envelopes full of stamps, and a number of new notebooks, pocket rules, penknives, pencils, and penholders were found in their pockets. They also had a small amount of money. On several of the envelopes taken from Smith's pockets was the name Fred Chase, and the address 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The police believe this is Smith's real name and address. Smith said he lived at 158 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Mills said he lived at 162, in the same street.

The boys were sent to the Gerry society rooms, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

Pennsylvania Capitol Cornerstone.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds has been requested to use more than ordinary care in taking down the walls of the old Capitol in Harrisburg, so as not to injure or destroy the contents of the cornerstone. This stone was laid by Gov. William Findlay, May 31, 1819, in the presence of the Commissioners and a large concourse of citizens of Harrisburg.

Twins in Size, Shape and Activity.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malarial, bilious, rheumatic, nervous, bowel, and kidney trouble.

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON.

A Reception to Charleston Citizens on the Dolphin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20.—The special function to-day with Admiral Bunce's fleet was the reception tendered by officers to citizens on board the dispatch boat Dolphin. The Dolphin lies just off the battery, and was gayly decorated for the occasion; the Admiral was on board, and his broad pennant floated from the mainmast.

Secretary Herbert was one of the special guests.

The big ships New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Columbia will sail to-morrow for Hampton Roads. The monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, and Terror, and the Vesuvius and Dolphin are expected to remain at Charleston for some time.

EAST NORWALK MURDER CASE.

Husband of Maria Futi Taken Into Custody in This City.

Giuseppe Futi, the husband of the young Italian woman who was murdered near East Norwalk, Conn., last Wednesday night, was arrested at 112 Mulberry Street, this city, yesterday morning by Detective Petrosino. Futi had been staying with friends in the Mulberry Street house since Thursday.

When questioned at Police Headquarters, Futi said that he had been working in Stamford as a laborer since last April. His wife came to this country three months ago, and he took her to Stamford to live with him. Last Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, he said she got out of bed and left the room, as he supposed, for a drink of water. He went to sleep again, and when he got up two hours later his wife had disappeared. He found that she had taken $25 from his pocket. He searched for her in Stamford, and finally came to New York to look for her.

Futi was taken to the Centre Street Court about noon, and while he was waiting there Interpreter Moustaki noticed that he had several scratches on his neck and face. The scratches were examined by the detectives, who said they had the appearance of having been made by finger nails. Futi was not asked to explain the scratches. At the request of the detectives he was remanded until Monday. He will be taken to Stamford as soon as requisition papers can be obtained.

Futi is about thirty-three years old, and Detective Nevins of Stamford, who saw him in court yesterday, said that he answered the description of one of the Italians who were seen getting off the train at East Norwalk with the woman on Wednesday night. Futi declared his innocence, and said he had not heard of his wife's murder until he was arrested.

An Arrest in Central Park.

Arthur Decker, thirty-six years old, an agent, of 318 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was arrested on the Cathedral Parkway in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Mamie Lewis of 924 Columbus Avenue charged Decker with using insulting language to her. Decker was locked up.

Killed His Infant Child.

James Mulligan, forty years old, of 3 Mott's Lane, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, charged with having caused the death of his one-day-old baby. He had been drinking, and went home Friday night in an angry mood, and threw a pan of ashes over his wife and the baby. Mrs. Ellen Byrnes, a neighbor, who was attending to the sick woman, took the ashes from about the little one, when Mulligan picked up another pan holding ashes and threw it over the baby. The child died yesterday.

Alpha Delta Phi Dinner.

The first of a series of dinners to be given by the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York was held last night at the clubhouse, 35 West Thirty-third Street. The dinner was in honor of Clarence A. Seward, President of the club. Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court presided. Toasts were responded to by Justice Patterson, Eugene Lewis, William I. Washburn, Alfred Ely, and Benjamin W. Franklin. About forty members of the club were present.

Transportation Club Smoker.

The Transportation Club held its initial smoker in the clubroom, in the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, last night. A number of variety performers provided the entertainment. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the club, was unable to attend.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises. 6:45	Sun sets. 5:43	Moon rises. 11:13

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:26	Gov. Is'd	10:40	H. Gate	12:29
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:56	Gov. Is'd	11:14	H. Gate	1:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
S. Domingo, Havana.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
MONDAY, FEB. 22.		
Seminole, Charleston.	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 23.		
City of Augusta, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Spree, Bremen.......	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) FEB. 21.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Advance, Colon, Feb. 14.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 4.
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 18.
Curacao, St. Thomas, Feb. 13.
Dresden, Bremen, Feb. 10.
Foreland, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Francisco, Hull, Feb. 7.
Gardenia, Shields, Feb. 3.
Gladestry, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 13.
Hudson, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Feb. 6.
Lorenzo, Hull, Jan. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Mohican, Swansea, Feb. 5.
Norge, Christiansand, Feb. 15.
Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Radnorshire, Gibraltar, Feb. 5.
Siberian, Glasgow, Feb. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 14.
St. Irene, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Thor, Shields, Feb. 5.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Dago, Bristol, Feb. 7.
Italia, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
Patria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 18.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Ems, Genoa, Feb. 11.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 20.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 18.
Mohawk, London, Feb. 11.
Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 13.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Afghan, Shields, Feb. 9.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 21.
Seguranca, Havana, Feb. 20.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

Edam, Amsterdam, Feb. 13.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Britannic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Feb. 14.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Feb. 14.
Roland, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 17.

Arrived—Feb. 20.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Cannons, London Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 A. M.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Meier, Bremen Feb. 9 and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, from Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Niagara, Crocker, Cienfuegos Feb. 10, Santiago 13th, and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:07 A. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Luke, Belize Jan. 19, Puerto Barrios 20th, Puerto Cortez 21st, Cape Gracios 23d, Gonaives Feb. 10, Port Morant 13th, and Inagua 14th, with mdse. to New York and Central American Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS South Portland, Seeley, Norfolk, in ballast to McCaldin Brothers.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia Feb. 2, St. Vincent 3d, Trinidad 6th, Barbados 7th, Martinique and Dominica 8th, Antigua 9th, St. Kitts 10th, St. Thomas and St. Croix 11th, and Kingston 15th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 20, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, snowing.

Sailed.

SS Hudson, for New Orleans.
SS Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) for Havana.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco.
SS State of California, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Saratoga, for Havana, &c.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Genoa, via Gibraltar.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Valencia, for Colon.
SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Fayal Feb. 18.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York Feb. 3 for the Mediterranean, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New York Feb. 5 for Flushing, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York Feb. 7 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York Feb. 7 for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Unique, (Nor.,) Capt. Egensen, sld. from Huelva for New York Feb. 13.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkel, sld. from Bremen for New York Feb. 18.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New York Feb. 18.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Carroll, sld. from Santos for New York yesterday.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Aarhuus for New York to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Sardinian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Chambers, sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York Jan. 23 for Stettin, arr. at Swinemunde Feb. 17.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York Feb. 9, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, sld. from Bremerhaven for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, sld. from Havre for New York to-day.

SS Fürst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York for the Orient, arr. at Alexandria at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Rhode, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, sld. from London for New York to-day.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Infants' Clothing Is Low In Price.

Not because it is made, as some might suppose, by under paid labor—but because of the very large quantities produced at one time, the employment of improved methods and machinery, and economy in the buying and use of material.

These are the reasons why we can sell, for instance:

Long Nainsook Slip, yoke of fine tucks and hemstitching front and back, insertion in front—dainty collar and cuffs, has hemstitching and fine embroidered edge—skirt finished with deep hemstitched hem—

78c.

Long Nainsook Slip, an especially pretty and sensible little day-robe. The fullness is gathered to the neck-band, and falls in wide, full folds; both neck and sleeves are edged with embroidery in neat pattern;

63c.

Cambric Short Dress, for the nursery—tucked yoke front and back alike—neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery—full skirt finished with deep hem and tucks above—good material—neatly made. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years—

48c.

Fine Nainsook Short Dress, yoke of all over-embroidery. Ruffle over shoulders. Wide skirt (2 yards around). Sleeves and neck finished with fine embroidered edge. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years.

65c.

And many other styles of Dainty Slips and Dresses, including the finest grades, at correspondingly low prices.

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The King can do no harm

OLD CROW
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is the favorite maxim of the royalists. We claim that the King of all American Whiskies, "Old Crow Rye," can do no harm, but will be beneficial to all who use it. It is the best in the world—well matured and reliable in every respect.

Every barrel made since January, 1872, has been sold to us.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Sympathy for Greece in the Cretan Affair Expressed in a Resolution Adopted by the Senate

THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

Animated Debate on Appropriations—A Family Row in the House—Monetary Conference Bill Reported to the House—A New Judge for the Delaware District.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Cretan uprising against Turkey was recognized and encouraged by the Senate of the United States to-day in the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) as follows:

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, being mindful of the sympathy of the people of the United States expressed for the Greeks at the time of their war for independence, now extends a like sympathy to the Government of Greece with its intervention on behalf of the people of the neighboring island of Crete for the purpose of freeing them from the tyranny of foreign oppressors, and to restore peace, with the blessings of Christian civilization, to that distressed island."

The Labor Commission.

On motion of Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) the Senate took up for consideration the bill passed by the House last session authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) opposed it as the "most remarkable bill, both in its details and purpose, ever presented to Congress." It proposed to offset a "government by injunction" by a "government by commission."

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, interrupted Mr. Platt with a proposition to lay the bill aside and to proceed with appropriation bills.

Mr. Quay objected and demanded a vote on the proposition to take up the Indian bill, which was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 28—as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Brown, (Rep., Utah,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Frye, (Rep., Maine,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,)—34.

Nays—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Irby, (Dem., N. C.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep. Oregon,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., N. D.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,)—28.

Silver Discussion.

When the paragraphs were reached to pay to the Pottowatomie Indians various sums in silver, under treaties made as far back as 1795, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said he should like to have the members of the Appropriations Committee, who claimed to be sound-money men and to contain all the financial wisdom there was, explain why they were guilty of the crime of imposing on the benighted Indians a money worth, according to some Senators, but 50 cents on the dollar. A dollar that was dishonest for the white man ought to be dishonest for the red man.

A discussion followed, participated in by Messrs Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) and others. In the course of it Mr. Allen brought up the income tax decision, and said:

"Mr. Justice Shiras owes it to the country to say why he so suddenly changed front on that subject. The change was so radical and so extreme that that man will go into history under a cloud unless he explains to the country what motives influenced him to change his position on the income tax cases."

The Indian Schools Question.

The question of Indian schools came up on the item appropriating $1,200,000 for that purpose, to which item the Committee on Indian Affairs had reported an amendment as follows:

"Of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use $5,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska; provided, that the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning, as near as may be, the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895; provided further, that the foregoing shall not apply to public schools of any State, Territory, county, or city, or to schools herein or hereinafter specifically provided for."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) opposed the amendment as something which would entirely undo the work of last session in relation to sectarian Indian schools. The amendment, he said, was in absolute disregard of the declarations in the last Indian Appropriation bill and in absolute disregard of the statements then made. It had been perfectly understood then that if the school appropriation was continued for a year longer the general policy of unsectarian schools would then be accepted by all hands. He hoped the Senate would not reopen that old controversy. The policy of the Government had been plainly declared in the bill of last year, and was regarded as the true American policy, and that was that no appropriation should be made for any sectarian schools.

The amendment was defended by Senators Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) and Teller (Rep., Col.,) on the ground that the schools would have to be continued for another year or the children would have to be turned away.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) sided with Mr. Lodge against Senators Hawley and Teller. In the course of his remarks he said that every church but one in the United States refused to take money from the Government for sectarian education.

"What church does not refuse to take it?" Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) asked.

"The Roman Catholic Church," Mr. Gallinger replied. "I do not mean to arraign that church, but I am absolutely, irrevocably, and eternally opposed to voting a dollar for education in sectarian or religious schools."

Mr. Hawley defended the amendment as "a little letting up" on the declared policy of the Government. He was not a Catholic, he said, but it was a faith honestly held by an immense number of people. It was a church of tremendous organizing and executive power. The two houses last session were a little merciful in the matter in permitting Indian children to learn to read under a Catholic priest for a little time, until other schools could be organized. That was all that was proposed in the amendment—that the Indian children should not be turned out of school—and in the meantime that efforts should be made to establish non-sectarian schools. He never had such prejudice against Catholic schools as that he would not prefer to see his child go there rather than have him run the streets as a loafer.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Chairman of the Indian Committee, defended the amendment, and declared himself "tired of the contemptible prejudice of the Indian Rights Association."

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Washington,) said that after the Government spending $15,000,000 on Indian schools, he had yet to see a single Indian who had received the slightest benefit from them.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) argued that the Senate should not permit itself to be drawn into a controversy about "the miserable question of denominational control of Indian schools." His own feeling was that the good men and good women of various churches who had done such praiseworthy work among the Indians should not be abandoned by the Government, but that the Secretary of the Interior should be permitted to make contracts with such religious schools as existed among the Indians.

Mr. Lodge said he did not think that Congress ought to appropriate money for Presbyterian schools, Episcopal schools, Methodist schools, or Baptist schools. And he waited for any Senator to say that he was attacking those sects.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) eulogized the Catholic Church for its adhesion to the Constitutional right of all Christian bodies to stand on an entire equality before the law. He understood that the leaders and the great authorities of that Church recognized that policy. He had heard the eminent pulpit orator who had just been called to the head of the great Catholic University in Washington (Dr. Conaty) declare in a farewell speech to the people of Worcester, Mass., where he had been living for twenty-five years, his devotion to the authority and principles of the Constitution of the United States, and say that he owed his right to be a Catholic and his right to advocate his religious faith to the humane and just provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which declared all Christian bodies on an equality.

Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mon.,) offered an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase, lease, repair, and construction of school buildings, and for the purchase of school sites for Indian pupils.

The bill was laid aside without action on the school amendment, unanimous consent being given to have the vote taken on Monday at 1 P. M.

General Business Considered.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) mentioned a bill relating to legal procedure in the Territories, which he had wanted to have passed a few days ago, but to which Mr. Hill had objected. He expressed the hope that Mr. Hill would not object to it on Monday next, when he would again call it up, as it affected the case of four men who were sentenced to be hanged in the Indian Territory next Tuesday.

The Senate bill to grant a right of way through the Fort Spokane Military Reservation, in Washington, to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing a railroad bridge across the Alabama River, between Lower Peach Tree and Prairie Bluff, Ala., was reported and passed.

The action of the House fixing the pension of the widow of Gen. Joseph B. Carr at $50 (instead of $75) per month was concurred in.

A FAMILY ROW IN THE HOUSE.

The General Deficiency Bill Under Consideration All Day Without Final Action Being Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—When the House adjourned this afternoon it had finished the discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, with the exception of one paragraph, providing for a payment to the Southern Pacific Company. Three hours' debate will take place on that item Monday. Most of the session was devoted to discussing domestic affairs of the House—"washing its dirty linen," as one member put it.

An innocent-appearing paragraph appropriating some $12,000 to refund amounts deducted from the salaries of members for absence brought about a family row, and after a long discussion it was retained, although many members protested against it.

Then the House knocked out of the bill on points of order provision for the payment of annual salaries to its special employes, on the ground that they were provided for the session only. An attempt to secure a month's extra pay for all employes of the House, a practice frequently followed at the end of a session, also met with failure.

It was just before adjournment that Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) managed to get in a defense of the United States Supreme Court for its decision in the income tax case. Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) who had criticised Justice Shiras last week for his part in declaring the income tax law unconstitutional, made some remarks that might have become sensational had they continued. He spoke of Justice Shiras as "that individual" and said he was "glad he had got through his thick hide at last."

The matter ended with an agreement between Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. McMillin to discuss the judicial conduct in the income tax case, pro and con, at a future day, and the House at 4:22 P. M. adjourned until Monday, after deciding that time was too precious at this late period in the session to keep Washington's Brithday as a holiday.

TO BRIDGE THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Senator Hill Introduces a Bill Giving Permission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Hill introduced a bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River by the Northern Railway Company, or any Canadian connection that it may have.

The site agreed upon is from a point on the American side near the village of Hogansburg, Franklin County, to the Island of Cornwall, near the town of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario. The usual provisions for the protection of the United States and the rights of citizens are provided for.

NO INCREASE IN NAVY.

Provision for a New Battleship Is Stricken Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Naval Appropriation bill will come to the House without provision for an increase of the navy. This agreement was reached to-day when the matter of one battleship and one composite sailing vessel for the Naval Academy, recommended by the sub-committee, was reconsidered. After a general discussion a motion to strike out the provision was carried.

Those voting to strike out were Messrs. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Hulick, (Rep., Ohio,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Dayton, (Rep., West Va.) Those against the proposition were Messrs. Hall, (Dem., Mo.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) and Hanly, (Rep., Ind.)

The bill was then reported to the House by Mr. Boutelle.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BILL.

Nobody Seems to Know Why Five Commissioners Were Named.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Hill, who promoted the New York Custom House bill in the Senate, says that Senator Murphy did not ask to have Mr. Grant and Mr. Brown added to the commission.

Senator Quay, who reported the bill, has heard of Mr. Grant, and does not know Mr. Brown.

Mr. Quigg knows both men, and cannot explain how Senator Quay put them in as Commissioners.

Senator Murphy's friends say that he would have voted for the bill if Mr. Grant's name had not been added to the list of three.

THE SOUTH OMAHA REMOVALS.

No Evidence that They Were Made for Political Effect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In response to a resolution of Senator Allen, the Civil Service Commission to-day sent to the Senate a communication relative to the dismissal of employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry at South Omaha, who were alleged to have been discharged at the instance of Secretary Morton for political reasons shortly after the November elections.

The commission says that in the first complaints received from the discharged employes it was stated that while they had been discharged for "alleged neglect of duty," they believed the dismissal was due to political reasons. An investigation was instituted, and Secretary Morton's attention was called to the matter. That official denied that there was anything of politics in it and offered to co-operate in the investigation. Secretary Morton said he did not know what candidates the men supported for President and he did not care.

The commission calls attention to the fact that the power and duty of removal are not affected by the civil service law other than in cases of removal for political or religious causes. "The commission," the report says, "is not an appointing or reinstating or removing body."

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VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
The Ideal French Tonic
FOR BODY AND BRAIN
Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty
immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

PAUNCEFOTE-GRESHAM LETTERS.

Nothing Developed by the Senate's Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate agreed Feb. 17 to a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate a copy of the reply, if any had been made, to the letter addressed by Mr. Gresham to Sir Julian Pauncefote on Jan. 23, 1895, calling the attention of the British Government to the utter failure of the regulations of the Paris Tribunal to protect the fur seal herd of Alaska and requesting a revision of the same.

It appears from a message sent to the Senate this afternoon that there is nothing new in the case beyond what appears in the volume of Foreign Relations for the year 1895, a copy of which accompanied the report.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN INSURANCE.

The Question of Admitting Companies to Prussia Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The diplomatic correspondence relative to American insurance companies in the German Empire was laid before the Senate to-day. There is little in it that did not appear in the last bound volume of State Department reports.

Under date of Jan. 28, Ambassador Uhl says the representatives of the American companies in Germany are not seeking any further hearing, their side of the case having been fully presented.

Mr. Uhl says he is informed by the officials of the Imperial Home Office that the pending applications of American companies for readmission to Prussia, together with the accompanying papers, are now before the Prussian Ministry of State, and it is expected very soon to have the question made the order of the day, so that a final decision in regard to it may be made.

ACTS APPROVED.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has signed these acts: Making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes.

Conferring upon the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, having general equity jurisdiction, the power to decree the sale, lease, or surrender of any lease of real estate in said district, belonging to insane persons, for purpose of reinvestment.

To amend the act creating the Circuit Court of Appeals, in regard to the fees and costs, and for the relief of James Stewart.

Joint resolutions to enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of India.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Wolcott for Judge in Delaware—Crenshaw for Marshal in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

James L. Wolcott, United States Judge for the District of Delaware.

Giles Y. Crenshaw, United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Benjamin F. Shaw, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington.

James L. Wolcott is one of the best-known men in Delaware, and a legal practitioner, with one of the largest lists of clients in the State. He is about fifty-five years of age. He read law under the late United States Senator Eli Saulsbury. In 1888, when Mr. Saulsbury had been in the Senate eighteen years, Mr. Wolcott thought he would like to go to the Senate himself, and secured the nomination at the primaries of a legislative ticket pledged to him. Senator Saulsbury bolted the ticket, and a Republican Legislature was elected which sent Anthony Higgins to the Senate. From this fight dates the split in the Democratic Party in Delaware. Mr. Wolcott was appointed Chancellor of the State in 1892, but resigned last year, and resumed the practice of law. Recently he has been the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He ranks next to Senator Gray in the Democratic Party as a leader. Mr. Wolcott was on the stump last Fall and supported the State Democratic ticket, but in his speeches made no reference to the financial question.

MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL.

With an Amendment, It Is Reported Favorably to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day ordered favorably reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill providing for the representation of the United States by Commissioners at any international conference to be called hereafter.

The action of the committee was practically unanimous, no division being called for on the motion to report. The bill, as reported, reads as follows:

"Section 1—That whenever, after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country, with a view to securing, by international agreement, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more Commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said Commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States out of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

"Sec. 2.—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon."

The following was added to the bill to-day, on motion of Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania:

"And he is further authorized, if in his judgment the purpose specified in the first section hereof can thus be better attained, to appoint one or more special Commissioners or envoys to such of the nations of Europe as he may designate, to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement for the purpose specified in the first section thereof. And in case of such appointment, so much of the appropriation herein made as shall be necessary shall be available for the proper expenses and compensation of such Commissioners or envoys.

"Sec. 3.—That so much of an act approved March 2, 1895, entitled 'an act making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes,' as provides for the appointment of delegates to an international conference and makes appropriation for their compensation and expenses, be and the same is hereby repealed."

The only opposition to the amendments was a fear on the part of some that it might complicate the matter and hold it up in the Senate.

Damages for Harbor Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Controller Bowler has notified the Chief of Engineers of the Army that he will not allow accounts for repairing damages, such as wharves, &c., damaged by the Government during river and harbor improvements. The matter came before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day in connection with the Chicago River. The committee considered the matter, and appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report some method to remedy the ruling complained of.

Liability for Registered Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Chandler to-day favorably reported from the Post Offices Committee the bill, which has passed the House, permitting a limited indemnity in cases of lost registered mail matter.

Carlisle Considering Immigration Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has referred the Immigration bill to Secretary Carlisle for an expression of opinion on its merits.

THE ORANGES WANT UNION.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSOLIDATION AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION.

A Bill in the Legislature Which, if Passed, Will Make the Scheme a Perfectly Feasible One.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 20.—The subject of consolidating the City of Orange and the townships of East, West, and South Orange into one city of some 60,000 inhabitants is now again being discussed here with vigor, because of the introduction into the Legislature this week by Assemblyman Peter B. Fairchild of this city of a bill which makes such plan possible. A great majority of the people in the Oranges seem to be in favor of the consolidation, and a much larger portion of the population than so expressed themselves two years ago, when opinions on the subject were so thoroughly canvassed and a discussion of the scheme was so exhaustively presented in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ever since the commencement of that agitation, new converts have evidently been won over constantly to the cause of consolidation, until to-day it looks as if a large majority of the residents of each of the Oranges would vote for the proposition if given a chance. Most of the prominent citizens here and in East and West Orange and more than half of those in South Orange are enthusiastically in favor of the Greater Orange now, and have so expressed themselves in the last few days.

The sentiment in this city is overwhelmingly in its favor. The Consolidation Association has just issued a manifesto, in which it gives the result of a trial vote taken among 1,000 representative men of the Oranges, and which states that by it the proportion in favor of consolidation in all the Oranges was approved, according to the following ratios: East Orange, 20 to 1; Orange, 25 to 1; West Orange, 9 to 1; South Orange, 5 to 2. A large delegation of citizens, largely from East Orange, are going to Trenton to urge the passage of the proposed law.

The bill in the Assembly is a general act providing for the consolidation of cities, townships, villages, boroughs, and other municipalities or parts thereof with an adjoining city by vote of a majority of the voters in each of the municipalities proposed to be consolidated at a general city election or special election, and for the purpose upon petition to the Judge of the Supreme Court Circuit by at least fifty freeholders of one-twentieth of the legal voters of the places concerned. After a vote in the affirmative so taken at a properly advertised election and the filing of the same with the Secretary of State, the district so voting to be consolidated shall be taken and considered to be a part of the city with which it was voted to consolidate from then on, but the municipal authorities of each place concerned shall continue in office and in the discharge of their duties until the May following the next city election, and the Common Council is given power to divide the city anew into wards of an equal number of inhabitants as near as may be. The act makes the new city assume all the debts and take all the property of the consolidating places, and provides that neither of the municipal bodies holding over until the May after the next city election shall increase the bonded indebtedness of such municipality until then.

Under the act a consolidation of the Oranges with Newark would be possible if the people so voted, but it is extremely doubtful if they would do so at present. It is said that the bill will not be seriously opposed in the Legislature and that it will pass.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

No. 6 Yesterday Became a Part of the Navy in a Formal Way.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 20.—Torpedo Boat No. 6 went into commission at 9:45 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was brief and simple. Commander Converse of the torpedo station was aboard, and directed affairs.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont read his orders directing that he proceed to Norfolk, lay up the Cushing, then return here with the crew and take charge of No. 6. Then, turning to Commander Converse, and saluting him, the transfer was completed, and the ship became part of the navy, attached at present to the torpedo station. It is probable that on Wednesday morning she will be detached and sail through the Sound by daylight, passing through New York Harbor, and thence taking the outside course to Washington.

IASIGI RETAINS HIS OFFICE.

No Intention to Prejudice the Decision of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Moustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister, says that Consul Iasigi, now held in New York on charges of embezzlement, has not been dismissed from office, and that there is no intention to prejudice the decision of the Court as to whether the Consul is or is not guilty.

The only concern of the Minister is that Mr. Iasigi shall enjoy his legal rights, and be permitted to defend himself before the proper tribunal in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

DALRYMPLE ON WHEAT.

He Thinks the Heavy Snows Will Benefit the Next Crop.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.—"I don't think the heavy snows will do any harm to this year's wheat crop," said Oliver Dalrymple, the "bonanza" wheat farmer, yesterday. "On the contrary, the usual experience has been that heavy snows are most beneficial, supplying as they do the moisture that is ordinarily the factor likely to be most needed, and I look for an immense crop this year.

"Although the prices will be better established two months from now, I am myself inclined to look for higher markets."

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

Little Prospect of Opposition to Confirming the Nominations of Cabinet Members.

THE OUTLOOK IN SOCIETY.

Indications that the Inauguration Crowd Will Be Small—Comparatively Few Visitors to Washington This Winter—Neglect of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President-elect McKinley's Cabinet appears to be made up fully two weeks before the time for his inauguration. The announcements from Canton putting Mr. James A. Gary in the Post Office Department and Col. John J. McCook in the office of Attorney General were accepted at once as likely, and both of the nominations had been "mentioned" with more or less favor some time ago. There is still some expectation, indulged in by Republicans and not by Democrats, that there will be changes. The opposition to Gen. Alger still exists, and may be kept up, so as to lead him to drop out. But it is not probable that Mr. McKinley will withdraw the nomination he offered to him, and there is great probability that he will be able to win a confirmation if he decides to pay no attention to the complaint that his elevation to the head of the service will be in any sense a bad example to the service. A new Administration, that has not yet begun the work of distribution of favors, is not readily or heedlessly opposed by members of the party which elected it. The Democrats are not caring much about the Republican criticisms leveled at proposed Cabinet officers. It is matter of no consequence to them if the Republican President chooses a Secretary of War who resigned from the army rather than submit to dismissal. They are light-hearted about suggestions that the Republican President is selecting a corporation attorney to occupy the office of Attorney General. They care nothing if all the Cabinet officers be invalids who may provide early Cabinet funerals. If there are to be funerals, they will be under Republican auspices. Democrats are not yet done with their own mourning, and they are trusting that their political grief may be in some measure assuaged by the contemplation of errors which their successful and confident opponents may chance to make in undertaking to fulfill the promises made and suggested in the recent National campaign.

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The Social Outlook.

Should the Cabinet stand as it has been made up in the newspapers, it is plain that it will keep up a lively social whirl equal to any that has been maintained here in recent years. It is not a Cabinet of poor men, but, on the contrary, it is made up in large measure of men of wealth sufficient to enable them to rent large and handsome houses, and to entertain many guests in the most generous manner. Washington will approve of that state of things, which is not without its attractiveness. Mr. Sherman has but to throw open his fine marble-front mansion and invite in the people who wish to pay their respects to the Secretary of State. The house has been hospitable, so that there will be but little change there. Secretary of the Treasury Gage has maintained an open house in North Chicago, and it is probable that he will only live in a hotel long enough to enable him to find a house in which he may entertain with reasonable liberality. Gen. Alger, always liberal in his notions of entertainment, undoubtedly will keep up with Secretary Lamont's example in the matter of social attention to the army. Secretary of the Navy Long, who is a cheerful man in society, can afford to "spread" a little more than the salary of the office of Secretary of the Navy would justify. Mr. Gary, who has lived like a comfortable manufacturer or a well-to-do country gentleman, depending upon whether he was in Baltimore or at Catonsville, will justify the highest expectations that society may indulge about him. Col. McCook's friends say that if he shall be Attorney General, he will make the home of this office in Washington a pleasant place to visit. As to Judge McKenna, who is to be Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Wilson, who will be Secretary of Agriculture, the one may have social ambitions, but it is suspected that "Tama Jim," as they call Mr. Wilson in Iowa, to distinguish him from other "Jims" and other Wilsons, will just run a well-to-do farmer's home, and not attempt to be a swell.

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The Inauguration Crowd.

There is an increasing amount of talk here about the probability of the attendance of a smaller number of visitors for McKinley's inauguration than has come to Washington for any inauguration in many years. There is no doubt that the attendance will be much smaller than it was at the last inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, or at the inauguration of Mr. Harrison. The declinations of military organizations have indicated this tendency conspicuously, but it is shown by the reluctance of civic organizations to ask for places in the line. It is not to be assumed because the procession to escort President McKinley from the Capitol to the White House may not be more than an hour in passing the reviewing stand, and that it will count up perhaps not more than 15,000 men, that Republicans are not anxious to come here and look on and cheer. The trouble is that the people cannot afford the expense. Mr. Kennedy, one of the most entertaining and popular of the Capitol guides, told the writer a day or two ago that he knew weeks ago that there would not be the usual attendance here on March 4. "The fact is," he said, "that when they can afford it, people come to Washington in large numbers all through the year. The number of visitors has been steadily declining for months. For years it has not been unusual for a guide who was quick and fascinating like myself to pick up $7 or $8 a day at the Capitol. Now, the guide who goes home in the afternoon with $2 as the result of his day's attention to visitors is getting about his average of receipts. There are not two persons coming now where we used to see twenty." There are twelve guides at the Capitol, and it is asserted by those who know that some of them have gone without parties for days at a time.

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Outlook for the Hotels.

If the coming of President McKinley shall prove stimulating to visitors, it will be a boon to the hotels as well as the guides. Except at the hotel at which Mr. McKinley will stop until he moves into the Executive Mansion, it is reported that there will be no great crush at the time of the inauguration. The rooms will all be taken, but there has not been the eager engaging ahead that has been customary. But the Ebbitt House, at which Mr. McKinley will have his headquarters, will be crowded, and the assumption is that everybody who fancies that he will have business with the President-elect, and who hopes that the President-elect will have business for him, has engaged quarters close to the man who is to make appointments after March 4, so as to be within easy calling distance if inquired for. But this will be only for a day or two. One hotel proprietor told the writer some facts a short time ago to give an idea of the falling off in tourist travel. "It has not been an uncommon thing with me to entertain two parties of visitors a week, with 300 in each party. This Winter there has been no party of 300. A prominent company of excursion organizers wired me to prepare for a party of 300, afterward changed the request for quarters to provide for 100, and came along with ten persons in charge of a conductor. It was still worse in the following week, when a man arrived with a party of four persons who were to be "personally conducted" to Florida and California and be absent from their homes about one month. Major McKinley will come along, unfortunately, when Washington is a bit too far away from the mass of the people to make it easy for them to spend the money to get here for the inauguration. It is not a question of preference; it is a matter of economy to those who must depend upon the newspapers and the biograph to see the inauguration for them."

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Gen. Pleasonton's Death.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, who died here a day or two ago, was an eccentric, but very interesting man, who had disappeared from public view for seven or eight years while living in the busiest part of the city. At the time of the death of his brother, Albert Pleasonton, when the two men were mistaken for each other by some obituary makers, the writer called upon Gen. Pleasonton at his room. Some astonishment was expressed by the lady of the house when the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was admitted, and she afterward explained that the General had permitted very few persons to see him except Drs. Bliss and Hagner since he had become a confirmed invalid. Gen. Pleasonton then explained that he had undergone a severe surgical operation, in which a very large abscess had been removed from his thigh without the help of an anaesthetic, as he was opposed to the employment of ether or any other anaesthetic from observation in the field of the effects of chloroform and ether. The wound caused had not filled rapidly, and he had not walked further, since the operation, than across his room. He was apparently enjoying fair health, as he was not emaciated, was cheerful, and certainly was not in necessity, for he was then receiving the retired pay of a Major, having been put on the retired list in 1888. Just before his death Gen. H. V. Boynton called upon him. He did not see any obstacle to Gen. Pleasonton being carried down stairs, if he so desired, to be given the occasional luxury and refreshment of a ride. The impression is that he had resolved that he would not go out again, and that for some reason he stuck to his resolution. The house in which he died was one of the oldest taverns in the city.

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Neglect of the Navy.

Seaman Creelman, who was decorated at Charleston for bravery in going overboard to rescue a comrade who had been swept from the deck of the battleship Maine during a storm off Hatteras, served, with Naval Cadet Gherardi to recall a state of things often complained of by naval officers, and that is the lack of attention paid to the navy. The officers and men of that service seldom receive medals or other distinctions, while medals to men and officers of the army are given every day. Veteran officers of the navy, who noticed how scant was the interest manifested in the navy during the war of the rebellion insist that there should be more care for the navy if it is to maintain interest in itself. A naval officer has directed attention to the fact that when Mr. Cleveland was last inaugurated, places were assigned on the grand stand in front of the White House to Confederate officers, including one of the officers of the Alabama, but that there was no provision on the stand at the place of honor for any of the old Captains of the navy. The old naval officers assert that a strong effort should be made to secure equality of treatment for the army and navy, and that the heroism that distinguished the navy in the rebellion should be rewarded with as much care as is the heroism of the army. The sailormen are apt to get the impression that they are forgotten. This is a bad impression to be allowed to take hold of the service, and some persistent man may win credit for reviving the interest in the personnel of the navy.

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In Memory of Dr. Goode.

The memory of the late Dr. George Browne Goode was tenderly kept alive at a meeting a few nights ago, of some distinguished persons, who met to testify to his worth. Such men as Gardiner G. Hubbard, Prof. S. P. Langley, Prof. Henry E. Osburn, Prof. W. H. Dall, Postmaster General W. L. Wilson, O. B. Wilcox, Rear Admiral Greer, and others participated in this meeting. Mr. Hubbard testified to his varied and exact knowledge, his versatile and refined taste, his correct judgment, his love of and intimacy with nature, and of the lovableness of the man. Prof. Langley praised him for his sincerity, his unselfishness, and the devotion that he gave to the Museum of National History—an affection next to his love for his family. There were many touching tributes to his qualities of mind and person, and there was general agreement that he had left a noble monument in the skillfully arranged National Museum, which thousands of visitors enjoy every day without a thought of the man who had converted it from a jumble of rich material into an instructive and interesting collection that must be of increasing public benefit.

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Records for Newspaper Men.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee has performed a service for newspaper men at the Capitol that will be long and gratefully remembered. Hitherto it has been necessary for any correspondent who desired to have the Congressional Record to seek some member of the House or the Senate, and procure through him the favor of having a copy of the daily Record sent to his address, the copy to come out of the allotment to the member. This was not at all times an easy or agreeable task to perform. Some members have more applicants for the Record than they can supply. Other members may have some cause for declining to serve the representative who applies to them. The bill put through at Mr. Richardson's suggestion relieves the correspondents of the necessity of soliciting anybody for the Record. The President very promptly signed the joint resolution as soon as it reached him, and until that resolution is rescinded the daily Record may be had by the newspaper men for the asking.

E. G. D.

JOHN Y. M'KANE'S PROSPECTS.

Nothing Known of the Governor's Intentions in the Matter.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The friends of John Y. McKane continue their efforts in his behalf. Since Gov. Black's induction into office the case of the former Gravesend boss has been informally brought to his attention, but, it is stated, that the Governor has never indicated to any one his attitude with reference to the application that McKane be pardoned.

Under the circumstances, nothing definite can be announced as to any progress made toward securing McKane's freedom.

CITY OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Wilmarth of Gloversville and Rodgers of Johnstown Are the Accused.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Grand Jury of Fulton County to-day returned fifteen indictments against ex-City Clerk Frank H. Wilmarth for grand larceny and forgery. His peculations, according to the indictments, amount to about $9,000. Wilmarth was held in $10,000 bail.

The Grand Jury also returned two indictments against Andrew I. Rodgers, ex-City Chamberlain of Johnstown, one charging him with appropriating to his own use $4,000 belonging to the City of Johnstown, and the other charging him with felony in refusing to turn over the money belonging to the city in his custody. He was held in $6,000 bail.

CASE OF THE BROOKLYN.

Officers and Crew Exonerated by the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—After summing up the evidence in the case of the Brooklyn, the court of inquiry finds:

"That the grounding of the United States ship Brooklyn on the date and at the place mentioned in the precept was not in any respect due to negligence on the part of the officers or crew of said vessel; but that, on the contrary, the commanding officer was fully justified in proceeding down the river at that time, and that neither he nor any of the officers or men under his command failed in any particular to perform their full duty. In the opinion of the court, no further action is necessary." The department has approved this exoneration.

The Lowell Bill Becomes a Law.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The Governor signed the Lowell bill to-day. This bill amends the charter of last year by taking from the Mayor of the city the power of appointment without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen.

Ovington Bros. Co.,
330 FIFTH AVE.,
Near the Waldorf.

By reason of the advantageous purchase for

25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

of the Assignee of the late firm of OVINGTON BROTHERS, of this lovely collection, together with a considerable part of the stock of our great Brooklyn house, we have the pleasure to announce

A NEW EVENT

in this city, namely, the sale of objects of art, ranking among the very highest; strictly Fifth Avenue goods and style, but at

Absurdly Low Prices.

The Bargains

offered are not restricted to the few quotations here following, but each and every object will suggest at once an advantageous purchase.

Cut Glass of Enduring Brilliancy.

Much of the cut glass now pictorially advertised is scarcely superior to good pressed glass. WE KEEP ONLY THE BEST CUT GLASS.

$22.00 Decanters, most elaborately cut $14.00
$7.00 Fruit Bowls, rich cutting.. $4.00
A FULL LINE AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

Sterling Silver

of surpassing workmanship and merit, and at prices to surprise and please.

Vases, Tea and Toddy Kettles, Chafing Dishes, Cake, Fruit, and Bon Bon Baskets, Loving Cups, Desk and Toilet appointments, etc.

$18.00 Sterling Silver mounted rich cut glass Pitchers..........$13.00

Traveling Clocks.

Our experience, after having sold a large number at $5.00, has been that it is impossible to supply a PERFECTLY RELIABLE French Traveling Clock, in a leather case, for this sum. We propose, therefore, to any dissatisfied purchaser either to refund the money or on payment of one dollar to supply the superior article.

French Traveling Clocks, repeaters, ...$21.00
French Traveling Clocks, alarm. $8.00
French Regulators, ornamented with Rhine stones, and with movement of great exactness...$23.00
$70.00 Paris Clock, fine bronze and tortoise shell...............$25.00

Genuine Bronzes.

A choice and interesting collection, all away below general quotations.

$120.00 rich enameled and marble Paris Pedestal $75.00
$30.00 French Fish Sets, with appropriate designs $15.00
$22.00 French Marquetry Etageres $13.00
$40.00 Louis XIV. Clock, with pr. 4 light candelabra $23.00
$34.00 Sheffield Silver plated Waiters, for $25.00
$24.00 Folding Card Table........$15.00
$23.00 French Game Sets, appropriately decorated $14.00
$10.00 Glass Vases, very rich, for long stem roses, 18 inches..... $5.00
$8.00 Opera Glasses, the most powerful existing $4.50
A collection of lovely and unique lamps, valued from $25.00 to $30.00, now offered at the uniform price of $15.00
$3.50 Dresden China Compotiers, on foot, a charming piece $1.75

AND SO ONE MAY COME INTO POSSESSION OF $1,000.00 WORTH OF THESE LOVELY GOODS FOR......$500.00
$100.00 worth of these lovely goods for $50.00

The favorable purchase of this stock, which has been selected by our Mr. E. J. Ovington of manufacturers at home and abroad, who refuse their products to Department Stores, places us in position to satisfy every purchaser, as no reasonable OFFER WILL BE DECLINED.

Gems in Art.

Miniature Paintings on Ivory of FAMOUS BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. These GEMS OF ART are as meritorious as any in the city, and are worth from $30.00 to $100.00, but will be sold for one-half usual prices.

PLEASE CALL OR WRITE TO LEARN OUR EXCEPTIONAL QUOTATIONS.

To make room for more costly objects we must eliminate from our stock certain lower grades, yet pretty and desirable goods, which we now offer for exactly half price or even less:

$3.00 Finest plain Crystal Tumblers $1.50
$2.50 Finest plain Crystal Claret Glasses $1.25
$7.50 Chocolate Cups and Saucers, china, with flowers and gold.....$3.75
$12.00 Finger Bowls, Crystal, strawberry diamond and fan, doz $5.75
A large collection of single cups and saucers, value from 75c. to $1.00, at the uniform price of.. 45 cts.
$8.50 Crystal, strawberry, diamond, and fan Tumblers $3.75
$4.50 Fine crystal cut flute Tumblers $2.25

Mail orders receive, as they merit, painstaking attention.

Ovington Brothers Co.
330 Fifth Ave., near the Waldorf,
And Flatbush and Fulton Avenues, Brooklyn

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Brief Review of the Incidents of the Grand Opera Season Just Closed.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. GRAU.

Something About the New Comic Opera, "La Falote"—De Wolf Hopper's Return with "El Capitan"—Minor Musical Matters.

The close of the season of grand opera in French, German, and Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House is a topic that might be discussed from many points of view. It began on Monday, Nov. 16, with a performance of that highly familiar product of French art, "Faust," in which Mme. Melba and the two De Reszkes were the conspicuous figures. With various changes in the line of Marguerites, "Faust" became the cheval de battaille of the season, and was performed eleven times. Mme. Melba was the Marguerite in the early part of the season, though Mme. Litvinne sang the part once at a Saturday night performance. Mme. Eames took a turn at Gounod's heroine after Mme. Melba's collapse, but new life was instilled into the familiar work by the assumption of the rôle by Mme. Calvé. It was this novelty which enabled the managers to offer "Faust" eleven times, and to enjoy at its final performance the attendance of the largest audience of the season.

The répertoire of the first week was: Monday, "Faust"; Wednesday, "Die Meistersinger"; Friday, "Tannhäuser"; Saturday afternoon, "Faust," and Saturday night, "La Favorita." In the entire season there were seventy-four performances given in fourteen weeks. The operas next in frequency of presentation to "Faust" were "Carmen" and "Siegfried," which were presented six times each. "Lohengrin" was heard five times, while "Mefistofele," "Romeo et Juliette," and "Aïda" received four performances each. The works given three times each were "Die Meistersinger," "Tannhäuser," "Les Huguenots," "Lucia," "Il Trovatore," "Don Giovanni," "La Traviata," and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The other operas offered in the course of the season were "La Favorita," "Martha," "Hamlet," "Werther," "Tristan und Isolde," "L'Africaine," and "Le Cid."

The only novelty of the season was Massenet's "Le Cid," a work which has already been sufficiently discussed in these columns. It provided the public with an opportunity to see and hear the De Reszkes in new parts, but as they had long ago established their reputation as singers of such rôles, there was less reason for a display of public interest than was on the occasion of their first appearance on any stage in Wagner's "Siegfried." Their remarkable performance in this work justified the hope that they would immediately begin the study of "Die Walküre," in accordance with a plan some time ago mapped out by them. It can be stated now that they did begin preliminary reading of the score of the first drama of the trilogy, but that M. Jean de Reszke, after careful examination, decided that the music of Siegmund was too low for his voice. Consequently the two famous brothers will undertake the study of "Die Götterdämmerung," with the expectation of appearing in it here next season. This will require an act of brotherly self-sacrifice on the part of M. Edouard de Reszke, who, instead of having the glorious opportunities afforded him by the rôle of Wotan, will have to accept the unthankful impersonation of Hagen. Siegfried in "Die Götterdämmerung," on the contrary, should prove to be a fine part for M. Jean de Reszke, and his death scene ought to rival Niemann's.

The highest artistic elevation of the season was reached in the production of "Siegfried," though it will remain memorable on account of Mme. Melba's unfortunate attempt at Brünnhilde. In fact, Mme. Melba's misfortunes will form a notable part of the records of the Winter at the Opera House. She disappointed the public seven times—an unusual number for any singer. Yet she was in no way to blame for the disappointments, unless she is to be held accountable for her generous and unwise endeavors to sing early in the season, when she was not in a proper vocal condition to undergo the strain. It is agreeable news that she is to return very soon, and that she will sing here in the supplementary season. With all her shortcomings of temperament and thought, Mme. Melba is a singer who could ill be spared. The pure tonal beauty of her voice alone makes it a delight to hear, and the perfection of her voice production is such that she produces the effect of perfect spontaneity. One of her sister artists says of her: "There is a woman who really sings like a bird." Mme. Melba's performance of Violetta, in "La Traviata," was a distinctly brilliant addition to her repertory, and while the opera cannot take rank as one of the great works of the lyric stage, it will always be worth hearing when the principal rôle is sung with so much sincerity and beauty of style.

The intense interest of the public in certain operas and in the combinations of important singers available in them has kept two admirable artists too much in the background. These are Mme. Eames and Signor Campanari. The prima donna has been incapacitated by illness, or she would doubtless have added to the lustre of the closing nights of the season. As for Signor Campanari, it is not at all unlikely that his small stature and his wretched taste in dress have not a little to do with the infrequency of appearance. It must be added that he has of late developed a tremolo which greatly mars the beauty of his singing. His voice is altogether delightful, and he has the true accent of emotion.

It is, perhaps, too early to discuss the prospects of next year's opera, but it ought to be said that there is no foundation for the disquieting rumors as to the uncertainty of the direction. Mr. Maurice Grau will continue to have charge of the opera performances, and he has already set about the engagement of his company. M. Jean de Reszke and his brother will return, but it is not possible yet to give a list of the other members of the company. The chief problem before the manager is how to shift the cards of his pack in such a way as to present attractive combinations to the public. It is needless to repeat the familiar assertion that the opera-going public of this city does not care at all about new works. Its demand is for exhibitions of the old singers in new parts. This demand was never more forcibly illustrated than it was by the size of the audience at Wednesday evening's performance of "Faust." Mme. Calvé's Marguerite has been as great a subject of discussion as was her original performance of Carmen. Mr. Grau will do well to consider the advisability of inducing this remarkable woman to study other familiar and popular parts. It is a mistake to suppose that such rôles as Juliette are too high for her voice. The real truth is that Carmen is too low—not dangerously so, but sufficiently so to make the singing of it a task for her. She can sing any of the ordinary soprano parts, and, of course, she would dramatize every one of them. It would be a good move for her to study German and take up some of the lighter rôles of Wagner.

No doubt Mr. Grau has ideas as to what combinations he will make, but, in view of the attitude of personal worship held by the opera-going public of this town, it may not be wholly frivolous to suggest a revival of "H. M. S. Pinafore," with the following remarkable cast: Josephine, Mme. Melba; Hebe, Mme. Eames; Little Buttercup, Mme. Calvé; Ralph Rackstraw, Jean de Reszke; Captain Corcoran, Jean Lassalle, Sir Joseph Porter, David Bispham; Dick Deadeye, Edouard de Reszke; the Boatswain's Mate, Mario Ancona; the Midshipmite, Mlle. Bauermeister; conductor, Anton Seidl. As the operetta has been translated into German, it could be given in that tongue, and possibly with that rare German spirit about which so much is heard.

The musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES is indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who have manifested so much interest in his remarks on this topic, and who have written him letters on it. He desires to say at this time that such expressions of opinion are very valuable to any critic who rightly understands his vocation, which is to induce people to think seriously about musical art, to the end that they may arrive at an intelligent and discriminating appreciation of what they hear. The critic of this paper is less concerned as to the acceptance of his utterances unquestioned than he is as to their influence as incentives to thought. THE NEW YORK TIMES is a newspaper for thinking men and women.

Considerable interest is manifested in the first American production of the French comic opera "La Falote," which will be seen at the Casino on March 1. "La Falote" achieved the distinction of having been the one great success of last season upon the French operatic stage, and it enjoyed a run of 300 nights at the Théatre des Folies Dramatiques in Paris. The opera is in three acts. The book is by MM. Armand Liorat and Maurice Ordonneau, and the music by Louis Varney. For the Casino production, which will be made by Mr. J. T. Cowdery, the libretto has been done into English by J. Cheever Goodwin, who, it is said, has put some of his happiest efforts into it.

The scene of the opera is laid at Mont St. Michel, one of the most charming places of historic interest in France. "La Falote" is supposed to be a legendary apparition which haunts the beautiful Cathedral of St. Michel. The opera will be given a fine production by Mr. J. T. Cowdery, who witnessed its production in Paris, and who was so impressed with its success that he at once secured the American rights.

For the cast of "La Falote" an exceptional company of artists has been secured. The eccentric comedian W. J. Le Moyne will be seen as the Baron, a most congenial rôle for which to mark his début into the field of comic opera; Julius Steger, the well-known baritone, will assume the part of Pierre; Seth Crane will be seen in the character of Canteleu; Guy Standing will be Capt. Mirasol, and Miss Georgie Powers will be seen in the character of the Baroness. Mlle. Yvonne de Treville, a young and beautiful singer, who recently charmed all Paris in the rôle of Manon, and who won the warm praises of Massenet himself, will make her American début in "La Falote" as Thérèse. According to her manager, Miss de Treville was a favorite pupil of Mme. Marchesi, and possesses a charming voice, rare dramatic talent, and great personal beauty. Miss Paula Edwardes will be seen as Mariolle, Miss Eva Davenport as Mme. Pigeon, the famous hostess of the Inn of "L'Incomparable Omelette"; Miss Minnie De Reu as Mathurine, Miss Helen Marvin as Julia, Miss Blossom as Berthe, and Miss Caroline Johnson as Germaine.

The production of "La Falote" is under the personal direction of Mr. J. C. Duff, who promises to give lovers of comic opera a series of surprises in scenic effects, costumes, and the completeness of the production generally. The scenery for "La Falote" is rich in historic interest, and has been painted by John Young, Ernest Gros, and Ernest Albert. "La Falote" is regarded by Mr. Duff as the most important operatic production of his long and varied career as an impresario.

W. J. HENDERSON.

FOR ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

TABLEAUS IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.

To be Composed of Men and Women in Costumes Worn at the Bradley Martin Ball—Twelve Groups to be Shown.

Final arrangements have been made for the entertainment to be given for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, and which will consist of a series of tableaus composed of men and women in costumes worn at the Bradley Martin ball. The Madison Square Garden Concert Hall has been engaged, and the date set for Friday evening, Feb. 26, at 9:30. Competent judges have been at work selecting the most beautiful and interesting costumes displayed at the ball, and have decided upon the following groups:

"The Assassination of the Duc de Guise," "La Visite de l'Abbé," "Marie Stuart and Rizzio," "Oriental Tea Party," "Dutch Interior," "Queen Louise of Prussia," "An Eighteenth Century Picture," "Cinq Mars," "Pocahontas and Miantonomoh," "Venetian Group," "Une Recontre," and "Herald of the Dance," (Japanese.)

Next Tuesday the French artist, Chartran, who has been intrusted with the arrangement of the groups and with the posing of the individuals who will take part, will meet the participants and decide as to the number each tableau is to be composed of and how they will be grouped. There will only be three single figures.

All the boxes have been taken and nearly all of the seats in the front rows have been spoken for. The boxholders are: Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Smallhouse, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Manice, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Jefferson Clark, David King, Jr., Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Miss Appleton, Sydney Webster, Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Forrest, Miss Furniss, Miss Gallatin, Mrs. Lord, Henry Sloane, Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Blumenthal, Mrs. Cass Ledyard, Mr. Renard, and Harry Sands.

The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. H. Munroe, 6 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mrs. Sturgis, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Arthur Welman, 20 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Irvin, 10 West Forty-third Street, of whom tickets may be obtained. They have decided not to make the names of the figurants in the tableaus public at present.

A CELTIC CROSS TO MARK IT.

Mrs. Stowe's Children Select a Monument for Her Grave.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—The visit of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in Scotland while at the highest of her literary fame, thirty-one years ago, is recalled by the fact that the mortuary monument, which is to mark her grave in the Andover Theological Seminary's burial grounds in Andover, Mass., is modeled from an old Celtic cross that commanded her admiration at the castle of the Duke of Argyll in Inverary, while she was the Duke's guest.

The story of this selection is one of picturesque interest. Mrs. Stowe was accompanied by the two daughters who survive her in the visit at the Inverary castle. Just before their coming the Duke of Argyll had removed from Iona Island—a portion of the ducal estate—one of the ancient Celtic crosses of peculiar architectural beauty, and dating back to the earliest Christian era in Scotland. While Mrs. Stowe was at the castle she became deeply enamored of its beauty. From that time until the last of her life this ancient cross held a permanent place in her memory. There are several illustrations and drawings of it at her old home in this city.

When the question of an appropriate memorial to her was forced upon the consideration of her children, there seemed to them but one thing to be done. This was the selection of the Celtic cross. This ancient work of art will be incorporated in the monument to be erected by the family over the grave of Mrs. Stowe in Andover.

The cemetery connected with the Theological Seminary there is not a public one. While Prof. Stowe, the husband of Mrs. Stowe, was the incumbent of one of the professorships in the seminary, there was a death in his family, necessitating the purchase of a lot in a burial ground near at hand. Henry Stowe was the member of the family that passed away in Andover, and a marble Greek cross designates his resting place. When Prof. Stowe died in this city, some fifteen years ago, his body was taken to Andover for burial. Mrs. Stowe lies between her husband and son in the Andover Cemetery. The site is one of the most interesting in the entire grounds, and the Celtic cross that is to point out in the future the grave of Mrs. Stowe will be visible from every point of the compass in that vicinity. The shaft will be of Scotch granite, and the bases of dark Quincy granite. The inscriptions will be of the simplest character, all being carved on the bases of the cross. The daughters and son of Mrs. Stowe have selected two sentiments for the inscriptions. These are: "A tribute of loving remembrance erected by her children," and "Her children rise up and call her blessed." The monument will be completed and ready for dedication in June.

The Brazilian Minister's Guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. De Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening Miss Rochester, Miss Kennedy, Miss Stebbins, Miss Mitchell, Miss Ffoulke, Mr. Pastor, Seifedden Bey, Mr. Pulido, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Dahlgren, Mr. Morelos, Mr. Brandao, Mr. and Mrs. Mario De Mendonça, and the Misses De Mendonça.

Mme. Modjeska Out of Danger.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20.—Mme. Modjeska, the actress, has been pronounced by the attending physician to be out of danger, and no operation will be necessary.

PAINTINGS BY AMERICANS.

There are now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries and the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co. respectively, exhibitions of pictures by two clever American painters—W. de L. Dodge and J. Alden Weir. Mr. Dodge's fifty-three paintings and studies and fifty-two original drawings for the decorations of the Congressional Library at Washington are to be sold at auction in the galleries where they are exhibited on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 23. Mr. Weir's charming little collection of recent work by his clever brush is simply the annual pleasant evidence which he has been wont to give the art public for some years past of his continued artistic labors and the advance which he is always making in the same. Both Mr. Dodge and Mr. Weir are examples of American painters, still young, who have studied the modern school of impressionism in France, on the whole wisely and well, and who have derived an inspiration from the leaders of this school without losing their own vigor and originality.

William de L. Dodge, who is only thirty years old, has spent most of his youth in Paris. He entered the Beaux Arts when only sixteen, and won when only twenty-one the Prix d'Atelier. The same year he received the third medal at the Salon for his David. He first attracted the notice of the American public by his picture of Minnehaha and his huge canvas the "Burial of the Minnesink," with its dramatic composition and strong drawing, and this and other canvases exhibited here eight or nine years ago won for him employment as the decorator of the dome of the administration building at the World's Fair, and more recently the decoration of five panels and the ceiling for the northeast corner pavilion of the Congressional Library at Washington. The present collection now to be sold, while it may not be entirely appreciated by the average visitor, is undoubtedly the cleverest of the one-man displays which have been so frequent this art season, and should in particular be attractive to the artists and art students of the city. Mr. Dodge's drawing is often careless, and his work gives evidence of too much haste, but his canvases still prove him a virile draughtsman, a rare colorist at times, and an artist of fine perception and unusual grasp of the possibilities. There is not one of the paintings and studies shown which has not some merit, and which is not worthy of close study and examination. The notable pictures are his well-known "Dream of Orpheus," dramatically composed and fine in action; his "Evening Dance," a large figure group, with its well-drawn full-length nude in the foreground, with lovely effect of soft light on the head and shoulders, but whose composition is marred by the badly twisted recumbent figure in the background at the left, and the graceful "Diana," with its sunny atmosphere. These three canvases, together with the sombre and somewhat carelessly drawn "Sorrow of Orpheus," "Orpheus Coming Out of Hades," and the finely composed but repellent "Stoning of Saint Stephen," have been noticed again and again by the Parisian critics and by the correspondents of American journals in that city. Mr. Dodge shows no less than seventeen marines in the present exhibition, for the most part studies of midocean, breezy and full of action, and painted in a color scheme of dark blues and grays. Some of these, and particularly the studies of waves breaking in "Sunset After Storm," are remarkably fine and strong. There is rare sense of space and good distance in the Marine No. 15, and rich color in Nos. 31, 35, and 43. Most of these marines were painted during voyages across the Atlantic, and have all the depth of color and freshness of atmosphere which mark the mid-Atlantic. Very delicate in color is the little landscape "Spring," and cleverly are the greens managed in the "A Dream of the Ganges River," while the lovely sky and reflections in the water in "Along the Oise—Evening" make it a most attractive canvas. The pink color scheme of "In the Tyrolean Alps" is unnatural, and "Apple Blossoms" is rather painty. The artist's versatility is well proved by his well-painted and composed interior, with figures, "Last Scene of La Traviata," while his two portrait studies, "Far from Home" and "On the Steamer," are exceedingly clever, well drawn, and admirable in expression. The fifty-two designs for the Congressional Library decoration evidence more careful work, and are good examples of figure composition and drawing. It seems a pity that this interesting and clever collection should only be exhibited for a few days before its dispersal at auction. It might well have been shown at one of the clubs, or, better still, for some weeks at a gallery where artists and art students, as well as the public, might have had a chance to study it.

J. Alden Weir has held a foremost place among American portrait and figure, and even landscape, painters for some years. Works from his brush have been less frequent during the past five years than formerly, a fact which is much to be regretted, for Mr. Weir is an artist who always has a story to tell, and who tells it with rarely refined sentiment, good drawing, and delicate color. To the conservative mind he has shown a tendency of late to wander a little too far after the strange gods of impressionism, but those who have always known and admired his works will find much satisfaction in studying the little collection which is now on view in the Boussod-Valadon galleries, and which proves that if Mr. Weir has been influenced by the impressionists, he still retains his delightful originality. The liberals will say that his study of impressionism has greatly improved his work, and has given it a quality and a meaning which he did not possess before, and so by both elements among Mr. Weir's many friends the present display will be appreciated and welcomed. The Winter landscapes, seven in number, which Mr. Weir painted at Brandville, Conn., this year are particularly good—notably "The Coming Snowstorm" and the "Black Alders," both charming in tone, soft in color, and with rare sentiment and feeling. "The Red Bridge" is delicate in color, clear aired and full of sun. There is clever work in the snow study, "Fog." The two figure works, "Mother and Child" and "Reflections in the Mirror," are fresh in color and well drawn and composed. Two clever portraits of Lieut. Zalinski and Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore will complete this interesting little exhibition.

OPERA STARS GO WEST.

Departure of Mme. Calve, Maurice Grau, and Others for Chicago.

A good-sized crowd of people thronged the Erie Railroad station in Jersey City yesterday morning to witness the departure of a number of the members and chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House for Chicago. The special train, which started about 11 o'clock, was composed of the private car of the President of the Erie Railroad, who placed it at the disposal of the stars; a vestibuled sleeping car, four coaches for the chorus, two ordinary day coaches, and a baggage car.

The special car was occupied by Mme. Calvé, who seemed to have recovered from her indisposition of last night, judging from her sprightly manner; Miss Marie Engle, Mmes. Bauermeister and Mantelli, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau and daughter, MM. Plançon, D'Ancona, Ceppi, Campanari, Cremonini, and Bevignani. In the sleeper were some of the lesser stars, while nearly 200 members of the chorus and ballet were distributed in the four coaches.

To-morrow morning the rest of the company, including MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mmes. Litvinne and Olitzka, and Anton Seidl will leave over the Pennsylvania Road.

WEST POINT BURLESQUE.

Amusing Scenes and Hard Hits in an Entertainment by Cadets.

WEST POINT, Feb. 20.—The cadets gave their "One Hundredth Night" entertainment before a large audience in Grant Hall this evening. Few of the hundreds of invitations sent out were returned unaccepted. Officers and friends of the cadets from neighboring cities filled the hotel for several days waiting for the event. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's family, with a score of guests, came from New York yesterday on a special train.

The play was a burlesque on the Military Academy, special attention being paid to the faults and frailties of the tactical and engineering departments. There were many amusing scenes and hard hits at the officers.

RECEIVED BY MRS. CLEVELAND.

She Will Take Her Children to Princeton Early This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Cleveland received about 200 ladies by appointment at noon to-day, including the Faculty and pupils of the Park Seminary, at Forest Glen, Md. These ladies wished to pay their respects to the first lady of the land before her retirement to private life, and have been heretofore unable to do so.

This is the last reception of the kind Mrs. Cleveland will hold in the White House, inasmuch as she will be too busy with other matters until she establishes herself and family in the Princeton home. Early next week she will take the children to Princeton, and will remain there until it is necessary to return here to assist the President in welcoming President-elect and Mrs. McKinley to their new home in the White House. The exact date of Mrs. Cleveland's return from Princeton is not fixed, but it is probable that she will remain there, putting the house in order for the President's arrival, until Monday, March 1, when she will resume her place at the White House until after the inauguration of the President-elect.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will give a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. McKinley at the White House on the evening of March 3, and they will leave for Princeton immediately after the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Capitol, March 4.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—It was learned to-day that some of the furniture belonging to President Grover Cleveland, which is being moved from Washington to his future home here, was broken by some of the truckmen while en route from the station. It is said that some of the truckmen broke open several cases of wine belonging to the President, and that this made them hilarious. At the house of the President it was stated to-day that the wine the truckmen had drunk did not belong to the Chief Executive.

One piece of furniture broken by the truckmen was a large deer's head. It was valued at $300, and the horns of the animal had been broken off. This was sent to New York this afternoon to be repaired.

The baggage of the President and his family has not yet reached Princeton. The house is being made ready for the President and his family.

TO COMPLIMENT GEN. ALGER.

Secretary Lamont Will Give Him a Dinner Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Secretary of War Lamont and Mrs. Lamont are assuming that Gen. Alger will be confirmed as Secretary of War, and are prepared to make his official entry as agreeable as possible. The Star of to-night says:

"The last gathering of social importance during this Administration will be the dinner and reception which Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will give Saturday night next to Gen. and Mrs. Alger, who will meet after a notable dinner company the resident army officers, both active and retired, and ladies. It has been said, jocosely, but there is a great deal of truth in it, that Secretary and Mrs. Lamont discovered the army socially, so many of the pleasant events at their home the past four years have been in special honor of army officers and families, until now both Mr. and Mrs. Lamont have a warm personal acquaintance with every family of the list, either active or retired.

"Some of these army families, especially those the heads of which are on the retired list, had been completely forgotten in the social whirl until invitations from Mrs. Lamont startled them pleasantly into activity again. The coming reception, therefore, to present all the army officers residing in this locality, has a special compliment to all concerned, and is being widely commented upon in a very pleasant way."

THE DE COVERLEY DANCE.

Last of the Series, but There Will Be an Extra One.

The fifth of the De Coverley dances was held last night at Sherry's, and was largely attended, despite the weather. The dances of the series have, as a rule, commenced early, and that of last evening was not an exception. The ballroom was handsomely decorated. The cotillion was led by William McClay, assisted by Lamont Dominick. A buffet supper was served.

The patronesses were Mrs. W. B. Lockwood, Mrs. James Benedict, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George M. Groves, Mrs. C. P. Roe, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, and Mrs. Gustav Schwab.

Some of those who attended were Miss Bertha Mundy, Miss Florence Jacquelin, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Marion Groves, Miss Norris, Miss Brundage, Miss Baker, Miss Hurlbut, Miss Homans, Miss Harper, Miss Fanny Foote, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Elizabeth Stokes, Miss Elsie Cleveland, Miss Edith Owen, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Pauline Corey, Miss Benedict, Miss Betts, Miss Brigham, Miss McClay, Miss Starr, Miss Anderson, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Grace, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Isabel D. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., Rene De Russy, John Iselin, John T. Williams, Jr., Hunt Bosworth, Adams Batcheller, Hugh N. Camp, Sheppard Homans, Phillip Stillman, Albert Milbank, Gardiner Corning, Dr. McWilliams, Rufus Corvin, Robert Lozier, and Harold Matthews.

This ends the series as first arranged, but it has been decided to add an extra dance for the season after Easter. The final dance will take place on April 22.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. William A. Duer gave a luncheon party at her residence, 17 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon.

—Mr. Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers and Miss Madeline, daughter of Simon Schafer of 59 West Fifty-fifth Street, will be married at the Temple Emanu-El at noon to-morrow by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. A luncheon at the Waldorf will follow the ceremony.

—A theatre club has been organized by Mrs. Frank Browne Keech, Miss Edith Seymour Johnson, and Miss Lucette Banks with about two dozen members, including Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Julia Graham, Miss Julia Delafield, and Miss Elizabeth Stokes; Messrs. David Banks, Charles Morrison, George Morrison, Schuyler Schieffelin, Clinton Falls, Edward Thomas, and Schieffelin Stebbins.

Classmates Entertain Mr. Olcott.

A complimentary dinner was given to District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott at the Hotel Savoy last night by his classmates who graduated from the College of the City of New York with him in 1881. There were present twenty-three of the thirty-eight members of the graduating class. Albert Ullman presided. No formal speeches were made. Some of those at the dinner were Moses Wieman, Prof. John J. McNally, Edward B. Wells, the Rev. Daniel H. Martin of Newark, N. J.; Robert N. Kenyon, Dr. George R. Lockwood, and Principal Edward W. Skitt of Grammar School No. 49.

Five Canaries from Four Eggs.

It is not often that nature plays such a strange freak as she did upon a pair of canary birds owned by Charles Loe, one lives at 172 Himrod Street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Loe is an amateur bird fancier, and his special delight, as well as that of his wife, is in canaries. The last brood brought considerable surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Loe. The mother bird had been sitting upon four eggs. One morning about three weeks ago the Loes found five downy little chirrupers in the nest, somewhat mixed up with the fragments of four tiny shells. Mrs. Loe is sure that the mother bird sat on four eggs, and no more and no less. The five little canaries are all alive and all thriving.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lyman Satterlee Burnham.

Lyman Satterlee Burnham died yesterday at his home, 133 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, of cerebral apoplexy, with which he was stricken on Friday. Half an hour before the seizure he was informed of the mortal illness of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Clark Burnham, and it is believed that the bad news superinduced the stroke of apoplexy that caused his death.

Mr. Burnham was born in Woodville, N. Y., in 1816. In 1841 he came to New York, and three years later, in partnership with H. P. Journeay, he founded the firm of Journeay & Burnham.

Mr. Burnham was one of the founders and later a Trustee of the Brooklyn Athenæum. He was also one of the organizers of the Philharmonic Society and of the Apollo Club, and was instrumental in the formation of the Brooklyn and the Oxford Clubs. He was a Trustee of the Atlantic Insurance Company and of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution.

The funeral services to be held at the Fort Greene Place house Tuesday evening will be private, and the burial on the morning following will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Walter S. Neilson.

Walter S. Neilson, who was fifty-two years old and a member of the Stock Exchange, died of uraemia on Friday at 12 West Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Neilson went into Wall Street in 1863, and two years later became partner in the firm of Whitely & Neilson, among whose customers was Daniel Drew. Mr. Neilson bought a seat in the Exchange in 1869. He at that time lived in Jersey City, of which he was Police Commissioner and Treasurer of the Police Board in 1870. The firm of Whitely & Neilson continued to 1876. In 1881 Mr. Neilson associated himself with J. H. Griesel, and the style of the firm was W. S. Neilson & Co. Six years later Mr. Neilson ceased active business. His last office was at 18 New Street.

Mr. Neilson married Miss Jessie L. Murray. She and a son survive. He was a member of the Lotos and Country Clubs. Funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, at 1 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Catherine Long died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, as the result of breaking her hip on Jan. 16 by a fall down stairs.

—Milan Morse, an old-time leather manufacturer, once prominent as an athlete, died Friday at his home, in Winchester, Mass., aged seventy-eight.

—Wilson F. Green, a well-known insurance man, died of heart disease at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias.

—Henry Kleeber, one of the oldest piano merchants in Pittsburg, died yesterday. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, eighty years ago. He was wealthy and leaves two sons and a daughter.

—August Fleury, an old resident of Morristown, N. J., died yesterday of apoplexy. For over sixteen years Mr. Fleury had lived the life of a recluse, never leaving his home. He was sixty-five years old.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Trowbridge Stillman, widow of George P. Stillman, who was a well-known merchant of New Haven, Conn., died on Friday noon at the home of Mrs. Mullany, 105 East Twelfth Street, where she had been living for the last five years. Mrs. Stillman was born in New Haven eighty-three years ago. Her brother, Daniel Trowbridge, was a prominent millionaire of that city. She was highly connected, both in New Haven and in this city, and was related to Mrs. Fred Trowbridge of Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. William Martin of fThirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Frink of Sixty-seventh Street. The funeral took place from her late home yesterday. The body was taken to New Haven.

MR. CHAMPNEY'S PICTURES.

Shown at a Reception for M. and Mme. Chartran.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney gave a reception at Mr. Champney's studio, 96 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon to a large number of artists, literary and society people in honor of M. and Mme. Theobald Chartran. The walls of the studio were covered with Mr. Champney's work, and one room was set apart for his series of pastel paintings of well-known society débutantes who have been portrayed as types of American girls. Among the more notable were a young woman in bridal costume, two types of athletic girls, and the university girl. These and others Mr. Champney is to exhibit in April. Next Saturday afternoon a second reception and informal exhibition will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Champney for Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey, at which Mr. Herman Hans Wentzler, the pianist and vocalist, will assist.

At yesterday's reception Miss Ada Sterling gave several readings and sang. Albert Lockwood, the pianist, played. Tea was poured by Miss Bradhurst.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, the Misses Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, John Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer-Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Col. and Mrs. Walter Logan, Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, Bishop Potter, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dr. and Mrs. George Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gould.

COMING EVENTS.

—At the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, Tuesday evening, the discussion will be on "Trades Unions and the Unemployed."

—Emanuel Lodge No. 654, F. and A. M., will give a complimentary reception to-morrow evening in the Commandery Room, Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver the second parlor illustrated matinée lecture at Mrs. H. L. Horton's, 144 West Fifty-seventh Street, Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Subject: "The South of France."

—Michael Fox will deliver a lecture in Room 26, Cooper Union, to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Irish National Federation of America. The subject of the lecture is: "Shall Ireland Become an English Grazing Farm?"

—The Jewish Alliance will celebrate Washington's Birthday to-morrow evening at the assembly room of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, when several papers on the life of Washington will be read. Admission is free.

—The Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society will hold its first meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. The general plan of work will be discussed and committees announced.

—Washington's Birthday will be celebrated at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, by a concert under the direction of the Russian-American Hebrew Association. A large number of artists will be present. In the evening an address will be delivered.

—The New York Banks' Glee Club will give the second concert at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening. Among the artists will be Mrs. E. Gardiner Coleman, soprano; Evan Williams, tenor, and George F. Bristow, organist. The club will also be assisted by Franko's festival orchestra.

—A mass meeting will be held at Chickering Hall, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening to express sympathy for the Cretan and Greek causes. Invitations have been sent to Mayor Strong, Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Archbishop Corrigan, Chauncey M. Depew, the Hon. Charles A. Dana, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and the Rev. Lyman Abbott to address the meeting.

—Mornay Williams and John Seely Ward, Jr., a committee appointed by the Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum to arrange for Sunday afternoon talks to the children in the chapel of the institution by prominent clergymen and laymen in the city, have completed their work, and the first address in the course, which will continue until the last Sunday in November next, will be delivered to-day.

—The Foresters' League of America will have a benefit performance at the Academy of Music this evening in aid of its benevolent fund. Among the performers will be the Brothers Royce, George Scoble, the Davenport Sisters, La Petite Corrine, Myrtle Fressider, Frank Ritter, Leo Phillips, Miss Julia Sprinz, Little Pearl Weil, Minnie Schultz, Sadie Jacobi, Master J. Hackel, C. W. Douglas, and Harry Keeler.

GOING TO PREACH IN TORONTO.

A Farewell Dinner in Belfast to the Rev. Mr. McCaughan.

BELFAST, Feb. 20.—A farewell dinner was given at the Ulster Reform Club tonight in honor of the Rev. Mr. McCaughan, a prominent divine of this city, who recently accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, and who will soon start for his new field of labor.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson, Moderator of the Irish General Assembly, who presided, made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the work performed here by Mr. McCaughan, and wished him success in the labors he has accepted in Toronto. The other speakers were Profs. Robinson, Leach, and McKean, and the Rev. Robert Workman.

The dinner was given by the ministers of Belfast and other friends of Mr. McCaughan.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The interuniversity game of football between the Oxford and Cambridge teams was played to-day, and won by Oxford by a score of 1 goal to 0.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Ambassador Uhl and Mrs. Uhl have been invited to dine with Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the latter a sister of the Empress, on Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Queen, through Sir Arthur Bigge, has written to Mr. Bayard her thanks for receiving "The Book of the Pilgrimage," a record of the visit of American Congregationalists to England and Holland last Summer.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Mrs. von Tompski, a lady of American birth residing in Berlin, will give a dance on March 1, to which United States Ambassador Uhl and Mrs. Uhl and the members of the American Embassy and Consulate, with their wives, have been invited.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Prince of Wales has postponed his departure for the Continent for a week in order that he may attend the first drawing room of the season. He will arrive at Cannes on March 1 and will immediately go on board his yacht the Britannia for a cruise along the Italian coast.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Latimer R. Jones, the American who was arrested on his stock farm near Scarborough on Jan. 28, charged with obtaining large sums of money by forgeries committed in New York, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded for another week.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Janos Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy musician with whom the Princess de Chimay eloped, has written to a friend in Antwerp stating that seventeen impresarios have offered him engagements. He has declined all of them. He added that he did not lack funds, and that he and the Princess were going to the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Queen has decided, in connection with the celebrations in June in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of her reign, that a thanksgiving service shall be held in the open air outside the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral. The reason for holding the services outdoors is that her Majesty is too rheumatic to ascend the stairs of the cathedral and does not wish to be carried.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

N. Clark, Restaurateur, 23d St., opp. 5th Av. Hotel. Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

Burke's Spring Styles Gentlemen's Dress and Business HATS are now ready. 210 Broadway.

E. & W. **E. & W.** **E. & W.** The new collar, "MENLO."

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters restores the appetite.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In New York City, on Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, Dr. Charles Willis Ackerman, son of the late John W. Ackerman, in his 28th year.
Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Augustus Kipp, 157 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M. Interment Oakland Cemetery.

BISCHOFF.—On Thursday evening, Annie Louise, the dearly beloved wife of Henry Bischoff, Jr.
Services at her late residence, 19 West 96th St., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M.; thence to Woodlawn.

BRUNO.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 19, 1897, Anna Bruno, widow of Charles Bruno, and mother of Charles and Richard M. Bruno.
Funeral private, on Monday.

BURNHAM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 20, 1897, Lyman S. Burnham.
Services private.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, C. Matilda Faulkner.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOLDENBERG.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, Simon, beloved husband of Mary Goldenberg.
Funeral services from his late residence on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GOLDENBERG.—The Directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their late colleague, Mr. Simon Goldenberg, on Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 29 East 72d St. By order of the President, JOS. WETZLER, Secretary.

GOLDENBERG.—The Trustees of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their late Vice President, Mr. Simon Goldenberg, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 29 East 72d St. By order of the President, H. Mosenthal, Secretary.

NEILSON.—In this city, on Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, Walter S. Neilson.
Funeral Monday, 1 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St. Please omit flowers.

SAVAGE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 19, Teresa Fernandez Savage, Marquesa de la Esperanza, in the seventieth year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 344 West 123d St., on Monday, Feb. 22, at half-past nine A. M.

SEYMOUR.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, M. H. Houghton, 578 West End Av., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Hon. Augustus Sherrill Seymour of New Bern, N. C., Judge of the United States District Court of Eastern North Carolina, aged sixty years.
Funeral in New Bern. Southern papers please copy.

WAGSTAFF.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, 1897, at her residence, Tahlulah, West Islip, L. I., Sarah Platt, widow of Dr. Alfred Wagstaff, and daughter of the late Cornelius Du Bois, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Second Av. and 10th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station. Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDREWS, E. T.	149 Waverley Pl.	55	19
BUTTNER, Lena	342 Pleasant Av.	40	18
BARRY, Mary	Manhattan State Hos.	30	18
BENDHEIM, Fred.	342 E. 52d St.	69	18
BLAKE, Elizabeth	305 W. 39th St.	3	19
BLASZKOPF, Luis	128 E. 85th St.	58	19
BISCHOFF, Christina	126 E. 8th St.	44	18
BUSCH, Emelie	308 E. 60th St.	12	19
BENSON, Patrick F.	297 W. 4th St.	30	19
BRADY, John R.	229 W. 109th St.	37	19
BLAKE, Amanda M.	8 W. 65th St.	57	19
CASSO, Rafaele	102 James St.	2	20
CORCORAN, Hanora	102 James St.	50	18
CONNELLY, Susan	543 W. 28th St.	37	19
CASAMASSA, Agata	62 Baxter St.	28	19
CICERO, Emma A.	223 Sullivan St.	2	19
CROPPER, Edward	Coloroed Home and Hospital	72	17
COPTHORNE, Bessie	79 Allen St.	54	19
CROTON, Mederice	76 W. 3d St.	38	18
COLEMAN, E. A.	316 E. 24th St.	54	20
DUERR, John	127 W. 101st St.	25	17
DAVIS, Charles	105 Bowery	25	16
DOEPFER, Barbara	Wakefield	56	18
FASANO, Feleia	121 Mulberry St.	13	19
FAY, John	535 E. 15th St.	30	17
FITZGERALD, Mich'l	275 Spring St.	61	18
FRANCO, Catharine	856 1st Av.	36	18
FORSTHOFF, Elizabeth	502 W. 146th St.	3	20
GRISECKE, Chas. J.	532 E. 11th St.	2	20
GILMARTIN, Mary	70 E. 114th St.	28	19
GATTI, Zena	34 Carmine St.	41	17
HAM, John C.	21 W. 129th St.	80	19
HOE, W. A., Jr.	729 St. Nicholas Av.	26	19
HUNTER, Joseph	117 7th Av.	35	19
HAN, Wong	202 Allen St.	30	19
HALL, Lilly	241 E. 108th St.	27	18
HOURIHAN, J.	1,998 Lexington Av.	26	19
HENRY, Thomas	25 Goerck St.	54	19
HANRATTY, Francis	8 Goerck St.	1	19
HOOPER, Delia J.	141 Cherry St.	2	19
JOHNSON, Mary G.	141 W. 96th St.	36	20
KLUEPPELBERG, R.	423 5th St.	61	19
KUSSAK, Frank	232 3d St.	1	19
LYNCH, Francis A.	106 W. 41st St.	54	19
LARKINS, Mary	338 E. 39th St.	56	17
LAMMEY, Mary	333 E. 28th St.	2	19
LYONS, Mary E.	230 W. 64th St.	63	19
LYNCH, William H.	109 E. 9th St.	36	18
LAUBER, Teresa	359 W. 45th St.	28	20
MOORE, Alice	2,414 1st Av.	3	19
MALCHIONIN, V.	323 E. 106th St.	2	19
MAHON, Joseph	481 Brook Av.	2	19
MILLAIRE, Herman	Grand Central Station	79	18
MITCHELL, John	827 10th Av.	30	18
MOORE, James	1,218 1st Av.	2	19
McDONALD, John	City Hospital	50	18
McCAFFERTY, Nellie	340 E. 46th St.	50	19
McMAHON, Maria	527 E. 12th St.	72	19
McCARTHY, John	883 11th Av.	88	18
McCABE, Bridget	322 E. 82d St.	68	18
McCARTY, Ellen	447 W. 13th St.	35	18
McNIFF, Miles	471 Columbus Av.	24	20
McMAHON, Ann	Brooklyn	62	18
McHALE, Isabella	412 E. 123d St.	1	18
NOONAN, William	5 Cornelia St.	35	19
NEWBERGER, Henry	6 E. 97th St.	30	18
O'HARA, James	690 Greenwich St.	52	18
O'BRIEN, Thomas	1,793 1st Av.	24	19
POLLTON, Elizabeth	512 W. 44th St.	51	17
POLO, Catharine	26 W. 13th St.	48	19
PEREIRA, Mabel A.	458 W. 57th St.	1	19
PICCIANO, Librato	555 E. 149th St.	1	19
PENDER, Catharine	355 E. 89th St.	40	18
REILLY, Annie	645 10th Av.	7	19
ROWLEY, James B.	6 W. 134th St.	50	19
RHEINHARDT, Joseph	Foundling's Hospital	1	18
RYAN, John	416 W. 77th St.	68	19
ROBINSON, Mary	553 W. 57th St.	39	19
RAYMOND, Emma	105 W. 124th St.	52	19
RANEY, John C.	77 E. 114th St.	1	19
ROECKELL, Arthur	218 E. 95th St.	1	19
STARR, Jane L.	1,037 Woodruff St.	60	19
SCHMIDT, Caroline	326 E. 74th St.	65	19
SMITH, Margaret	803 E. 134th St.	67	19
SWEENEY, Daniel	6 Spring St.	68	19
SCHUENK, Rosina	332 E. 42d St.	2	20
SWEYDA, Joseph	1,339 Avenue A.	2	18
SCHLACHTBAUER, Georgia	635 E. 142d St.	1	18
STILLMAN, Elizabeth T.	105 E. 12th St.	83	19
SPEED, George	168 E. 102d St.	50	18
SMILEY, Alexander	334 W. 30th St.	43	18
SMITH, Walter	573 Broome St.	18	20
SULLIVAN, T. J.	227 E. 83d St.	26	19
SEITZ, Frank	448 W. 35th St.	1	19
SCHROEDER, Bertha	1,298 3d Av.	41	20
SMOLOWITZ, H.	107 Madison St.	1	19
SEIGLE, Sarah	169 Broome St.	12	18
TUBMAN, William	283 Avenue A.	70	18
VOLNER, Daniel	437 1st Av.	3	18
WALSH, Patrick	1,564 Avenue A.	39	19
WERNER, Charles	37 1st St.	11	19
ZERFASS, Gertrude	445 W. 43d St.	65	18

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th. Feb.
BISSON, Emma	200 Ewen St.	24	18
BARONE, Angela	13 Conover St.	37	20
BALLOU, Nicholas H.	7 Debevoise St.	38	19
BURKE, Wm.	231 Plymouth St.	31	18
BRUMLEY, Emma J.	36 C'bridge Pl.	60	19
BANNON, Mary	823 Kent Av.	1	20
BOWNE, Sarah	248 Dean St.	37	19
BURNHAM, L. S.	133 Ft. Greene Pl.	80	20
CRANSTON, Aillen K.	501 Gates Av.	12	18
DALY, Walter	766 Bedford Av.	20	18
DROESCH, J. L.	825 Willoughby Av.	40	19
DUNNING, Margaret	421 11th St.	36	18
DUKE, William	184 Green St.	6	19
DEVINE, Catharine	420 Decatur St.	5	19
EXPOSETO, Frank	L. I. Col. Hos.	26	18
FRIEND, G. W.	340½ Leonard St.	1	18
FILLIPI, Giuseppe	568 P'dent St.	1	20
FAYE, Mary J.	869 Dean St.	64	19
GRAHAM, Lena	289 Clinton St.	23	18
GUALIANO, Volardino	Kings Co. H.	46	17
GIPP, J. H. W.	106 Meserole St.	51	18
HARRISON, Jas.	266 President St.	63	17
HOPKINS, Mark	13 Columbia Pl.	53	18
IMPERALI, Jos.	562 President St.	1	18
IGO, Marion	106 Coffey St.	1	19
JONES, Delia	254 Navy St.	76	19
KERRON, Jas	Brooklyn Hospital	65	19
LIND, Eric V.	201 Clinton St.	62	19
MAIER, Mary	371 Bridge St.	25	19
METERKOSKI, Geo.	83 N. 6th St.	26	18
MOELLER, H. F.	405 Linden St.	49	19
MURPHY, Thos.	1,343 Bushwick Av.	73	19
MESSENGER, Silas	St. Peter's Hos.	82	20
McBRIDE, Annie	359 20th St.	2	18
McGINNIS, Ann	223 Hudson Av.	73	18
McGILLAN, Harry	798 Flatbush Av.	32	18
PEER, Margaret	334 8th St.	57	19
RENNER, Rosa	St. Cath. Hospital	74	19
ROYER, Florence I.	1,637 B'way	7	18
SCHEUERMANN, O.	227 Maujer St.	57	18
SCHNAPPAUFF, Caroline	20 Hart St.	76	19
TAYLOR, Raymond	184 Franklin St.	6	19
TENNANT, George	10 Palmetto St.	22	17
TOTIN, Jas., Jr.	697 Chauncey St.	43	18
TJADEN, Elizabeth	524 56th St.	42	19
VAN HORN, Elizabeth	177 N'man Av.	32	19
WAS, Michael	107 Havemeyer St.	1	19
WAGNER, Georgio	127 26th St.	5	19
WEISS, Jennie	507 Bushwick Av.	1	18
WINSLOW, Ruth	95 Eldert St.	19	18
WHEELER, John	125 Carroll St.	67	18
WORRALL, Agnes	43 Richardson St.	12	18
WINTERMEYER, John B.	Bradford St. and Jamaica Av.	58	18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ART EVENT.

A DISSOLUTION SALE.

FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY INCLUDED,

At the American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

Collection of

Holland Art Galleries,

A. PREYER,

329 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IN LIQUIDATION.

From the New York Times.

"Pictures by Dutch and Italian Artists."

"There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries an unusually important and interesting collection of 301 pictures, the property of the Holland Art Gallery, for the most part examples of the modern Dutch and Italian schools, with a few Dutch pictures of the Seventeenth Century, and which are to be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next.

"Mauve's 'Sheep on the Dunes' is a masterpiece, and would of itself, had he painted nothing else, establish the painter's fame for all time. Its composition, atmosphere, the simplicity and directness of its motive and execution, and its absolute truthfulness to nature combine to make it a famous picture. Isreals, who, like Millet, paints best the 'poetry of toil,' is at his best in 'Grace Before the Meal,' an old woman seated at a table in a homely Dutch cottage, with clasped hands, over a dish of food before her, uttering a prayer. Her figure and the rough details of the cottage are lit by the soft light which falls from an open window at the right. 'The White Cow' of Willem Maris is one of the finest cattle pieces ever seen in America, painted with directness and force, wonderfully luminous in atmosphere, with superb light effects on the cow's back, on the pool of water in the foreground, and on the rich green of the leaves, dripping with moisture, of the bush on the right.

"It is impossible to do more than allude this morning to the remaining examples of these strong painters and of the minor ones who so well interpret the rustic life of the Dutch peasantry and the moist and misty atmosphere of the Netherlands.

"The presence of examples of Belloni, Sartori, and other young Italian painters in this interesting collection would seem to be a strong evidence of the law of contradictions, for no greater contrast can be imagined than that which exists between the soft coloring and subdued lights of the Dutch painters and the brilliant hues and high lights of these artists who paint 'Where southern suns more warmly shine.' This contrast, however, while striking, is not unpleasant, and lends a double interest to the exhibition."

Absolute Public Sale to close partnership account

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, Feb. 24, 25, and 26,

AT CHICKERING HALL,

Fifth Avenue and 18th St.

For Catalogues address

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES

366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

FREE VIEW

OPEN WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Paintings and Studies.

WM. DE LEFTWICH DODGE,

including the studies for the decorations of the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

Tuesday Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Old stand, 45 Liberty St.

Unusually fine RUG SALE

of about Five Hundred lots of excellent Oriental CARPETS and RUGS, DAGESTANS, MONSOUL HAMADAN, DEMERJIK, MECCA, SENNA CAMEL'S HAIR, and SHORVAN.

Sale Days Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Feb. 24, 25, and 26, each day at 2:30 o'clock.

Saturday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock, at the SILO ART GALLERIES, 43 Liberty St. Now on Exhibition.

INSURGENT CAMP IN CUBA

Gen. Castillo Entertains a Correspondent of The New York Times in Havana Province.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN HORRORS.

Scenes on the Trip to the Castillo Camp Which Were Thrilling—Cuba Will Have No Peace Until Its Independence Is Acknowledged.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 10.—To-night I returned to the City of Havana after an absence of three days, during which I made my way to and from the camp of the insurgent, chief Gen. Adolfo Castillo. I made the trip in the company of a Cuban guide.

Entering a hack on the Prado, we gave instructions to be driven out near the suburbs. Although some little distance inside the fortifications of the city, we were not long in reaching the desired locality. Dismissing the coach, we continued our way on foot, and had proceeded but a short distance when the guide said to me in a low voice: "Remain here until my return," and with that he disappeared into a dark alley, which lay between two high stone walls. Scarcely had I time to view the surroundings, save a glance at the blinking lights of the city we had left behind, when by the striking of iron feet upon the rubble I knew my companion was returning, and with him the diminutive donkey which had served in the same way on more than one occasion. On the animal's back was a nest of empty cans, all of which in the early morning had been filled with foaming milk.

"Be very careful," suggested he, as I took my place beside the donkey, resting one hand upon its shoulder. "Do not attempt to get off any of your Spanish as we pass the sentinel. Let me do the talking."

"I won't forget, but suppose I am questioned?"

"If that occurs, act as if you were deaf and dumb; simplify matters as much as possible, but leave all that to me. Under no circumstances must you talk."

"All right; I will begin practicing now," and after that for quite a distance we traveled in silence. Suddenly the ears of the little animal shot forward, standing out like a pair of thick, short horns, his feet stiffened, and the beast refused to budge an inch. Spaniards in front of us, Spaniards behind us, Spaniards to right, and Spaniards to left, and every Spaniard held a Mauser and every Mauser had a bayonet, while I seemed to be the centre of attraction.

Playing Deaf and Dumb.

I was perfectly willing to give them the right of way, but remembering that I was deaf and dumb, I tried to look innocent and foolish, and I must have succeeded, for, really, they were more interested in the empty cans than with us, and, would you believe it? those silly fellows looked into every can, and one more suspicious than the rest actually investigated the interior of the donkey's ears. Satisfying themselves finally that we were all right, they permitted us to continue on our way. Shortly afterward we passed the sentinel in safety, and I felt greatly relieved, and was in fine spirits when the guide remarked: "Here we are at the dairy farm whence I borrowed the beast and bought the milk early this morning."

Again I was left alone while my companion entered the house, and, after exchanging a few words with the pacifico, returned, bringing a couple of machetes, one of which he buckled on and the other handed to me, and once more we were on the move.

Although it was remarkably clear, heavy layers of smoke had settled near the earth, and I knew without questioning that the cause was smoldering fires from thousands of what once had been happy homes.

A light wind rustled amid the trees that bordered the road, and, having walked rapidly, I was about to congratulate ourselves on account of the delightful breeze, when a nauseating odor impelled me to cover my nose with my handkerchief.

"The wind blowing over decaying bodies of unburied pacificos is the cause of this disagreeable scent," said my companion, stopping to light his cigarette, and betraying no more emotion than if he were discussing about so many carcasses of sheep. "That is nothing," he went on. "All along the road from Guanabacoa, for the next twenty miles, we are apt to come in contact with unpleasant odors. Would you like to see for yourself?" he inquired.

"Well—yes," I answered, hesitatingly, thinking the question might be asked on my return: "Did you see these things?" Turning from the road, he led the way down the side of a steep hill, parting as he went on either side the thick growth of scrub bushes.

Piles of Bleaching Bones.

After a while we reached a clearing, and there I saw bleaching bones shining in the pale moonlight—eight skeletons of human beings, just as they had fallen, or, rather, where the vultures left them after having picked their bones clean of flesh. Some of them lay with faces turned toward the earth, while others were upon their backs and seemed to gaze at you from their eyeless sockets. The limbs of some were straight and others bent, and one or two whose members were detached, having been hacked off by the machete. What a spectacle—trunks and thighs and nothing more! Stooping, the Cuban lifted one poor skull, and in its face gazed long and sadly; then, gently placing it near the trunk, I heard him mutter between his teeth: "Some day! Some day!"

Turning our backs upon this revolting scene, we climbed the hill, and after having gained the road walked in silence. Ever and anon a deathly sickness stole over me. Often the aroma of roses floated across our path, making the contrast greater when we inhaled another whiff of rotting flesh, and invariably after which that fainting feeling would come and go.

"Do you detect a peculiar odor just here?" inquired my companion. "Yes," said I, after filling my lungs several times; "it smells like—"

"Burning flesh," he assisted. "Come, let us investigate. See the heavy smoke settled over yonder grove of palms," he continued. "A house stood there this morning, but as I was passing through the suburbs of Guanabacoa I met a detachment of Major Fondeville's men, and I suppose this is some of their work."

Indeed, it was true. The house had been destroyed—but what was the fate of its inhabitants? Of this I was wondering as we approached the smoking ruins, while the scout busied himself, machete in hand, hunting a bamboo pole with which to probe the ruins and discover, if possible, the burning flesh.

The Dead Found.

Having reached the other side, suddenly I came face to face with that which caused me to shriek aloud. Almost in reach, before I was aware of its presence, in a sitting posture, was the dead body of an old man. His eyes were wide open in a glassy stare, while his face had been so carved with the machete as to have given his visage the expression of a terrible fixed laugh. The dark face of the Cuban, who had reached my side, paled before the presence of the dead. Adding to the horrors of the situation, the flesh was burned from the right arm of the old man to the elbow, and it rested upon the rock on which he was leaning in such a way that the skeleton fingers seemed to point in the direction in which the eyes were turned, and the terrible laugh seemed to be the mirth of death.

"This," said the guide, "is the work of Fondeville. No other Spaniard, not even Weyler, would have placed a dead body in such a position. No, not even Weyler."

The first flush of dawn was finely traced along the east when we overtopped a rugged hill. The guide now pointed to the opposite heights. "There," said he, "are the patriots' fires, the fortified camp of Gen. Castillo, and a braver soldier never drew a machete or gave command."

Down the hill and across the valley we made our way, and were just beginning the steep ascent when we were hailed by a man on guard. A Corporal was called, who took us in charge and piloted us on to the top. After a good deal of hard climbing we found ourselves just beneath what appeared to be a natural wall, some eight or ten feet in height. Walking in its shadows for some distance, we entered a narrow defile, which would scarcely admit four to march abreast.

The passage now made a quick turn, and a little further on began ascending to the top of the ledge, where two small brass cannon had been placed, so as to command the way.

THE CAMP OF GEN. CASTILLO.

Arrangement of the Accommodations for the Insurgents.

Arriving at the entrance of the camp, we were detained by two more soldiers. The scout informed me that it was the strict order of Gen. Castillo that none should pass the entrance until either he or the second officer in command should give approval. At a glance I knew the position of the camp was almost impregnable, and a few well-armed men could hold it indefinitely against a multitude. Having heard of our arrival, the General advanced to meet us, supporting himself with a rude crutch, convalescing from a bullet wound received some two weeks ago while attacking a band of Spanish guerrillas. He extended a hearty welcome, and immediately invited me to accept the hospitality of his hut. As he led the way back under the thick growth of trees, the sun's rays sparkling in a million dewdrops caught my eye.

Appetite was somewhat sharpened after the long tramp from Havana, and the thoughtful General ordered a wholesome lunch, and while I ate, he sipped his coffee, as it was too early for his morning meal. "Now," said the General in good English, we having finished, "permit me to advise that you retire into my mansion, I having breakfasted under the trees," pointing to one of a hundred palm-thatched huts, "and obtain a little repose, and when you are refreshed I shall be delighted to show you my castle."

Quite a thoughtful suggestion, for I was utterly worn out, having walked twenty-two miles since 6 o'clock the previous evening. Scarcely had I touched the hammock when I fell asleep. About 10 o'clock I awoke, and was agreeably surprised to find close by, upon a wide box, a bowl of water, soap, and a towel, and soon all traces of sleep had vanished, and I went out as fresh as a lark. In front of the hut sat the General, with one arm resting upon a table filled with paper and envelopes. On the opposite side was his Secretary, while some few rods away, facing the General, were at least 200 patriots, each with a rifle swung in the bow of his left arm, while to every belt was a polished machete. Just behind the soldiers were tethered the horses in groups of threes and fours.

A Talk with Gen. Castillo.

To the right of the General were two Spanish soldiers, whom the patriots had captured during the night while on a raid almost within sight of the gates of Havana.

He had been questioning them for some time before my arrival, and I stepped from the tent just in time to hear him order their safe return within the Spanish lines, and this act of magnanimity brought more forcibly to my mind the justice of the Cuban cause. Had the Cubans been Spaniards and the Spaniards Cubans, the prisoners' end would have always been wrapped in mystery.

I now noticed for the first time the Spaniards' eyes were bandaged. Observing my surprise, the General said: "That is our custom here. It is done so as to prevent prisoners from giving information regarding our strength and position."

"Are you always so clement?" I inquired.

"By no means. It is owing altogether to circumstances. Sometimes we make short work of it. Prisoners captured in battle, or picked up here and there, are turned loose, but when we capture the guerrilas we seldom waste much time in argument. They are a bad lot.

"Come," said he, arising from his seat and reaching for his crutch, the soldiers having dispersed, "I wish to show you the beautiful view obtainable from this point," stepping upon the ledge of a high bluff, near which swung between tall palms two hammocks, which the thoughtful General had ordered for our convenience.

"Before taking our seats," said he, "I want you to particularly observe the grand scenery."

Standing upon a huge boulder and leaning on his crutch, the General pointed over the landscape. "Look!" he exclaimed, "once almost a paradise was here. A lovely panorama stretching as far as the eye could see, thickly dotted with homes of happy, inoffensive people, but now the torch of the incendiary has done its work, and the red hand of murder caused its crystal rivers to flow with blood. Look, the smoke from a thousand smoldering fires soils the azure of the sky, while the prayers of the suffering within its folds arise to heaven from the greatest altar that ever bore a sacrifice.

"Here and there are thicker folds; observe how like a huge palm's trunk it sails upward in the still air, and then as some gigantic head branches out into the atmosphere, becoming thinner as it spreads until it is blended with the sky. Do you think, Señor, this is the way to conquer Cuban patriots?"

The General's dark eyes flashed.

"Can the hearts of men be won by butchering in cold blood their innocent wives and children? I think not."

The crutch slipped from his grasp, and, falling, bounded on the rocks beneath. Raising both hands to heaven, he exclaimed: "God, give me power to avenge!" Facing me, he continued: "Could I but picture to you all the atrocities of this inhuman war, did you but realize the suffering of innocent women and children, it would melt a heart of pulseless stone."

Tears were rolling down the bronzed cheeks of the brave soldier as he proceeded.

"Go back and tell them, Señor," he continued, "that every Cuban patriot stands with breast bared for the foeman's steel; that he will spill the last drop of blood in his veins to win this fight. Say for them that men robbed of their homes, whose children and wives have been butchered in cold blood, burned in the funeral pyre of their homes, and some doomed to a much worse fate, men whose nightly dreams are of homes that are homes no more. Autonomy and reforms! No; a thousand times, no. Think you there is a Cuban in all this band of mine so mean and low that he would stand where we are now and cast his eyes over this desolate waste and ask of Spaniards terms of peace? No, Señor, there are a hundred bullets for every traitor and a thousand machetes for a single coward. He who dares to plead the Spaniard's cause will be considered now a Judas, and as such would reap reward. Back in the face of Spain we cast her reforms. Bring back our wives and children and our homes, and then we will listen to reforms, and not until then."

Gen. Weyler's Decree.

Stepping from the boulder, I returned his crutch, and we turned to the hammocks.

"What about Gen. Weyler's last decree?" I asked, almost forgetting the object of my trip, "in which he prohibits necessities of life from being sent outside of fortified towns?"

"In keeping with all of his previous edicts," answered the General, "only causing more suffering and deaths. The proclamation that has caused the most distress was the one that compelled all farmers that were in arrears with taxes, and who desired to remain upon their farms, to obtain permission by paying all back taxes, besides the various legal and illegal additions which the petty officers were disposed to add. Presentation of tax receipts, showing all taxes paid to date, and ownership certificates, together with a sworn schedule of all effects, personal and household, live stock, and poultry, to any commander who chanced to come along, was supposed to assure security. People in the country in condition to fulfill this requirement are very scarce, and even if they were in greater numbers, the average Cuban peasant would not have tact enough to conform with all of Spain's red tape, and in consequence thereof, by the numerous fines inflicted upon him, his poverty soon becomes absolute.

"Look at this," said the General, taking from his pocket one of the certificates about which we were just discussing. "With every fine or fee a stamp is pasted on the back, until in a short time it has the appearance of a juvenile stamp collection.

"Although this proclamation had been threatened for a long time, when it came it rolled over the country like a thunderbolt, striking terror to the hearts of the peasants, who, panic-stricken, abandoned their homes, crops, and even their household furniture, making a pell mell rush for the fortified towns, and at the same time not knowing where they could obtain their next week's supply of food; but preferring starvation and pestilence to Spanish bayonets and atrocities.

"The entire Province of Havana, with the exception of the region around about Guanabacoa, had suffered comparatively little, until recently. Thickly settled, and with productive soil, it supplied the City of Havana with milk, meat, fruit, and vegetables, and what was until a few days ago the garden spot of earth now exists a smoldering waste, over which has passed a wave of fire and blood, which inevitably follows the wake of the Spanish Army."

"No, Señor," replied the General in answer to my question, "it is specified in the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba that only a specially elected Assembly can enter into negotiations for ending the war, and it also sets forth that only on one condition will Cuba accept peace, and that is absolute and unqualified independence."

No Hope from This Country.

"Yes, we have abandoned all hope of interference by the Government of the United States. You are not a warlike people. Had the European nations been in your place, something must have been done long ere this besides merely expressing sympathy for the outraged women and murdered children.

"Look!" he exclaimed, arising from his seat and advancing to the edge of the rocks, pointing down into the valley, "there goes a body of Spanish troops," and, lifting a pair of field glasses, which he always carries, he gazed for several moments upon the passing troops; but so soon as he had drawn the glasses to a proper focus he handed them to me.

The sunlight flashed from their bayonets as they marched along. "I should judge there are at least 500 infantry and 200 cavalry," said the General.

"Where are they going?" I asked.

"In the middle of the broad road, looking for houses to burn, women to outrage, and children to kill."

"Why don't they attack your position?"

"Because in that case they would be compelled to fight, and I would exterminate half the Spanish Army in Cuba before I was dislodged."

"But why don't they surround you and starve your men into submission?"

The General laughed as he answered, "Impossible!"

A courier having just arrived with dispatches of importance, the General excused himself, and left me to my own diversion.

THE COLONY OF REFUGEES.

A City Peopled by Those Who Have Fled from Spanish Oppression.

During the day I questioned many of the soldiers regarding their wishes concerning peace, and to a man it was their determination to endure until the bitter end, and I am more than ever convinced that no promises or persuasions, however fair, or guaranteed by whom or what, will induce the Cubans to lay down their arms, except "Cuba Libre."

The day passed rapidly, and almost before I realized it was growing late, the shadows of night had covered the valley. Retiring early, the next morning I awoke greatly refreshed, as the rays of the morning sun shone directly in through the door. After breakfast the General said: "You have seen my fort, and now, if agreeable, I will send you a league further into the hills to visit a city peopled by families who have taken refuge with me." So, accompanied by a guide, I set out to visit the colony of refugees. There were at least 200 families, all of whom seemed well supplied with food, the most of which was raised by them amid these hills, and from the prolific nature of the country I do not think they will be likely to starve.

I was informed that hidden in the hills are many such colonies, called perfestinas, and each is governed by a Prefect, who exercises both military and civil functions, his duties being rather numerous, among them to see that the sick and wounded receive proper attention and that families taking refuge with them are supplied with food and clothes. He also performs marriages and keeps a record of births and deaths. Under his authority are always from fifteen to twenty soldiers.

EGGS BY THE CARLOAD.

A Little Rock Company Ships 450 Cases to San Francisco.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—The H. J. George Grocery Company has shipped a carload of eggs to Martin, Seusiar & Co. of San Francisco. The car contained 450 cases, thirty dozen to the case, making a total of 13,500 dozen.

The eggs were bought on the Little Rock market, 14 cents per dozen being the price paid. The freight charges were $325, making the consignment cost $2,215, laid down in San Francisco.

This is the first carload shipment of eggs that ever went out of this city for San Francisco.

Retail Dealers Organize.

A meeting of the Retail Dealers' Board of Trade was held yesterday morning at 241 Fifth Avenue, which resulted in a permanent organization, with the following officers: C. C. Shayne, President; J. A. Heckman, Vice President; Thomas O. Denny, Secretary, and William H. Lent, Treasurer. The organization is composed of manufacturers and dealers in wearing apparel, and other personal effects. Its object is to secure relief from unjust class discrimination which now exists, and put a stop to the entry of such goods into this country free of duty as is now being done under the present law.

A Lawyer Sent to Prison.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John F. Dorthy, the disbarred Rochester attorney, was to-day convicted of grand larceny, second degree, at Canandaigua, and sentenced to serve three years and five months in Auburn Prison. The crime consisted in stealing $200 from a lady client.

THE STEEL-RAIL WAR.

Railroads Making Contracts at Very Low Prices.

Several contracts for new steel rails have been made by railroad companies within the past week or ten days at uncommonly low figures. The general manager of one of the Vanderbilt lines signed a contract with a Western steel company two or three days ago for several thousand tons of new rails at a price close to $16 a ton, which was about $3.50 per ton less than his own bid to the same steel company three weeks ago. Almost every Eastern railroad company in need of rails is taking advantage of the present demoralized condition of the steel rail market.

There is a story in circulation that the dissolution of the steel rail combination and the consequent cutting of prices are due to the removal of George B. Roberts's dominating influence. It is a well known fact that as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Mr. Roberts exercised a potent influence in the steel rail trade. The steel men sought and heeded his advice, and it was invariably in favor of maintaining prices at fair profit-showing figures. The Pennsylvania and other railroads that handled steel rails as freight favored the formation of a combination of steel rail makers in order that a uniform schedule of prices might be maintained. Under President Roberts's diplomatic management the principal steel rail buyers, it is said, were induced to distribute their orders so that all of the steel mills were kept running, and each one was enabled to realize a moderate profit on its product.

After Mr. Roberts's death the steel rail makers fell to disagreeing among themselves, and there speedily developed a disposition on the part of some of the steel companies to force prices higher. The market refused to stand any advance, and then came the disruption of the combination, followed by a general scramble for business. In the bitter fight that is now waging many contracts are being made at figures that mean an actual cash loss to the manufacturers.

STEEL RAIL PRODUCTION.

Some Figures as to Cost—The Demand and Possible Prices.

A computation by an expert on the cost of producing steel rails places the cost of putting the ore at the furnace from the Mesaba veins at $2.88 a ton, or $2.10 at Conneaut, on Lake Erie. At the furnace the principal charges have been $1.38 for railroad hauling and 80 cents for lake freight. The mining costs but 10 cents a ton.

Carnegie's furnaces can, by mixing Mesaba ore with ore of a better quality in the proportions, respectively, of 75 and 25 per cent., produce pig iron at a cost of $5.50 per ton, all expenses "from the earth" included. "Billets" bring the amount to $13 a ton, and steel rails, the last manipulation, to about $15. This is including liberal allowance for interest on the cost of the plant.

Iron interests in this city are not ready yet to predict with certainty what the outcome of the collapse of the steel rail pool will be. Rails were currently quoted yesterday at $20 a ton, and the market has stiffened since last week because all stock at $17 a ton was rapidly disposed of.

The mills have all they can do to fill contracts until the Autumn, and should any large demand for steel rails come before then, prices might go beyond $25 a ton. The activity in this industry is gauged by the activity in the demand for discount of the notes of steel companies, which is increasing rapidly owing to the necessity of having large amounts available for payment of wages and cost of operating.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WESTFIELD, Feb. 20.—A dog, supposed to be mad, was killed to-day after it had bitten eight other dogs.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Florence Taylor Marshall has fallen heir to a large fortune left her by her father, Lord Taylor, of England, who died about a week ago.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—William J. Bryan last night addressed the Legislature, in joint session, on National questions and the duty of the hour for Democrats and Populists.

EMSDALE, Ontario, Feb. 20.—J. P. Shaw, a business man of this place, was shot dead at Ravensworth by a man named Frye during a dispute over the purchase of tanbark. Frye has so far resisted arrest, and declares he will not be taken alive.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Feb. 20.—A peculiar form of sheep disease is prevalent in this section. After death the bodies turn black and the flesh quickly decays. The local veterinaries are baffled. The Government has ordered an investigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—An epidemic of hog cholera is raging in Dutchess and Columbia Counties, and many people have lost all the hogs they owned. Mr. Clarkson of Tivoli, the great breeder of blooded hogs, has lost nearly half his prize stock, including the largest and best.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The following appointments from the State Civil Service eligible list have been announced: Grace A. Jones of Greenbush, as an Examiner in the State Regents' Department, salary, $360; Edward M. Logan of Sonyea, as Assistant Steam Engineer in the Craig Colony, salary, $600.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 20.—"Billy" Showles, the bareback rider, who has been on trial for the past two days in the Monmouth County Court for manslaughter, was acquitted this morning. He was accused of killing his friend, Ansel Croft, a bartender in a Red Bank hotel. Christmas Night Showles was showing Croft a pistol, and it went off, killing Croft.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 20.—The new Union Congregational Church, which cost, with the Moen Memorial Chapel, adjoining, about $250,000, was dedicated last evening. The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., of Cambridge, preached the sermon. The Moen Chapel was dedicated in the afternoon with a sermon by the Rev. Henry A. Stimpson of Brooklyn, N. Y., a former pastor of the church.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 20.—The body of Gotlieb Baden of Chimney Rock, who had been missing from his home since Feb. 8, was found last night on an island in Chimney Rock Creek. He left home to go to a neighbor's to get some cider. He had to cross the creek, and it is believed that while returning in the darkness he took a misstep and was drowned.

A brilliant young lady of Abingdon, Ill., recently said:—"Yes, I use

Ripans Tabules

and regard them as an excellent toilet article. Queer, isn't it, to call them that, but wait till I explain and it won't sound so odd. In fact, I always keep them on my dressing-table and take one just before leaving for any social function. Before I began their use, I was troubled with indigestion; I had a severe headache frequently and I had dyspepsia so bad that I could scarcely eat anything with relish. I was always dizzy after any quick movement, as rising from a chair, and was seized with such an attack frequently that my head would fairly reel. My complexion became sallow and pimples came on my face. I heard of Ripans Tabules and purchased some. After a short time my usual complexion returned; the pimples are all gone, as you see, and I am not dizzy as before. You can see now why I think them a valuable toilet article. Why, I would just as soon think of going without my hair combed as to neglect to take a Tabule when I go out for the evening"

Catarrh.

The germs that cause Catarrh in the head and throat swarm in millions. They feed on the mucous membrane, and the product of their digestion is seen in the offensive yellowish mucous thrown off. This mucous contains the deadly toxin discovered by Pasteur, which, dropping in the throat, causes Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Catarrh of the stomach.

Booth's "Hyomei"

the famous Australian "Dry-Air" treatment "Cures by Inhalation." It acts instantly on the germs. They stop work.

Lyceum Theatre, London, Sept. 8, 1896.

Dear Sir—It is quite true that I am using the Hyomei Pocket Inhaler and I have the greatest pleasure in strongly recommending it.

Faithfully yours, (SIR) HENRY IRVING.

Guarantee *I will refund the money to all persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit anywhere in the United States, during 1897, who will say that HYOMEI has done them no good, on condition that they apply direct to the head office, 23 East 20th Street, New York City. (Signed)* R. T. Booth

Your druggist has it, or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists', or by mail, $1.00. Extra bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents.

Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice if you will write or call on

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th St., New York.

ELECTRICITY FOR LOS ANGELES

To Be Supplied by a Plant Seventy-five Miles Distant.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 20.—A corporation to be known as the Southern California Power Company has been organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The principal stockholders are Henry Fisher of Pittsburg, Penn., and H. S. Sinclair, President and manager of the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company.

The purpose of the company is to develop power from the Santa Ana River by taking the water out at the junction of Bear Creek and Santa Ana River, carrying it in a cement ditch and tunnels about four miles, thus securing a fall of 1,005 to 1,100 feet, and then running the water again into the stream.

The power will be transmitted by pole line seventy-five miles to Los Angeles, there to be used to supplant steam power now used to develop electricity for lighting and railroad companies. It will be the longest line and the highest voltage (30,000 volts) in use in the world. It is proposed to deliver power into Los Angeles by Jan. 1, 1898.

TRIED TO DIE ON TIME.

A Philadelphian's Attempt at Suicide in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—Just beneath the equestrian statue of Washington, and with the bronze figures of Mason, the author of the bill of rights, and other Revolutionary heroes looking down upon him, a Philadelphia electrician to-day made a desperate attempt at suicide.

He is William Sherrer, a handsome young fellow of twenty-four. Sherrer was in a bar near the monument. Suddenly he blurted out: "Come up, all hands, and take a drink with me. In seven minutes I shall be dead."

He attempted to carry out his threat on schedule time, but made a botch of it. Sherrer last September married Miss Berry, a daughter of A. J. Berry, a lottery dealer here. To-morrow his father-in-law will send him South.

Commissioner Haffen's Offices.

The new public building at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, erected for the use of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, will be completed probably by March 15, and Commissioner Haffen expects to move into his new quarters early in April. The structure is an imposing one, three stories in height, built of stone and brick. The ground floor will be occupied by the Superintendent of Streets and his force of clerks. On the second floor will be the offices of the Commissioner, his deputy, secretary, and other officials. The third floor will be given up to the Chief Engineer and the topographical department. The department employs 800 men, 200 of whom are clerks, Inspectors, and foremen.

Mr. Pavey on Pure Primary Elections.

Senator Frank D. Pavey made a speech last night before the Blaine Club upon the bill to secure pure primary elections. He explained the provisions of the bill, and said that if passed it will do away with much of the evils that now exist in such elections, and will secure a conscientious expression of the will of the people. He said there is hope that the bill will be passed, and thought that a strong effort to aid in its passage should be made by all who are interested in pure elections.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place a young woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend, as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid. Apply 48 West 50th St., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress, in small, private family; best city reference. 323 East 32d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; five years' personal city reference from last place. 414 West 57th St., O'Neilles's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid. Call, Monday and Tuesday, present employer's, 28 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid; do sewing and wait on lady. 242 East 34th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchen maid is employed; has resided several years in this country and can give best references. S. B., 215 West 19th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch-American woman; city or country; best city reference; good bread baker. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook; private family; understands her business; good baker; first-class reference; assist with coarse washing. McDonald, 335 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city references. M. C., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; take entire charge; best city reference. E. B., Box 253 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; no washing; no objection to country; wages, $20. 273 West 36th St.

COOK.—By Protestant, in family or boarding-house; good reference; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—French; understands thoroughly French and American cooking; first-class references; wages, $25. Philomene. 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. 104 East 17th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Companions.

A WELL-EDUCATED, REFINED WOMAN, speaking French, German, and English, good seamstress, wishes position with lady to travel; companion, or with children; excellent reference. 155 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French tailormade suits, jackets, &c.; excellent fit guaranteed; fancy waists, bridal toilets; formerly with Worth and Altman; out by the day, $2; immediate. Mme. Rohan, 424 West 40th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; alterations, remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; perfect fitting and stylish Spring and Summer gowns made at $2 per day, out. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out or work done reasonably at home; terms, $2 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; by day or home. Mrs. Dupuis, 125 Clinton Place.

MME. AMELIE, 265 6TH AV., LATE WITH Redfern, London; Worth, Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers by the day, $2.50, at home; costumes from $6 up; evening waists from $2.50 up; skirts from $1 up; furs altered and remade; stage work speciality.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French, English, music, &c.; successful teacher; accustomed to travel in Europe; lived seven years with English nobility. Miss Whelan, Union Square Hotel.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French Protestant; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children; neat sewer; good management; highest city references. Mademoiselle, 221 West 34th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German visiting governess would like employment. T., 201 East 14th St.

VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH GOVERNESS wishes re-engagement; fluent French, drawing, and painting; city reference. C., Box 80, 530 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By an educated Englishwoman; three years' reference from previous employer. E. A., 80 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or as kitchenmaid in private family. 102 East 52d St., ring Clark's bell.

HOUSEWORK or LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as general houseworker or laundress; reference. Lahey, 301 West 40th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an English Protestant; with chef. 273 West 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—A thoroughly competent and well-recommended lady's maid (German), having references from the best American families, but now residing in Germany, desires to make engagements to take one or two ladies over the Continent. Address Maid, 355 13th St., South Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; best city references. Julie, Box 81, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; willing to travel; best city references. Eugénie, 115 West 28th St.

MAID.—Educated North German as lady's maid or maid to grown children; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker, traveler, and packer; excellent reference. D. P., Box 188, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a Swiss widow as maid or maid and housekeeper; capable of marketing and managing servants; excellent cook; first-class seamstress. R. V. R., 850 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker and family sewer; no objection to light chamberwork; five years' reference. Address, by letter only, S., 223 East 12th St.

MAID.—French Parisienne; full charge wardrobe; cut, fit; hairdresser, packer; any distance in country; best reference. Marie, Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged French woman as maid and seamstress, or go out by day; reference. Lahey, 301 West 40th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 45th St.

MAID.—Lady wants position for her maid. 27 East 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent person, as first-class laundress; private family; city or country; has first-class reference; wages, $25. 234 West 31st St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as second laundress or assistant chambermaid. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 28 East 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best reference. K., 478 Hudson St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a reliable person to wait on invalid or elderly lady; competent in illness; excellent seamstress; good city references. A. C., 809 6th Av., embroidery store.

NURSE.—French; competent, trustworthy; take charge of child out of arms; well educated and fine seamstress; highest city references. Marguerite, Box 267 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American to take charge of infant or children; good seamstress; willing to travel; best reference. Call, two days, 346 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By young French Swiss Protestant girl, 19, to take care of children; best city references. Louise Bovey, care Jacquot, 251 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced and reliable infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; excellent city references; willing to live in the country. 1,575 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By nurse; competent; take charge of infant or growing children; teaches German; willing to travel; ten years' city reference. McAleenan, 78 East 96th St.

NURSE.—By an educated Protestant as nurse for children, any age; city or country; seventeen years' experience. Call present employer's, 159 West 81st St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for grown children; willing to help with chamberwork; reference. D., 115 West 28th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By an English Protestant; best city references. 217 West 36th St., ring three times.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress, by the day; would like few more engagements; understands dressmaking. Address by letter, Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with finisher after dressmaker; private families; operates; also neat handsewer; reference. B., Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, in private family; fully competent; understands dressmaking. M. A. Smith, 110 E. 89th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant Swiss as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; city reference. M. L., care of Mrs. Williams, 752 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; assist with chamberwork or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Dolan's bell.

WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; country preferred; first-class references for both. Meyer, 959 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant as first-class waitress; one year's reference. 217 West 36th St.; ring three times.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT WOMAN WILL DUST FINE furniture, bric-a-brac, and objects of art. A. M., Box 200 Times.

JANITRESS.—By a young widow without children as janitress; good references. 38 East 32d St.

MASSAGE.—Young lady masseur wishes few customers. Miss Tornberg, 305 East 27th St., second floor.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing to work for moderate salary. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist of five machines; bookkeeper; experienced; good references. C. B., 1,404 Washington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER — VALET. — Thoroughly competent; best European and city references. N., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—Where two men are kept, or as chief steward of club; first-class caterer. B., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; single; first-class city references. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, by tall young Swiss; good valet; will make himself very useful; last employer can be seen. Veyra, 314 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; has best of city references. 240 East 22d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; thoroughly familiar with all duties of his position; sober, reliable, intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance; several years' excellent references from one place, and other first-class recommendations. "Trustworthy," Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class, honest, neat, sober, obliging, and reliable, in private family or hotel; can attend furnace if required; moderate wages; city or country; best references. L. M., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent couple; husband as first-class butler; wife as first-class cook in French and American cooking; good baker and pastry cook; highest city reference. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; five years' personal references from last place. Charles, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; man as butler; wife as cook; in private family; or take care of bachelor's apartments; city or country; excellent references. J. S., 359 4th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; excellent cook; both experienced and every way reliable servants; good valet; private family; city references. French, 131 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, steady French butler in a private family; moderate wages; first-class city references. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; expert at large dinners; fancy salads; decorating; 25 years' in first-class service; age, 38; abstainer. Butler, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged single man; willing to be useful; strictly sober, faithful, honest, and obliging; to commence March 1; city or country. Louis, 1,334 3d Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; has four years' city reference; will be highly recommended by last employer. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced Englishman; tall, good appearance; good valet; good city personal reference. G. H. D., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Gentleman giving up housekeeping would like to find place for his butler, Frenchman, who has been with him four years. Apply Hotel Netherland, Room 515.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; thoroughly competent in every branch; good silver cleaner; willing; obliging; best city reference. Henri, 510 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young Englishman in a private family, two years in last place; employer can be seen. Williams, 180 East 78th St.

BUTLER.—First-class butler in private family; twelve years' experience; competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. L. F., 1,026 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family; tall; city references. P. B., care Mme. Tieche, 17 Greenwich Av.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife; no children; on gentleman's place; city or country, or take charge of first-class apartments, or any position of trust; nine years' city reference. 174 West 58th St., first flat, present employer's.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family or club; city or country. Charle, 510 6th Av.

CHEF.—By Frenchman, in private family; ten years' references from last employer. L. B., care Colman, 1,245 Park Av.

CHEF or COOK.—With good city reference; in hotel, club, or private family; city or country. O. S., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; highest personal recommendations; smart appearance; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, and trustworthy; moderate expectations. Willing, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; Scotch; single; thoroughly understands the care and management of a first-class establishment; highest city personal references as to sobriety, honesty, and capabilities. Coachman, 416 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; single; age, 28; thoroughly understands his business; good and careful driver; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 308 West 28th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, or USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns, and heaters; milk; good references; single; Scotch. Crombie, 656 3d Av.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; good family; good references. J. W., 8 East 84th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man as coachman, second man, or groom; country preferred. W. M., 146 West 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Swede; strictly temperate; highly recommended; long experience; willing; obliging. 233 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—German; cavalryman; height, 5½ feet; age, 30; first-class; steady; competent and sober; best references. Alexander, 538 6th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By steady, progressive married man; would and knows how to work; care or improve gentleman's place in best manner; genuine knowledge of all crops, fruits, flowers, vegetables, animals, fowls, and working requirements. Address, with outline, W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—William Turner, gardener to Mr. William Rockefeller, wishes to recommend his foreman (Scotchman) to any one requiring a head gardener; he can thoroughly recommend him to take entire management of gentleman's private place. Rockwood, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—First-class in all branches; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; married; one girl; personal references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; first-class; in small family; life experience; references as foreman on private place. Deutschmann, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—By a married man; practical experience in all branches, both outdoors and under glass; can show very best of reference. A. R., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Thorough; references from leading families as excellent driver and rider; strictly temperate. Shine, 380 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young man; willing and obliging; highest personal references. 928 6th Av., tailor's.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman as second man; best city references. C. L., 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English; as porter, waiter; understands horses, &c.; look after gentleman's place; do repairs, &c.; good reference; good appearance; country or town. J. M., 63 Vandam St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—First-class references; age 28; height 5 feet 9½ inches; thoroughly experienced; hotel capacities; disengaged; speaks English, French, German fluently; used to traveling. K. L., 322 East 42d St.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; first-class references. Valet, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FOOTMAN, &c.—By young married man as footman, groom, or country coachman; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; willing; obliging; good city references. Norris, 117 West 46th St.

MASSAGE.—A graduate of A. Creighton Hale, London, England, can take few more lady patients; also give private lessons. J. C., 821 6th Av.

PAGE BOY.—In gentleman's family by a respectable Swiss boy; age 16; speaks French only; just arrived; can be well recommended in the cityi. A. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN, AGE 30, GRADUATE OF NEW York; seven years' private practice; home broken up; is now desirous of attending party steadily; will travel; best of references. A. G. King, Garden City, L. I.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A competent lady's maid, who is a very thorough hairdresser, for lady going to Europe; must have at least one year's city reference, where last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1, 585 Lexington Av.

WANTED—As nurse, a competent, faithful, neat and reliable North German, to take charge of two children; ages three and a half and five; highest references required. Address, stating age, experience, and wages expected, M., Box 201 Times.

WANTED—Two competent ladies' maids for Europe; must be thorough hairdressers. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—Men and women, young and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening; we pay $10 to $15 per week; no canvassing; any child can do the work; send address to-day; we send work at once. The Vail Art Co., Dept. 124, Vail, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

THE SANITY OF DUESTROW.

AN EXPERT'S ANALYSIS OF THE MURDERER'S PLEA.

Dr. E. C. Spitzka's Reasons for His Conviction of the Man's Moral Responsibility for His Act.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka of 712 Lexington Avenue, who is recognized as an expert in mental diseases, watched with keen interest the progress of the Duestrow murder case in the Missouri courts. At an early stage in the proceedings he became convinced of Duestrow's moral responsibility for the killing of his wife and child. The efforts of the lawyers and medical experts to prove that the murderer was insane only served to confirm this belief. When Dr. Spitzka read in the dispatches from St. Louis that a post-mortem examination had disclosed that Duestrow had lepto-meningitis, shown by white specks on one of the coatings of the brain, he pronounced the statement bosh.

"It is not true," said he. "The man's conduct was incompatible with that assertion and with the theory of insanity. Lepto-meningitis is inflammation of the soft membrane immediately surrounding and containing the brain. The disease itself is manifested by very marked symptoms—intense pain, delirium, and finally coma, or convulsions. Even in its protracted form, when of the mildest grade, there is a remarkable irritability, hyperaesthesia, with respect to touch, sound, and light.

"The idea of any such condition in Duestrow's case is excluded by the convict's conduct during the several years of his imprisonment subsequent to the crime, when he was certainly under the observation of the jail physician. Had that been his condition, interested counsel would not have failed to seize upon such salient facts when they were making so much of trifles, some of which were ridiculous in nature. The man's claim, just before the execution, that his name was not Duestrow, but Brentenberg, does not appear anywhere in the trial records, and if that is correct, I can only regard it as a last desperate device, comparable to the persistent declarations of innocence made by murderers on the scaffold whose guilt had been established by positive and absolute evidence.

"What is apt to be in such cases magnified into lepto-meningitis is milky opacity of the membrane. A grade of this condition is found in old age, in people who are exposed to great heat, and in drunkards, without indicating insanity. So far as my information goes, this man was a heavy drinker, and committed his crime after a series of prolonged debauches, which had probably produced a continuous morbid condition and impaired the free determination of his will in some directions without rendering him insane or irresponsible. But I am not aware that such a fair defense was adopted. In the light of some information I have received, the lawyers and their instruments, the experts, claimed everything and anything, and by failing to prove an exaggerated picture, neglected and vitiated the possible, reasonable plea of diminished responsibility.

"There is a great difference, even under the codes, between a crime committed during acute intoxication, for which and its immediate result the individual is held responsible—in this State, for example—and that chronic alcoholic mental state, which may range anywhere between insanity, with delusions of marital wrongs, on the one hand, and dementia, with or without epilepsy, on the other.

"If I had been a physician defending the insanity plea I would have insisted on having representatives of the opposite view invited, and in the event of their declining I would have brought in other witnesses of acknowledged impartiality and skill to control the findings and their record."

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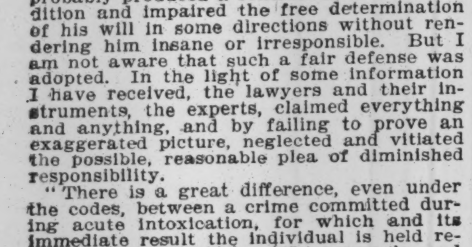
WE MAKE **Wheels,** Too!

Quality Guaranteed the Best.



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LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.

The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.

THE ELDREDGE
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THE BELVIDERE.

We always Made Good Sewing Machines!
Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

National Sewing Machine Co.,
339 Broadway, New York.
Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

THE WINNER.

All bicycle riders are not racers; perhaps you are a rider and yet do not look with favor upon the racing element.

Still, when you conscientiously consider the matter, you cannot help admit that the bicycle that wins races on the track is the easy-running bicycle for the road or pavement.

The Yellow Fellows have won; hence the reputation of the Stearns as a fast, easy-running, much-talked-about wheel.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y.
TINKHAM CYCLE CO., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

The Andrae Cycles NEVER DISAPPOINT
WILSON BROS. & CO.
119 CHAMBERS ST. N.Y.

1897 Elmore Bicycle $75
equal to any $100 cycle, special price dealers. Quantity shop-soiled Crawfords, Royal, Duke Colton, Stanleys, &c., $19 up. 2d h'd cycles traded. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO.
Park Row Bicycle Co.
23 PARK Row—Opp. Post Office.

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BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—Bargain, cheap; coupé rockaway, in excellent condition. Owner, 59 West 134th St.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
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43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Square and hall rooms; superior table; references; table board.

HANDSOME, LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM; every convenience; refined couple and superior table; moderate; references. 457 West 147th St.

PHYSICIAN WOULD BOARD A WEALTHY invalid gentleman, lady, or child; best nursing. Address CURE, Box 203 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

160 WEST 129TH ST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; two dollars up; elegant parlor for physician or dentist.

YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTORS
are the only satisfactory Gas Engines
Suitable for Large
YACHTS, TUG BOATS, OYSTER DREDGERS, ETC.,
single or twin screw, as well as for
SMALLER LAUNCHES.

Boats from 18 to 85 feet can now be seen under way at our works.

Though our grounds cover more than six acres, we recommend, owing to the large number of YACHTS already contracted for, that orders be placed at once to insure prompt delivery.

MOTORS FOR SALE
from 1 to 25 actual horse-power,
operated by gas, gasoline or kerosene.
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
"Steinway," Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE & POWER COMPANY
AND
CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.

Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to downtown office, 50 Broadway, or to factory at Morris Heights, New-York City.

FOR SALE—DAIMLER MOTOR YACHT, TWIN screw, two 12 horse power Daimler Motors, length 54 feet, beam 8½ feet, draught 2½ feet; speed, 11 to 12 miles. Elegantly furnished; in splendid condition.
Apply DAIMLER MOTOR CO.,
"STEINWAY," LONG ISLAND CITY.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

ELOCUTION, VOICE-CULTURE, READING, recitation, gesture, correct and distinct speech thoroughly taught. Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock; ten lessons, $5. Private lessons every evening, 7 to 9; circulars. New York School of Elocution, 26 East 23d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature,
THE FOREMOST MUSIC SCHOOL,
250—WEST 23D ST.—250.

Offers superior advantages in the study of all branches of vocal and instrumental music as a science and as an art, and all musical instruments. Open evenings. Catalogues free.

Applications for degrees to be conferred at the 23d commencement exercises in June next will be received until March 1.

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NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128 and 130 East 58th Street.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.
Terms from $15 upward per quarter. Pupils can enter at any time.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED.
Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

ALL EARN MONEY learning Stenography & Typewriting at Ver-mil-ye's, 816 Broadway, N.Y.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.—William F. Barnard, Supt. Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. A large choir of children. Public invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Feb. 21, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. Graham Wallas of London, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Ethical Society in the Modern City." All interested are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST.—Sunday next, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance will preach on "The Good and Evil of Newspapers." And at 8 o'clock P. M. on "The Love of Christ."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LADY COMPELLED TO RAISE MONEY IMmediately and owning fine city building lots which cost $1,500 each, having no use for them, will sacrifice for $850 each, if taken immediately; $200 cash, balance easy payments. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

ADVERTISER.—Confidentially engaged, has extraordinary opportunities making money; seeks acquaintance of lady or gentleman of means. Address NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 196 Times Office.

ADVERTISER WILL FURNISH MONEY TO secure patent and promote a good invention for interest in same. Address "MEMO," Box 141 Times Office.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, February 6, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard," to be opened February 23, 1897, will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 23, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, 12,000 pairs of drawers, 12,000 undershirts, also a quantity of bolts and nuts, iron pipe, pipe fittings, hardware, tools, rubber fire hose, lamps and lamp fixtures. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—At Wallack's Theatre, Saturday matinée, Feb. 20, an opera glass left in seat near 30th St. entrance; finder will receive reward by returning it to 316 5th Av.

LOST.—Bridge car Saturday evening, DRESS SUIT CASE with owner's name; suitable reward. 395 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, "Around the World." Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Private cars to rent. Special Tourist parties. Free maps and illustrated pamphlets. "Sunset Limited"—Hotel on wheels. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., 349 B'way.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following Hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Ufton Court, Camden, S. C.
Leland's Hotel Hanover, Philadelphia.
Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
The Seminole, Winter Park, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
Hotel Belleview, Bellair, Fla.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
The New St. Charles, New Orleans, La.
Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.
Hotel Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.
Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
Hotel St. Elmo, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Ponce De Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Cordova, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Ormond, Ormond, Fla.
The Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.
Palm Beach Inn, Palm Beach, Fla.
The Royal Palm, Miami, Fla.
Hotel Key West, Key West, Fla.
Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.
Davis Hotel, Kittrell, N. C.
Hot Springs Hotels, Ark.

WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.
Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Office of the Clerk of the Common Council,
Room 8, City Hall, New York City.
February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council, February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor, February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they are hereby designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to the Common Council of the City of New York, for its consent and permission for the construction, maintenance, operation, and use by the said petitioner of the surface railroad mentioned in the petition of said petitioner for such consent, through, upon, and along the surface of Fifty-seventh Street, and other streets, avenues, and highways, as are more particularly set forth in said petition, and therein described, will be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for fourteen days in two daily newspapers, published in the City of New York, designated therefor by His Honor, the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92, as amended, of the Railroad Law. Advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 3d Ave. Railroad Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company respectfully shows:

That your petitioner is a corporation duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and has constructed and now operates a line of railroad extending, among other streets, upon the Bowery, Third Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York.

That your petitioner proposes to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use, in the City of New York, with double tracks, connecting with the tracks of said company already constructed, and as branches or extensions thereof, upon and along the surface of streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New York, as follows:

From the junction of Third Avenue and East Seventy-ninth Street, connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances, with the railroad of this company upon Third Avenue, running thence, with double tracks, easterly through, upon, and along said East Seventy-ninth Street to the intersection of said East Seventy-ninth Street with East End Avenue, running thence northerly through, upon, and along said East End Avenue to the termination thereof.

Also, from the junction of Third Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the railroad of this company on Third Avenue; running thence, with double tracks, easterly through, upon, and along said East Fifty-seventh Street to the said intersection of said East Fifty-seventh Street with Avenue A; running thence northerly through, upon, and along said Avenue A to the intersection of said Avenue A with East Eighty-sixth Street; running thence easterly through, upon, and along said East Eighty-sixth Street to the East River.

That your petitioner now owns, and is operating in the City of New York as part of one system, fourteen and twenty-five one-hundredth miles of railroad or thereabouts.

That said proposed extensions and branches will be two and a quarter miles, or thereabouts, in length, and will become and be a part of said system and connected therewith.

That the construction of said railroad will greatly accommodate the public, and promote the convenience thereof, and will afford additional and much-needed facilities for travel to the territory through which said railroad will extend, and will enable your petitioner to transport persons from all points on its system over this extension as a part of a continuous line to their destination for one fare.

That the railroad proposed to be constructed, extended, maintained, and operated by your petitioner, as hereinbefore set forth, is intended to be operated by any motive power other than steam locomotive power, which now or hereafter may be lawfully used or employed on its route.

That, pursuant to the laws of this State, it is necessary for it to obtain the consent of the Common Council of the City of New York to enable it to construct, maintain, and operate the railroad aforesaid, and accordingly your petitioner now applies to your Honorable Body for such consent.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays and makes application to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to be granted to your petitioner, its successors, successor, lessees, and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad for public use through, upon, and along the avenues, streets, and highways above set forth and described, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers, and suitable stands for the convenient working of said railroad, and for the accommodation of the company's cars, which may be run over said railroad by your petitioner, its successors, successor, lessees, and assigns.

Dated New York, February 8, 1897.

[Seal.] THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true, to the knowledge of the deponent, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and, further, that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority.

ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me, this 8th day of February, 1897.
JOHN BROLLES,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 110.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

MUSICAL.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority.

ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897.
GEORGE W. VULTEE,
Notary Public, (22,) C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(AMERICAN PLAN.)
Perfect in all its appointments; electric light, steam, open plumbing, elevators; apartments arranged in suites, with private halls.
Families will find our apartments specially adapted for their convenience and comfort at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
One handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $85 per month.
One handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $100 per month.
One handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, $125 per month.
RICHARD MEARES.

The Hotel Castleton,
St. George, Staten Island,
is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, etc.
GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests.
Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)
Concert every Evening.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. CORNER OF 5TH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu........March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU..........March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.........April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

MONDAY.—At §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Barbados must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilia, (letters must be directed "per Antilia";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Haiti, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Catania, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. §27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Brenner, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

FLORIDA.
Cook's Charming Pleasure Tours,
Under personal escort, leave New York
Per Clyde Line new S. S. COMANCHE, Mar. 5;
Per Pennsylvania R. R., March 9,

For **BERMUDA.** Next
Departure from New York, March 30.
For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'n St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Feb. 27, 5:30 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOHAWK..........Feb. 27
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**
MIOWERA, March 8. WARRIMOO, April 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book,
"WINTER TOURS."
LOW RATES NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS.
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM	Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
Werra, March 6, 10 AM	Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM	Werra, April 17, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE,
from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM	Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM	F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM	Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S S.

Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM	Furnessia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM

First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about six weeks.
For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL........Feb. 24	PARIS........March 17
NEW YORK.....March 3	ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10	NEW YORK..March 31

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM	Friesl'd, March 10, noon
Noordl'd, March 3, noon	K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE, HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD.—Parties leave Feb. 27 for Holy Land; May 8, June 5, 12, July 3, 7, for Europe; $260 and up; Sept. 11, Round the World. CLARK'S AM. TOURIST AGENCY, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack......Monday, Feb. 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Feb. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack......Saturday, Feb. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Tuesday, Mch. 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days. Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 4:30 P. M. week days. Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN
Stations in New York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers, for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEB'Y 23,

A special purchase of Lace Curtains and Bed Sets will be offered at the following low prices:

850 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, white or ecru,
$1.90, 3.00, 3.85, 5.50 pr.

150 Irish Point Bed Sets,
$4.90 and 5.80.

Also 1500 yards of Embroidered Sash Muslins,
24c. yard.

Beds and Bedding, also Window Shades and Furniture Slip Covers, at lowest prices for best workmanship.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

ARCHAEOLOGISTS INCENSED

American Subscribers to the Egyptian Exploration Fund Say They Have Been Ignored.

THE DONATIONS MAY CEASE.

The Trouble Is the Appointment by the English Officers of a Committee to Guide the American Affairs of the Society.

A serious controversy has arisen between the American Branch of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, a society organized in England in 1883 for the purpose of conducting explorations and excavations in Egypt in the interest of archaeology, and the parent society in London, as a result of what the American subscribers to the fund call the arbitrary action on the part of the English officers in appointing an Executive Committee to guide the American affairs of the society without consulting them as to the choice of men.

Heretofore the American affairs have been managed by an honorary Treasurer and a number of honorary Secretaries, in the different cities represented, but when the committee was appointed these offices were declared abolished. The Americans were indignant, and characterized the action of the parent society as a deliberate attempt to deprive them of their constitutional rights. Aside from this they claim that they are not getting their share of the antiquities discovered in Egypt, and to which their large subscription entitles them. The Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow of Boston, Honorary Treasurer, has taken the lead in the opposition.

Dr. Winslow's Circular.

In a circular sent to subscribers he points out the fact that the American branch has during the thirteen years of the fund's existence subscribed nearly twice as much as the English members, besides using up a great deal less money in the running office expenses incidental to the collection of dues, donations, and contributions. He also declares the appointment of the committee illegal upon the grounds that the Egypt Exploration Fund is a society whose subscribers and donors shall be entitled to be present and vote at the annual meeting each year. A specific rule includes those who live in the United States.

"The fund," says Dr. Winslow, "being a society whose subscribers or donors elect their officials, transact various business, amend or change its rules at the annual meeting, &c., it is evident that such subscribers or donors become possessed of certain rights, one being that the officials are such by 'the consent of the governed.' * * * The 'reorganization' for America is absolutely without the consent of American subscribers and donors; doubtless it meets with their positive dissent. Being an act by the committee, it has not received the approval of the English subscribers. Moreover, the genius of the society demands and secures geographical representation in England; by the act of the committee it was centred in Boston. It is therefore apparent; first, that the American subscribers are entitled to the same powers and privileges that appertain to the English subscribers; second, that the rights of the English subscribers as to the consent of the governed belong equally to the American subscribers."

Pending a settlement of this controversy Dr. Winslow has advised subscribers to suspend subscriptions for the present, until proposals mutually satisfactory, from the London committee can be considered and acted upon.

In support of his claim for recognition Dr. Winslow also published a circular giving a comparative table of subscriptions, by which he shows the Americans contributed in ten years, ending with July, 1896, about $65,000 net to the fund, while England's net total amounts to about $35,000. The average cost of clerical labor every year in this country has been a trifle over $500, while in England it has exceeded $1,500. Aside from that Dr. Winslow has spent nearly $1,000 out of his own pocket and has devoted all his time to the furtherance of the society's interests, not even taking an occasional Summer vacation.

The Committee as Named.

The honorary Secretaries associated with the Treasurer in this city are Clarence M. Hyde, Albert Aub, and Charles W. Sloane, and not one of them was consulted as to the formation of the committee that is now the subject of bitter controversy. This committee is composed of Gen. Charles G. Loring, Chairman; John C. Gray, Gardiner Lane, Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman, and the Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow. A number of letters have been received from members all over the country denouncing the action of the English officials on the ground that Gen. Loring is not the man for the Chairmanship of that committee. It is urged that he is merely a subscriber to the fund, but had never taken any active part in the work of collecting donations or of organization.

Charles Buncher of Detroit, a leading spirit of the West in archaeology, writes to London: "If we cannot work with the English committee and are to be ignored and snubbed, as simply producers of funds for subscription lists, we shall have to take our own way of doing this most important work." Prof. H. D. Didama, LL. D., Dean in Syracuse University, writes: "Among the unaccountable things in this world is the willingness of some people to accept a position to which they have not been chosen by constituents, and to which constituents would never dream of electing them." Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, writes to Dr. Winslow: "If new arrangements were to be made you had the right to the ordering of them, for the Egypt Exploration Fund would hardly have had existence in America but for your energy and devotion. You have practically been the fund, and every one interested in the progress of exploration in Egypt must be grateful to you for what you have done to promote it."

It has not yet been decided what action will be taken by the Americans, but the majority are agreed that if proper recognition is not granted them, they will sever all connection with the English society and go to work on their own account.

B. Altman & Co.

Many new and exclusive designs in

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Just received from Paris will be shown

Tuesday, February 23rd.

ALSO
another shipment of the
78c.
Colored Ladies' Cloths

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

SALVATION ARMY NOISES.

Residents of West Thirteenth Street Complain of Them.

A score or more residents of West Thirteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, appeared before Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, to complain of the noises made in the Salvation Army Building. The army building fronts on Fourteenth Street, but the rear part, in which all the meetings are held, projects close to the rear of several Thirteenth Street houses.

On the strength of complaints made to him, Capt. Petty of the Charles Street Police Station obtained a summons for Commander Booth-Tucker to appear in court yesterday. The Commander was not there, but was represented by Madison Ferris. Capt. Petty told the Court that he had received a number of complaints about the noise made at the Salvation Army meetings, and, of his own knowledge, knew that meetings were held nightly in which handclapping, stamping of feet, tambourine, and brass-band playing were a large part of the programme.

Mrs. Ahern, who keeps a boarding house at 113 West Thirteenth Street, said nearly all her boarders had left her house because of the noise made by the Salvationists. She told of one or two all-night meetings of the army, which, she said, had driven her and her boarders almost frantic. A number of other residents of the neighborhood gave similar testimony.

Magistrate Simms told Lawyer Ferris that the all-night meetings must cease, and that the noise of the regular meetings must be lessened. He told the complainants that if they were annoyed again to complain to him, and he would see to it that the nuisance was abated at once.

THE REV. DR. KING TO RETIRE.

Will Leave His Pastorate to Look After a Society's Work.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King will retire from the pastorate of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, at the meeting of the conference in the first week in April, and will not accept any other pastorate. He has already sent his notification to the Bishop that he does not desire reappointment.

Dr. King's retirement comes from his desire to devote all his time to the affairs of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, an organization devoted to the securing of constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common-school system and other American institutions, and to prevent the application or appropriation of public funds to sectarian or denominational purposes.

Dr. King was pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fifty-third Street, for three years, and when that church and the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church were joined, two years ago, to form the Union Church, Dr. King was chosen pastor. He has been Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions since its organization, in 1890, and has always been actively interested in its work.

CRANBERRIES ARE VERY LOW.

Predictions of a Short Crop Were Not Verified and There Are Plenty.

When the cranberry crops were being harvested, in September and October, there were many statements by growers of short yields, and predictions of very high prices for this article in the Winter. Nevertheless the general crop turned out to be a good one, and average prices for this wholesome and delicious fruit have been the lowest on record. The growers who held back their best-keeping berries for the late market are realizing lower figures than could have been obtained in the Fall, and many crops have brought less than the cost of harvesting and marketing them.

The New Jersey growers claim their mottled colored berries make better flavored sauce than the Cape Cods, which run dark. They had a very moderate crop, compared with the Cape Cods, but there are still plenty on the market, and wholesale prices of fine stock are now only $1 per bushel crate and $3.25 per barrel, or about 3½ cents per quart. Choice Cape Cods sell from $1 to $2 per barrel higher. These figures leave growers no profit whatever, but seem to be in keeping with many other agricultural products, owing to hard times.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

New York and Waterbury Firms Prosecuting a Boston Man.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Edward A. Rollins, a suspended manufacturer, who does business under the name of the Bedford Manufacturing Company, at 72 Bedford Street, was to-day before the Municipal Court on the charge of obtaining goods and money under false pretenses. Five years ago he started business on a capital of $1,000. He now owes about $30,000, and he has but nominal assets. He has been petitioned into insolvency.

The complainants in the case are Dresser & Goodrich of New York and the Waterbury Buckle Company of Waterbury, Conn. They claim that he got goods from them by making false statements about his financial standing. The case is unfinished.

Weather of the Week.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending yesterday shows: Barometer—Mean, 29.906 inches; maximum, at 8 A. M. Feb. 18, 30.360 inches. Thermometer—Mean,36.3°; maximum, inches. Barometer—Mean, 36.3°; maximum, at 10 P. M. Feb. 17, 47°; minimum, at 4 A. M. Feb. 14, 23°. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,140 miles. On Feb. 15 there was rain and hail from 10 P. M. to 11:30 P. M., amounting in water to .04 inch.

Stern Bros.

will exhibit Tuesday
in their
Ladies'
Cloak Dept's
Their First Importations
of
Spring
Coats and Wraps
Eton, Bolero and Hussar
Jackets
Box Cloth
Driving Capes
Scotch Plaid
Golf Capes
Moire, Chiffon and Lace
Visiting Capes
West 23d St.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Ladies'
Spring Woolens.

Covert and Whipcord Suitings,
English, Scotch & Irish Homespuns
Venetians, Mixed Meltons,
Plain Faced Cloths,
for Tailor-made Costumes.
Black and Colored Serges,
Plaid Black Cloths,
for Bicycle and Golf Skirts.
Fancy Ducks, Crash.

Broadway & 19th st.

HEALTH OF CITY TEACHERS.

Strong Denials of Allegations that They Are Dying by Dozens from Overwork.

The discussion which certain School Inspectors had at a recent meeting about overtaxed teachers in this city, in the course of which one Inspector alleged that the teachers were "dying by the dozen" of overwork, has aroused sharp criticism in the Board of Education Building. The assertion was also made that more teachers were wanted by the Board of Education.

Charles B. Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, speaking particularly of the assertion that there was a high rate of mortality among the teachers, said:

"I cannot believe that any one made that statement. If any one did, that person is grossly misinformed. It is wholly untrue. In the first place, we take the greatest care of teachers who have the double classes. You see, the lack of school buildings has compelled us to increase the size of certain classes.

"We take care that a teacher who has charge of one of these shall teach but half the day. If she teaches in the forenoon, she has no work in the afternoon, but can rest. We have been very particular about this, and I don't think you'll find a healthier set of young women in this city than the teachers. I don't know of any broken down by overwork."

Assistant Superintendent Godwin said that the complaint about overwork was due almost entirely to the necessity for double classes. "The substitute teachers," said he, "are on hand to fill out a day's work for the teachers who have had charge of such classes. The teacher herself has not the rest of the day's session entirely to herself, as she stays around to look after her substitute, but she is relieved of the hard work.

"If the substitutes are not on hand in every case to relieve the teachers, it is the fault of the Principals, and it is sometimes the case that the Principals do not take advantage of their privilege of employing the substitutes, because they are ignorant in the matter. Sometimes we have complaints from Principals about this very thing, and when we have pointed out to them their right to employ substitutes they have been surprised."

"Are there enough substitutes to go around?" was asked.

"Plenty of them," he replied. "This gives me an opportunity to correct another error those Inspectors fell into. We want competent teachers, to be sure, but we are not begging for them. We have got enough to do our work, and if we had 1,000 more it wouldn't correct the overcrowding evil."

Mr. Godwin said the rate of mortality among teachers was very low. "I don't know a healthier class," he declared. "I know teachers here who have taught for fifty years. It is not often you hear of deaths among them."

Mr. Godwin called attention to the statistics of the Teachers' Mutual Life Insurance Association. During the year 1896 there were added 300 new members, but there was one less assessment than in the previous year.

White Star Line Plans.

Rumor about Bowling Green made an attempt again yesterday to attach unwonted importance to the visit of H. Maitland Kersey of the White Star Line to New Orleans. Mr. Kersey's visit is for the purpose of inspecting docks at the Southern port, with the possible view of running freight vessels there during the cotton shipping season. The fact that Mr. Kersey has for some time been trying to obtain from the Dock Commissioners lower rates for one of the new piers to be constructed near Gansevoort Market was made the basis of a report that the White Star Line may move its American terminal, for freight at least, to New Orleans. This talk is called buncombe at the office of the company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY President

Statement for the Year ending December 31st 1896
According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

INCOME	
Received for Premiums	$39,593,414 20
From all other Sources	10,109,281 07
	$49,702,695 27
DISBURSEMENTS	
To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$12,595,113 39
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	12,842,456 11
For all other Accounts	10,781,005 64
	$36,218,575 14
ASSETS	
United States Bonds and other Securities	$110,125,082 15
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,543,929 56
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,091,525 00
Real Estate	22,767,666 65
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	12,680,390 00
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,535,555 06
	$234,744,148 42
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities	205,010,633 72
Surplus	$29,733,514 70
Insurance and Annuities in force	$918,698,338 45

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department
CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual

Report of the Examining Committee
Office of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

To the Honorable, The Board of Trustees of
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your honorable body on the twenty-third day of December, 1896, to examine the Annual Statement of the Company, and to verify the same, respectfully

REPORT

That, pursuant to the power and authority thereby conferred, the Committee have at various dates between the date of the said reference and the date of this Report attended at the office of the Company, and have been waited on by the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Auditor and the Cashier, together with the respective assistants of such officers, and have carefully gone over all the items contained in the said Statement, and have found the same to be correct. They have examined and counted every certificate of stock, bond and other obligation held by the Company, and compared the price at which the same are carried in said Statement with the market quotations and find the same not exceeding such quotations—in fact, in many cases below them. They have examined and counted the bonds and mortgages on real property held by the Company, and find the same to be as stated. They have also verified the valuations of the Company's holdings of real estate and have verified the deposits of money in the various banks and trust companies, and have counted the cash on hand held by the Cashier

And the Committee certify that all the books, papers, documents and evidences of title of every description necessary in such examination have been freely submitted to the Committee by the said officers and their assistants, and that the same are accurate, in good order and well kept

And the Committee further certify that the investments of the Company are of a high order, and that the system and methods adopted by the Company in recording its transactions and caring for the assets are entitled to commendation

All of which is respectfully submitted

New York, January 25, 1897

ROBERT OLYPHANT
JAMES N. JARVIE
JAMES C. HOLDEN
J. HOBART HERRICK
CHARLES D. DICKEY Jr.
CHARLES R. HENDERSON

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Richard A. McCurdy
James C. Holden
Hermann C. von Post
Lewis May
Oliver Harriman
Robert Olyphant
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Dudley Olcott
Frederic Cromwell
Julien T. Davies
Robert Sewell
S. V. R. Cruger
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Rufus W. Peckham
J. Hobart Herrick
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JOHN A. FONDA Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM P. SANDS Cashier
JAMES TIMPSON 2d Assistant Treasurer
EDWARD P. HOLDEN Assistant Cashier
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary
JOHN TATLOCK Jr. Assistant Actuary
CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor
C. CLIFFORD GRETSINGER Assistant Auditor
WILLIAM W. RICHARDS Comptroller
HENRY S. BROWN Assistant Comptroller
JOHN C. ELLIOTT Superintendent of Domestic Agencies
EDWARD LYMAN SHORT General Solicitor
Medical Directors:
GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON M.D.
ELIAS J. MARSH M.D.
GRANVILLE M. WHITE M.D.

THE TRUST INVESTIGATION.

NOT A MAN SUBPOENAED APPEARED YESTERDAY.

Lexow Also Absent—Report that a Request Has Been Made to Have the New York Cab Company Investigated.

The legislative trust investigating committee did not accomplish anything yesterday. The witnesses subpoenaed did not appear, and had they obeyed the subpoenas, it is doubtful whether anything would have been done. Senator Lexow was not there, and it is known that he desires to conduct the examinations. The absence of the witnesses caused a good deal of talk in the Aldermanic council chamber. It was stated that the Assemblymen on the committee made it known that they had some questions to ask. Mr. Lexow yielded to them, and for the position of sole inquisitor for himself substituted that of interrogator-in-chief.

It was also said that Mr. Lexow required to know in advance the questions to be put to the Sugar Trust witnesses by his colleagues, although he showed no desire to restrain them when the matters of the rubber and other consolidations were under investigation. Another matter talked of was that a delegation of citizens had waited on Senator McCarren the day before and requested that the affairs of the New York Cab Company be investigated. Chairman Lexow's brother is Treasurer of the Cab Company. When Senator McCarren told Interrogator in Chief Lexow of the delegation, he wanted to know who were the citizens who comprised the delegation. A statement that Mr. McCarren did not know that Mr. Lexow's brother was connected with the Cab Company was not credited.

Assemblyman Warner was authority for the statement, made yesterday, that the American Tobacco Company would be taken up next.

"The Tobacco Trust," said Assemblyman Warner, "is reported to be the most vicious and high-handed of them all. It is said that its members openly speculate in its stock, and that one of them is actually a member of the Stock Exchange. If this is so, the investigation of this particular combination will be one of the most interesting we have yet held."

Assemblyman Bedell, at 11 o'clock, when Senator Lexow had not come, asked if James R. Smith was present.

There was no response.

Mr. Smith is President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

"Is James B. Duke present?" then asked Mr. Bedell.

There was no reply. Mr. Duke is President of the American Tobacco Company.

"Is Josiah Brown present?" he also asked.

Mr. Brown, who is Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, did not reply.

Then Assemblyman Bedell said that, in the absence of these witnesses, an adjournment would be taken until Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bedell afterward explained that the committee had intended to take up the Wholesale Grocers' Association at the hearing. He said that he received word from Chairman Lexow at 11 o'clock that he could not be present.

When asked if the committee would take any action regarding the non-appearance of the witnesses, Mr. Bedell said that they would have until Tuesday next to answer.

"I do not like," he said, "to raise the question of contempt, as there is a question as to the regularity of the service. The subpoenas were issued only yesterday. Then again, the witnesses may have reason to believe through the newspapers and other mediums that their case was not to be reached to-day."

Senator Lexow, in explanation of his absence from the investigation yesterday, said last night: "I have been resting to-day, as I have not been feeling very well. The strain of the past two weeks has been exceedingly heavy—so heavy, indeed, that I desired to take a rest for two or three days, if it were possible. This is the cause of my absence from the investigation to-day."

Ticket Forger Held for Trial.

David Strong of Lonestown, Penn., who was arrested in front of the Astor House on Friday night for selling counterfeit railroad tickets to Ticket Brokers W. H. Burroughs and T. G. Cagney, was held for trial in $1,500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Court. Cagney appeared as complainant against Strong, and reiterated his statement that he believed Strong was working for the Central Traffic Association, which is now trying to drive the ticket speculators out of business. W. W. Lord, Eastern Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified that the tickets sold by Strong were counterfeits of tickets issued by his company. Mr. Lord laughed at Cagney's story about the Traffic Association, and declared that it was preposterous.

When Croup comes suddenly, a life may be lost before you can go for the doctor. Give DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

NEED MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

Park Board President Samuel McMillan Urges Its Retention.

People in the northwestern portion of the city are urging the passage by the Legislature of Assemblyman Mathewson's bill, providing that the temporary bridge at Macomb's Dam and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street be permitted to remain where it is for five years longer. In this matter they are acting in harmony with the officials of the Union Railway Company.

President Samuel McMillan of the Park Board has given his views on this subject to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said:

"The property owners along Jerome Avenue are in need of that means of communication, and there is little chance for a disagreement as to what is best to be done under the circumstances. It is represented to the Park Board that, if the bridge can be retained for four or five years more at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, the railroad having the franchise to run up Jerome Avenue will lay its track and connect with the Eighth Avenue line. The company has promised to charge one fare for the through trip. That is the assurance brought to the board by responsible citizens. The board has the right to remove the bridge to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and to construct a temporary bridge in its place. A new bridge is needed at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and it would be a waste of money to remove the old one.

"A feeling pervades, and it is shared by the Mayor, that the railroad should not run over the Central Bridge. If a railroad over the bridge in question were allowed, there would be no need of retaining the old one. There is something to be said on both sides of that point. The question whether the old bridge should remain on the Harlem River, so near the new one, or whether it would be best to let the company lay a track on the extreme east and west of Central Bridge, is not fully settled in the minds of those who wish to see the public afforded the best possible facilities. I believe the bridge could be widened, and that it is strong enough for railroad use on each side.

"There is no doubt the people of West North New York are in great need of a railroad on Jerome Avenue. The best evidence of that is the apparent fact that Jerome Avenue is the natural artery outlet of North New York in crossing the Harlem.

"While it is to the advantage of the Union Railway Company to have Mr. Mathewson's bill passed, it is also clearly to the advantage of the public, and the citizens who are in the district affected are pushing it as earnestly as the company's representatives."

FERDINAND MAY RELEASED.

Justice Pryor Vacates His Own Order of Arrest.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday vacated an order which he granted Friday for the arrest of Ferdinand May in a civil action involving an alleged fraud committed in Strasburg, Germany. As May could not furnish the $100,000 bail required Friday, he was sent to Ludlow Street Jail. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., who appeared for May, yesterday, claimed that the courts here had no jurisdiction over the case, as all parties were foreigners, and the defendant was only one of the members of a foreign firm sued as a party defendant. Mr. Coudert said that if a fraud had been committed in Germany where all the parties interested live, and where the property in question is, the plaintiffs had the remedy of criminal proceedings and could have the defendant extradited.

Justice Pryor said that, as the Court of Appeals had held that an order of arrest should not be allowed to stand where there is a doubt as to the legality of its issuance, and, as he had that doubt, he would vacate the order of arrest.

Woman Held for Murder.

Angelina Ferranti, who is charged with causing the death of Francisco Priori, at 234 Mott Street, by fracturing his skull, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and remanded to the Coroners' office. Vittore Margigleano, in whose room the fight took place, was also remanded. Both prisoners were afterward committed to the Tombs by Coroner Hoeber. The detectives who made the arrests said yesterday that while Margigleano was trying to put Priori out of the room, the woman struck Priori on the head with a club. He died early yesterday morning.

New Jersey Trolley Extensions.

General Manager Young of the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey says that the company contemplates a general extension of its lines. An important proposed new line is mapped out between the Jersey Central Railroad Ferry Station in Jersey City and the Oranges. Cars will be run on this line every half hour.

Daniell & Sons.

New Goods Arriving Every Day
for
Spring and Summer Wear.

We shall offer on Tuesday an extensive and choice variety of SILKS and DRESS GOODS of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, including new colorings and designs not hitherto seen in this country.

In our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT will be found a most complete assortment of all the novelties of the present season. Imported French Hats—Toques—Turbans—and Bonnets for early Spring—Also those of our own manufacture—All the novelties and new designs in MILLINERY GOODS.

Our Stores will be closed on the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY—8TH, 9TH STREETS.

CORNSTALK SUGAR SCHEME.

Scope of the Proposed Work of the Marsden Company.

Officers of the American Sugar Refining Company were not disposed yesterday to talk about the scheme of the Marsden Company of New Jersey to manufacture sugar out of cornstalks by an electrical process. The incorporation of the new company, with a capitalization of $50,000,000, is, however, regarded by the sugar men as an interesting event. Nearly all of the incorporators are Philadelphia men, viz: Richard C. Ellis, Peter H. Evans, John McCormick, and James A. Clark. There is but one other incorporator, and he is John R. Williams of Merchantville, N. J. The avowed object of the new company is to "manufacture, sell, and deal in all products made from cornstalks in accordance with the discoveries and patents secured by Mark W. Marsden."

The idea of making sugar out of cornstalks is not a new one, neither is the proposition to make sugar by the application of electricity. Both suggestions have hitherto been submitted, in different forms, to the American Sugar Refining Company. The Messrs. Havemeyer are said to have investigated a score or more of new schemes for making sugar without finding anything of real practical value. Nothing was known of the Marsden process, however, at their offices yesterday. There is a belief in business circles that some wealthy sugar refiners are interested in the new company. It is conceded that there is sufficient saccharine matter in cornstalks to make sugar, and the outcome of Mr. Marsden's scheme to make it by an electrical process will be watched with much interest. The fact that the Marsden Company has paid in to the State of New Jersey its full fee of $10,000 for the privilege of operating under its charter is regarded as an indication that something is to be done at once in the way of starting a plant.

In certain quarters an impression prevails that the new company has been organized chiefly for the purpose of manufacturing cornpith cellulose for car wheels and for armor packing on war vessels. The Cramps, it is said, have used a manufactured product of the pith of cornstalks as a lining for armor plates on some of the war vessels built by them. The porous, spongy quality of the pith is its principal recommendation. If the armor is penetrated by an enemy's projectiles the inrushing water causes the pith lining to swell, and thus close the aperture so that the vessel will not leak. Whether or not the Marsden company will manufacture this cornstalk pith for shipbuilding purposes has not been made known.

AGAINST USING RIVER ICE.

Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn's Bill as Affecting This City.

Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn of this city has introduced at Albany a bill relating to the sale of river ice in this city and Brooklyn.

The first section of the bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or give away river ice for family or domestic use within the limits of the two cities.

The second section requires that on all boats or barges used for carrying river ice, the name of the river from which the ice is taken must be painted on the sides in twelve-inch letters. Any violation of the act will be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The bill is designed to prevent the distribution, among the poor people, of large quantities of ice taken from rivers that carry off the sewage of towns and cities along their banks, and the waters of which are unfit to drink. It is claimed that the use in households of river ice is dangerous to the health of the crowded cities, as it causes typhoid fever and other malarial diseases. When the attention of Health Commissioner George B. Fowler was called to the bill yesterday, he said that the Health Department had no statistics or reports of any kind that would show whether river ice caused any disease or not.

"It has been shown by experiments," he said, "that bacteria may be frozen in ice for months, and that when the ice is thawed the bacteria revive and become as dangerous as ever. The theory that the freezing process thoroughly purified the water and removed or killed all disease germs has been exploded. We have many cases of typhoid fever and other diseases which we cannot account for, and it is possible that some of them may be caused by bad ice.

"We have never had it proved to us directly or indirectly that any particular kind of ice was dangerous to the health of the people as a communicator of disease germs. We know that bacteria will live in ice, but if this has caused any disease the cases have been very few—so few that we have not been impressed with the danger.

"I think this river-ice business—so far as domestic use is concerned—will die through natural causes. The artificial ice is just about as cheap as the other. It is not quite so cold, but it is purer. I think the people will of their own accord quit using river ice for domestic purposes."

WANT STATE CAMP BY THE SEA.

Fire Island Urged for Use Instead of Peekskill.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 20.—Village advocates of Fire Island as a new site for the State Encampment every year have held a mass meeting, at which resolutions were passed asking the State to use Fire Island for the indicated purpose.

They met again last night with seventy-five persons present, and again adopted resolutions. Senator Higbie, who was in attendance, promised to do what he could toward bringing about the desired result. The beach behind the hotel is amply large enough for a parade ground. To change the State Encampment from Peekskill to Fire Island, in addition to financially benefiting this place, would result in better health for the camping soldiers. Hot days on the beach are the exception and not the rule.

STEAM CRAFT INSPECTION.

ASSEMBLY BILL HAVING IN VIEW STATE REGULATION.

Four Inspectors and the Work That They Might Do—Tug Owner Dalzell Says Shipping Already Has Too Many Burdens.

Assemblyman Van Keuren's bill providing for State Steamboat Inspectors, their salaries and expenses, enacting into State law most of the United States regulations governing steam inland water craft and their navigation, and some additional features is not likely to become law if the steamboat and tugboat owners of New York are consulted. A somewhat similar act which passed the Legislature last year failed to become a law because the Governor did not sign it.

The present measure is entitled "An act in relation to navigation," and provides for the inspection and examination of all steamboats engaged in the carrying of passengers, tugboats, and steam, electric, and naptha launches, on the inland waters of the State, with certain rivers, including the Hudson, and their tributaries, excepted. Provision is made for the appointment by the Governor of four Inspectors, to hold office for five years, who shall receive $5 a day for each day of actual service, and all reasonable traveling expenses.

These Inspectors must annually, or oftener if they have cause to believe it necessary, make the inspections designated, of hull, boats, equipment, engines, and boilers; determine pressure of steam to be allowed, and so regulate the fusible plugs, safety valves, and steam cocks as to insure safety, and they may require such changes, repairs, and improvements to be adopted and used as they may deem expedient, &c.

Each license is to cost $5, and a renewal $3. The owner of a vessel under 10 tons burden must pay $10; over 10 and under 20 tons, $15; over 20 and under 50 tons, $20; over 50 and under 100 tons, $25, and on all vessels over 100 tons, $50.

Sailing rules and regulations are also included. New York Harbor would, of course, be the principal scene of the Inspectors' labors.

Fred B. Dalzell of F. B. Dalzell & Co., owners of one of the largest towing fleets in the harbor, said yesterday:

"New York shipping is already burdened to an extent that tends to drive business from the port. The present United States laws cover all essential points, and in some respects impose needless burdens. We don't want any more laws. The present Government regulations might be improved without adding to our taxes. There are some inconsistencies that might be remedied, but that is no reason why the State should saddle the cost and annoyance of a local service on us.

"In addition to the fees which we pay now, there must be considered the loss of a boat's time, which is worth from $25 to $50. With a dozen boats you see what the annual inspection means to us. There are about 400 tugboats in this harbor, and it may readily be seen what a burden would be added on harbor business should this bill be enacted. The bill belongs to a class of legislation that we are familiar with and will fight."

Mr. Dalzell recalled a measure discussed some years ago, which proposed to compel boatmen to equip their craft with a certain kind of meter. It fell through. The present bill was drafted by the Statutory Revision Commission. However innocent the one who drafted the bill or its introducer, Mr. Dalzell said that he saw in the clause relating to "changes, repairs, and improvements, to be adopted," that the Inspectors might require an opening for the kind of business represented by the proposed "patent meter" bill.

An official of one of the leading steamboat companies said that he had received a copy of the bill, and in due course the steamboat companies would be heard from. He did not wish to be quoted, but expressed opinions of the bill similar to those of Mr. Dalzell.

BIELBY'S TERM IN PRISON.

President Cleveland Commutes the Sentence to Four Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has commuted to four years' imprisonment, with all deductions for good conduct, the sentence to five years' imprisonment, imposed on John E. Bielby in New York for embezzlement and making false entries in books and in reports to the Controller of the Currency.

The President says: "This commutation is granted upon the ground that, though prepared to plead guilty nearly a year before sentence was pronounced, the convict's plea was not received, and he was sent as a witness against another accused party and aided in realizing upon the assets of the failed bank, thus delaying his imprisonment several months. I think this situation and his services in aiding the execution of the law and the enforcement of the debts due the suspended bank deserve the clemency I have extended."

In the case of Marion Gamble, sentenced in Montana Dec. 18, 1883, to imprisonment for the term of his natural life for robbing the United States mails and putting in jeopardy the life of a carrier, the President has finally commuted the sentence to fourteen years' actual imprisonment.

Reappointed by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong yesterday reappointed O Egerton Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce, J. Wheeler Hardley of the Seamen's Friend Society, Thomas P. Ball of the Board of Marine Underwriters, George W. Brown of the Marine Society, and N. Dana of the Seamen's Gospel Society as Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Hotels and Boarding Houses in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Dismissed the Application.

IRONTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Judge Miller to-day dismissed the application for a receiver for the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, and dissolved the temporary injunction secured by T. N. Ross.

Sunday
February 21-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

ELEVATED ROAD CRUSHES

No Relief Yet for the Many Suffering Passengers Who Travel on Its Lines.

SERVICE WHOLLY INADEQUATE.

General Manager Fransioli Says the Directors Are Continually Considering Plans for the Comfort of Their Patrons, but Have Yet Found No Feasible Method.

People whose residence up town constrains them to use the service of the Manhattan Elevated Road during the rush hours of the morning and early evening are complaining loudly of the inadequate service and of the slight regard for their convenience and comfort evinced by the management. The cars, they say, are held at the different points of connection with other lines and at the terminals, until they are jammed far beyond their reasonable capacity, and are then hurried along, up or down town, regardless of the efforts or cries of passengers, packed tightly in the centre of the crowd, who see themselves carried past the stations at which they wish to alight and are powerless to force their way to the exit doors or to attract the attention of the conductors.

For the damaged clothes, torn dresses, crushed hats, loss of time, and destruction of tempers that result from such frantic and fruitless struggles there is no redress. The passenger carried past his destination must walk back after he or she succeeds in fighting a way to the platform, or must cross the street and purchase another ticket for a return journey. Appeal or complaint to the trainmen is met invariably by the response, doubtless truthful, "Very sorry; didn't see you."

When President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road, speaking to a committee of the bridge Trustees Saturday, Feb. 13, said the time had come when something must be done to relieve the discomforts of elevated railroad travel in New York and Brooklyn, many sufferers echoed his sentiments and hoped for relief. Mr. Uhlmann, referring to the scheme for running the elevated trains across the bridge, suggested that land be acquired on the New York side and a system of switchings be constructed by which it would be possible to make the continuous journey from Coney Island to the Bronx without a change of cars. The scheme, he said, would have many advantages, among them a reduction of the headway on the Second and Third Avenue lines and a relief of the congestion on the up-town trains. The Brooklyn roads, Mr. Uhlmann believed, would benefit directly during the Summer excursion season and indirectly through the increase in population that would result from improved transit facilities.

The scheme as roughly outlined provided for the acquirement by purchase or condemnation of a corner of land at the north side of the bridge entrance in this city, the construction of an inter-track station platform, and a long curve switch.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES submitted the scheme to General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Elevated Company. Mr. Fransioli admitted the crowding and other like unpleasantnesses of elevated travel in this city, and said the Directors are continually considering plans for the comfort of their patrons.

"As far as providing for a continuous ride from Brooklyn without change of cars," he said, "I do not see how we should benefit. Less than 5 per cent. of our passengers cross the bridge. Our objective point is the City Hall, and when we have landed our passengers there in the morning, and taken them away in the evening, we have done our share. If the Brooklyn railroad men want to make any closer connection with our road they may submit a proposition. They have not done so as yet.

"We are considering plans to do away with the crowding, but is not an easy task. If we stop longer at stations we reduce the headway. Side doors to the trains would increase the danger, and perhaps not obviate the matters complained of. The express train service has, we believe, relieved the crowding considerably, and if any feasible scheme of still further improving the service is presented, we shall without doubt give it a trial. With our present facilities no better service can be rendered, and I do not believe the headway can be reduced without increasing the perils of travel. Electricity may help to solve the problem in the near future."

The bridge management, by the construction of a system of a double line of rails on each track less than a foot apart, and the use of intertrack platforms, has almost entirely done away with the congestion of travel, has reduced the headway of trains from ninety to seventy-five seconds, and promises within a month to run the trains forty-five seconds apart. The improvement cost comparatively little money, and the improved system takes up but little more than was formerly required.

SOME OF THE DISCOMFORTS.

A Crush to Get on and a Crush to Get Off—The Express Trains.

Whatever improvements have been made in the elevated train service, a trip to Harlem during the rush hours is not devoid of interest. Trains still leave the City Hall station of the Third Avenue road between 5 and 6 P. M. black with people from head platform to rear, to arrive at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with a third of the passengers still in a state of suspended animation. Three or four hundred persons come out from one train after another that gave seats to 240; the rest must cling to the straps.

Getting aboard is the first tax upon agility. A football man was heard yesterday advising a friend to "follow the wedge play. If you are clever you may make three or four yards by a run around the end, but you have to watch your chance to break through the opposing line or you'll get pocketed."

As early as 5 o'clock there are people standing in half the trains as they leave City Hall, and as late as 6:30 o'clock there are more to travel than can find seats from the start, while the express trains are almost uniformly packed. Or, if there is spare room at the lower terminus, there is seldom any remaining by the time the train reaches Twenty-third Street. Of four trains that left City Hall just after 6:30 o'clock the other evening not one had less than 100 persons standing at Twenty-third Street. Above Fifty-third Street the crowd thins out, and from Seventy-sixth Street there are usually seats for all the passengers on the regular trains.

Experience on an Express Train.

But the express trains, the reliance of the up-town residents and those who dwell beyond the Harlem, are almost continuously crowded for two hours. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES made the trip on one recently, after seeing several start that were packed to suffocation. On the train on which he rode there were 150 people standing all the way to the upper terminus. It was 6:25 o'clock when the train reached One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and the load of 400 persons made a dash down the platform, 200 feet long and 10 feet wide, jostling against each other and bumping against the row of posts at either side, toward the further end of the platform. There stairs lead to the left and right, down to the street. At right angles is the long, narrow shed through which about two-thirds of the passengers scamper to get the suburban train. If a suburban train arrives from the north at the same minute, with 150 to 200 passengers, likewise impatient to catch the next train down town, the shock and recoil of the two meeting streams, the tidal buffeting of the currents, is a fine picture of disorder.

Those who take a Tremont express sweep around the corner at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street without encountering that ordeal, but their chance of having seats is no better. The Tremont train that followed the one on which the reporter was a passenger yesterday had people standing in every car and others on every platform.

Four trains arrive every five minutes during these busy hours at that station. The platform is hardly cleared of one crowd before the next comes on its heels. The trains are switched so that one arrives on the east side of the single platform and the next on the west side. There is just time to empty the cars, bring a fresh engine from the yard, start the train on its return trip, and switch the retiring engine off to the side-tracks before the next train arrives. And if there should be any small delay, the trains pile up on each other until there is a line, head to end, extending half a mile down the track, and creeping tediously toward the terminus.

Harlem People's Complaints.

Harlem people complain that the service is far from satisfactory, and insist that there is opportunity for further improvement. They maintain that to give them adequate facilities the arrangements should be changed so that the track at the station would no longer be a dead end. As it is, they admit the headway cannot be shortened without incurring a constant blockade. But if a loop was made at that end they believe the trains could come in twice as fast if expedient. And they are agreed that more trains are the first necessity.

They lay hardly less stress on the need of more through trains. They would have not less than half of them cross the Harlem, and point to the crowds destined for above the river as justification for that demand. Then the persons leaving the road at that point would not have to fight their way off the platform and those going further into the suburbs would not have to force their passage through the long shed against an opposing stream. The current would all be one way. By constructing the loop, they also affirm, trains returning could swing around still in the same direction to take the southward track, and the switching back and forth would be avoided.

Those two things—more frequent trains, with whatever changes are necessary to make it possible, and more through trains to obviate the conflicting currents at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street—are essential, they maintain, to relieve the overcrowding which is obvious to any one who travels on the Third Avenue road during the rush hours.

COMPLAINT OF NORTH SIDERS.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station Declared a Nuisance.

One of the worst features of the Manhattan Elevated Road system is the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, which has long been inadequate to accommodate the thousands who use it daily going to and from the suburban branch station.

That the station is a menace to life cannot be denied, and that some one has not been killed in the rush and crush that occurs during commission hours seems almost a miracle. As a matter of fact, a number of minor accidents have occurred, and only a short time ago a boy had his arm broken by being jammed up against a post.

The station platform is about nine feet wide, and trains come in on either side of it. As soonas a train arrives at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street the gates are thrown open and a wild rush is made for the suburban platform. All persons are carried along, as it is utterly useless to fight against the crowd. This rush usually meets that from the incoming suburban train in the narrow passageway that connects the two platforms, and here the wildest confusion occurs. Oaths, threats, and blows are frequent, while the weak are crushed and tramped upon without mercy.

All respect for women seems to be lost to the crowd, which battles and struggles like mad to reach the train as if it were the last to run for a week. All efforts on the part of the guards to stop the rush are useless and they have long since given it up as a bad job, and so simply bellow out at regular intervals "don't push."

Residents and property owners of the north side made a determined fight, aided by THE NEW YORK TIMES, against this station last year and demanded that the Manhattan Company comply with the law and run through trains from City Hall to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. This they considered would do away with the evil at one Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. They scored a victory over the Manhattan Company, which finally after much delay ran twelve through trains down in the morning and twelve up at night. The effect of reducing the rush and crush at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station, as far as these few through trains are concerned is hardly noticeable, and the one and only way by which the nuisance can be abolished is for the Manhattan Company to comply with the demand of the public and run all trains through as the law says it shall.

Albert E. Davis, the organizer of the North Side Board of Trade, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "The present arrangement for the transfer of passengers at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue is a disgrace to a civilized community. That is strong language, but justifiable. One would thing that the company would voluntarily make better provision for the comfort of those who patronize the road. There is nothing gained by railway officials antagonizing the general public. They could as well have the good will as the ill will of the community. The present manner of dumping two trainloads of passengers going in opposite directions on the one platform and leaving them to fight and scramble as best they can to get past each other is downright stupidity of management. Animals would receive better treatment. This could all be obviated by running nothing but through trains, and if one can be run, which the Manhattan Company last year said was a physical impossibility, there is no good reason why every train cannot make a continuous trip."

Matthew Anderson, one of the oldest real estate men north of the Harlem, said: "I have been in this district for the past thirty years and the improvemtnts have not kept pace with the population, especially in railroad matters. The Manhattan Company almost completely ignores this district and seems to think we are a lot of cattle, for they handle us as such at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station. One is carried along by the rush, forced aboard a train, and then obliged to hang on by his eyelids in order to reach his home or place of business. We have not the facilities we are entitled to. Every train should run through. This district has a population of over 150,000 people, a large majority of whom go up and down town every day, and those who are not fortunate enough to catch one of the few express or through trains are obliged to put up with the inconvenience of changing cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and having the life almost crushed out of them in the bargain. It's an outrage in my estimation, and why any corporation should be allowed to maintain such a nuisance and violate the law at the same time I cannot understand."

St. Vincent de Paul Asylum.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, 215 West Thirty-ninth Street, shows that the work carried on at the institution has been most successful. During the year 27 boys and 38 girls were received at the asylum, and 31 boys and 42 girls left or were placed in situations. The number of children in the asylum Jan. 1 was 86 boys and 134 girls. The object of the institution is to provide for orphans and half orphans of French birth or parentage, and others, and to educate them in the Roman Catholic faith. Any Catholic contributing the sum of $12 annually becomes a member of the corporation.

Bust of Postmaster Dayton.

A life-size bronze bust of Postmaster Dayton was received at the Post Office yesterday afternoon. On Washington's Birthday it will be placed upon a shelf against the north wall of the Postmaster's main office. It is the work of D. B. Sheahan, and was paid for by the subscriptions of the clerks and letter carriers in the New York City mail service.

MOTORS ON THE ELEVATED.

WHAT MANAGER FRANSIOLI SAYS OF NEW MACHINES.

Nothing Decisive Done Looking Toward the Introduction of Electricity—The Compressed Air Experiments and the New Lighting Plans.

"All, so far, has been tentative—indeed, we are yet in the experimental stage, so far as choice of a motor in place of steam is concerned," said William J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, yesterday.

"We have yet to test and decide on the compressed air motor, which was made for us at Rome. It has been tried on the New York Central tracks. It possesses hauling power, having been severely tested on this point, has developed speed, and stood all strain. We shall have it on the elevated tracks in a couple of weeks, and it will have a thorough trial. If it passes all ordeals, then the question of cost will be considered. The Directors will determine all conditions as to, service being equal, whether it is cheaper or dearer than an electric motor of the Chicago "third-rail" type, equipment of system being taken into consideration.

"It is, therefore, a mistake to say that the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company have 'adopted' the Chicago electric system. Nothing has been done except to receive my report on an inspection of the Chicago elevated. I am satisfied with the Chicago system, but there's a vast difference between being satisfied and enthusiastic.

"We are looking for a motor to supplant steam locomotives. Many experiments have been made. I cannot say if, after testing compressed air, we may not give some other traction device a trial. On Thirty-fourth Street we have tested a motor with a combination of central power and storage battery. It was found to be a good thing, and I will not say that it has been discarded. In arriving at a conclusion in regard to this motor the question of larger power houses and storage batteries has to be considered. Then we tried oil-burning locomotives. They have had no success so far.

"The 'third rail' system is a success in Chicago. I do not see why it should not suit here, or know of any difference between the atmospheres of Chicago and New York. As to adopting the system here, our Directors have not taken a step toward it. They have simply received my report. Should they select the 'third rail' system, there would be no experimenting. The company would go to work and equip one road, perhaps the Second Avenue, as rapidly as possible.

"Would such an equipment for the whole system cost $4,000,000? Make your own estimate, I shall give no idea at present of the outlay. As to power houses, there might be but one or a dozen, each having a capacity of one-twelfth of what a single power house might have. It might take six months for equipment, or double that time.

"The Chicago system is attractive, because of its economy over steam traction. I will not talk of economies in labor. But electric traction would create no nuisance in dust, and this is no inconsiderable item when suits for depreciation of property are considered. The electric motors could be quickly manned. Of course there would have to be men of experience to instruct the motormen, but the handling of the motors is readily learned.

"What will we do with the old plant? We haven't got to that yet. Wait till a contract is signed for electric motors. Our plant is very far from being worn out; it is in admirable condition—never better. I have no doubt we could dispose of our engines, which represent about $1,800,000. They cost on the average $5,000 each. What they would sell for I cannot estimate. We have sold a few, but they were worn out.

"Nothing, I repeat, has been decided in regard to new motive power. It is a subject of considerable magnitude, but hardly the result of recent thinking.

"As to the gas for our Pintsch' lights, we may have a few cars illuminated on the day of President McKinley's inauguration, but I place the date of the new light between March 5 and 10. The law gives us to April 27 to have the light in two-fifths of our cars; another year for two-fifths more, and another year for the remaining fifth. The first 300 Pintsch-lighted cars will be on the Sixth Avenue line; next the Ninth Avenue line will be attended to. If the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has made any inroads on us by reason of superior lighting, we shall at least check loss of patrons, if we do not get all short riders back with the new light. It should, however, be remembered that only one-twentieth of our passengers are carried in artificial-light hours. For the others, we shall in time provide the best equipment that is possible."

Robert M. Gallaway, a member of the Executive Commmittee of the Manhattan Directory, said that no determination as to the power to supersede steam traction had been arrived at. If electricity were chosen, it would be the best system. Mr. Gallaway added that he had not heard of any decision by the Directors to declare a 1 per cent. dividend for the quarter instead of the usual 1½ per cent. dividend.

A SUBJECT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

He Was About to be Used in a Bellevue Demonstration.

Edward Moore, a Bellevue patient, who had consented to be used as a subject for the lecture of Dr. A. Alexander Smith, before the students of Bellevue Medical College, died suddenly of heart disease, after being taken into the amphitheatre at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. Moore was a homeless man, who gave his address, when he entered the hospital, on Jan. 30, to be 41 Bowery. There is a lodging house at that number. On the hospital books is written the entry, "No friends."

Moore was suffering from lung trouble when he went to Bellevue. He improved under the medical treatment, good food, and care. His case was an interesting one to the demonstrator, because he had a complication of ailments. He was asked to go before the medical class as a subject, and consented. Dr. Smith was lecturing on diseases of the stomach, and Moore was an illustration of the effect of certain pulmonary and heart troubles on that organ.

He was taken up on a stretcher. In the waiting room outside the amphitheatre he was allowed to sit up and talk with a number of other patients who were waiting their turns. When his time came to go before the class, he walked in, with the help of an attendant. Dr. Smith was talking, and did not notice him for a moment. When he turned to look at Moore he saw that he was pale and in a perspiration. The lecturer said nothing, but motioned the attendant to take the man back into the hall. The doctor had recognized the patient's condition. Moore started back, and fell dead just outside the entry door.

Contractor Niemeyer Disappeared.

Fritz Niemeyer of 303 Washington Street, Hoboken, a well-known contractor, has disappeared, leaving some unpaid bills. One creditor is Mrs. Schmidt, with whom he boarded. They were to have been married yesterday. Before leaving, Niemeyer borrowed $290 of her. He also owes $140 to James Meehan, $198 to Fritz Friemann, $83 to Perry E. Hall, and various sums to workmen he employed on two buildings he was erecting for Isaac Simon, at Court and Third Streets.

Sing Sing Republicans.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Republicans have nominated the following ticket for village officers: For President—James H. Townsend; Trustees—Samuel Gustin, Frank G. Wood, and Romeyer Williams; Treasurer—Leonard P. Kipp; Collector—Unodone F. Brown; Water Commissioner—Isaac Scorn.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER

Changes Which Are Proposed in the Government of the Greater New York.

TOLD BY EX-MAYOR GILROY.

The Chief Features the Municipal Assembly, with Its Two Houses, the Board of Public Improvements, and the Establishment of Borough Boards.

The work of the Greater New York Commission having been completed, so far as the construction of the charter is concerned, it is interesting to note the changes that the charter makers have proposed for the government of the great territory that is to be included in the greater city.

The difference between the present Government of the City of New York and the new Government that is suggested by the charter consists mainly in the Municipal Assembly, with its two houses; the establishment of the Board of Public Improvements, and the establishment of the local Borough Boards or boards of local improvements.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, one of the Commissioners, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES if he would state what the differences are between the present scheme of government in this city and that which is provided for by the new charter.

"They are not so great as most people imagine," replied the ex-Mayor. "Nearly all the provisions of the new charter have been founded upon similar provisions in the Consolidation act, and, indeed, large portions if the Consolidation act have been taken entire and transferred to the new charter. Particularly is this the case with reference to the financial chapter, which has only been changed in a few particulars to enable it to fit the larger city.

The Powers of the Mayor.

"The powers conferred by the charter on the Mayor of the Greater New York are exactly the powers now conferred on the Mayor by law. There is one important change, however, and that is the Mayor will be elected for four years instead of two, and he is made ineligible for re-election. The majority of the commission thought that the work to be done in putting the new government in shape would be of such magnitude as to require the full extent of the present term, and that the city would be deprived of his services just when they were becoming of real value to the people if the term was but two years. As a matter of fact, the government of the present City of New York has been spread over the entire territory to a great extent.

"Of course, there will be the two chambers of the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Public Improvement, and the local borough boards. Everything else is precisely as it exists to-day in this city. The garment has been made larger to cover a greater man."

Mr. Gilroy said that very few changes had been made in the administrative departments of the city, except that the laws relating to them had been broadened out to fit the needs of the greater city. The Police Department remains much as it has been in this city for some time. The same is true of the Fire Department, except that it was thought best to make this a single-headed commission with deputies in the different boroughs.

"What are the precise provisions for the Muncipal Assembly?" he was asked

The Municipal Assembly.

"There is to be an upper house, to be called a Council Board, to be elected from Council districts, which include each within their boundaries a number of Assembly districts. Of these there are to be five in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, three in the borough of Brooklyn, each of them electing three members; one in the borough of Richmond, which elects two members, and one district in the borough of Queens, which also elects two members. Besides these, there is to be elected a President of the Council by the electors of the entire Greater New York, who is to be a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and who will act as Mayor in case of vacancy or illness. He will occupy the same position and discharge the same duties as the President of the Board of Aldermen does now.

"The Aldermen are to be sixty in number, one from every Assembly district or part of an Assembly district situated in the territory of the Greater New York. The board will have the power of selecting its own President.

"One of the important new offices created is a City Clerk. He will discharge the duties now devolving upon the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York. He will have charge of all records and documents belonging to the city. The commission have marked their estimate of the dignity of this office by making the term six years, and fixing the salary at $7,000 per annum. It is the hope of the commission that this officer will be so useful as to be continued during subsequent administrations, as is the case with similar officers in municipalities abroad. The late Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs would be the type of man required for such an office.

Possessed of Great Power.

"Is there not a wide difference of opinion as to the increased power conferred by the charter of the Assembly?"

"The Municipal Assembly will have very much greater powers than are possessed by the present Board of Aldermen. These powers, however, are guarded, upon the financial side, by requiring the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to any ordinances providing for the issuing of bonds. On the side of administration or executive work, the consent and approval of the Board of Public Improvements is required respecting all ordinances for the performance of important works, and all ordinances are subject, as now, to the veto of the Mayor. Ordinances requiring the expenditure of money can only be passed over the Mayor's veto by a five-sixths vote instead of three-fourths as at present."

"What are some of the powers of the Assembly?"

"Within the limitations above mentioned the Municipal Assembly has the power to open streets and avenues; to close, widen, and extend the same; to pave or provide for the paving of streets through the new city. They have also power to build baths and bath houses and public comfort stations, and public buildings of every character; to authorize the construction of schoolhouses, station houses, and fire stations; to authorize and provide for the construction of bridges, tunnels, and, in fact, to authorize the doing of everything by the municipality which if the Municipal Assembly had not conferred on them that power would have to be authorized by the State Legislature.

In the Direction of Home Rule.

"In this respect the charter may be said to be in the direction of home rule. It gives to the people of this city the measure of home rule for which they have clamored so long."

"Is such a power not a dangerous one?"

"It was considered that this would be an exceedingly dangerous power (that of issuing bonds and incurring indebtedness) to confer on the Municipal Assembly. But the other provisions of the charter carefully guard against the exercise of this power by the limitations placed upon the Assembly through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Public Improvements."

Board of Public Improvements.

"What about the annexed district?"

"The office of Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is abolished, and his power is vested in the Board of Public Improvements. As to this board it is an entirely new feature, so far as this city is concerned. It is similar, however, to the system that has been found to work successfully for fifteen or eighteen years in St. Louis. It is the creation of a board known as the Board of Public Improvements. The work to be performed by that board is now done by the Department of Public Works, by the Department of Street Cleaning, by the Brooklyn Bridge Commission, and by the Board of Electrical Control. These departments have been practically abolished and for them has been substituted this Board of Public Improvements.

"The new board is divided as follows: (1) A Department of Water Supply; (2) A Department of Highways; (3) Department of Sewers; (4) Department of Street Cleaning; (5) Department of Lighting, Supplies and Electricity; (6) Department of Bridges and Tunnels.

"Of these, the Department of Public Works at present discharges the duties of public lighting, water supply, sewers, and paving. The Bridge Commissioners perform the duties of the Department of Bridges; the Board of Electrical Control partially of the Department of Lighting, and the Department of Street Cleaning discharges the duties indicated by its name.

Duties of the Board.

"These duties are transferred to a board of six Commissioners, which will be presided over by a President, to be appointed by the Mayor, and whose duty it is to decide any disputes which may arise between its members and keep it in a constant condition of harmony. He will also preside over its deliberations. In addition, he has to provide maps for all portions of the city for which proper maps have not so far been prepared. In doing this, however, he may demand the aid of any of the departments in the City Government.

"It was considered exceedingly difficult, if not practically impossible, for any single head of a department to discharge the manifold and important duties of the above Commissioners throughout the entire limits of the greater city, and the Commissioners on the charter were unanimously of the opinion that a better and more effective service could be obtained by dividing up the important duties referred to. Then they created separate Commissioners, who should consult with one another and carry on public improvements throughout the greater city in perfect harmony and accord.

The Borough System.

"What about the borough system?"

"In each borough there is a President to be elected by the people of the borough, and his compensation is fixed at $5,000 a year. His duty, among other things, is to preside over the meetings of the board of local improvement in the borough for which he is elected. These latter boards consist of the members of the Council and of the Board of Aldermen residing within the borough limits, together with the President of the borough. These boards are charged with the duty of supervision and inspection of all the public works going on within the limits of their boroughs."

"Will they have power to initiate anything?"

"Yes; they can initiate all such public works as they may think necessary within the limits of their boroughs, and recommend to the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly the passage of such ordinances as may be required to carry out such improvements. They are not, however, authorized under any circumstances to incur indebtedness or expend money except such as may be so appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

"What are the uses of the borough board?"

"The borough board is designed as a medium through which the wants of the borough may be made known and by the aid of which the necessary local legislation may be obtained from the Municipal Assembly for the prosecution and development of its own territory. At the same time it was deemed wise and proper that a check should be put upon extravagant and unnecessary expenditures by requiring the assent of the Board of Public Improvements to any legislation recommended by the borough board."

The Board of Education.

"What about the Board of Education?"

"With regard to the Board of Education, the matter was referred in commission to Mr. Low of New York and Mr. Dutcher of Brooklyn, and the result of their deliberations was the final agreement upon a chapter which appeared to be satisfactory to both cities, and which, to a very large extent, incorporates the reform legislation of the last two years within its provisions.

"The system that prevails to-day in New York is continued, with some very slight modifications, in the borough of Manhattan, even to the number of Commissioners. It has been provided that the present School Commissioners of New York City—twenty-one in number—shall continue as the local board for the borough of Manhattan, and that the present School Commissioners of Brooklyn—something like forty-five in number—shall continue as the local board for Brooklyn. Each of these boards elects a number of representatives to a Board of Education for the Greater New York, and to them are added also the presiding officers of the local boards in Richmond and Queens.

"These form a Board of Education for the greater city, which will have to do with the distribution of the school funds and with the general administration of school affairs. It will be an executive governing board, while the local boards will have the distribution of the funds assigned to each borough and the general administration of local affairs therein."

The Department of Taxes.

When asked about the Department of Taxes, Mr. Gilroy said:

"There is no change, except to increase the number of Commissioners from three to five. The object of this increase is to give every taxpayer who may have a grievance as to the assessed value of his property, real or personal, an opportunity to be heard by the Commissioners in person. It is provided that such hearings may take place in the borough in which the property is located. In the finance and other departments similar opportunities are afforded in order to accommodate the public and facilitate business. The present tax system of this city remains unchanged, excepting that it shall be uniform throughout the entire city.

"The Sinking Fund Commissioners remain the same, except that the Recorder is not among them. The President of the Council takes the Recorder's place.

"The Board of Assessors is continued for the same purposes as at present."

Changes in District Courts.

"What are the changes made in the civil district courts?" Mr. Gilroy was asked.

"The terms of office of the Judges of the civil courts will be ten years instead of six. Together, they will form the Municipal Court. The present Judges will remain in office until the expiration of their terms, and the clerks will also remain. The Judges hereafter elected are prohibited from practicing law, but the present Judges may continue to practice law until their terms end. They will receive the same salaries as now—$6,000 a year. The jurisdiction of these courts has been increased, the amount in which suit may be brought in them being changed from $250 to $500. It was deemed a good thing to do this, as it will relieve the overcrowded calendars of the City Court. It has been provided that the Judges of the City Court to be hereafter elected will have a term of ten years. At present they are elected for six years. It was thought to be only proper, when the term of the Civil District Judges was increased to ten years, that the Judges of the City Court should have as long a period of office."

Mr. Gilroy was asked if he had any comment to make on the criticism contained in the joint letter of Mayor Strong and Seth Low, but he declined to discuss this subject.

It was ascertained yesterday that the majority members of the commission are preparing a reply to Messrs. Strong and Low, which will probably be issued to-morrow.

B. Altman & Co.

Invite an inspection of their complete stock of new weaves in

Black Dress Goods

for Spring.

Tuesday, February 23d,

54-inch Black Mohair Brilliantine

at 55$^{\text{c.}}$ per yard.

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(18th Street Elevated Station.)

Le Boutillier Bros.

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On account of

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BUSINESS

are closing out their entire stock of high grade Dry Goods at Great Reductions.

Will Offer Tuesday Morning,

(Closed Washington's Birthday.)

$1.00	English Covert Cloths	at	64c
75c.	French Jacquards	"	46c
1.00	Scotch Cheviots (56 in. wide)	"	69c
75c.	Black Storm Serges	"	49c
1.00	Glace Biarritz Kid Gloves	"	59c
50c.	Brocade Silks	"	23c
98c.	Satin Duchesse	"	59c
1.00	Black Brocade Satin	"	64c
2.50	Ladies' Kid Button and Lace Shoes	"	1.79
1.00	Dresden Corsets	"	58c
2.50 and 3.50	Boys' Reefer Suits	"	1.49
12½c.	Jaconet Lawns	"	7½c
6.00	California Blankets	"	3.89
1.25	Flannelette Wrappers	"	89c
$225.00	Turkish Carpets	"	$165.00
$75.00	Turkish Carpets	"	$49.00
$35.00	Turkish Hall Rugs	"	$15.00
6c.	yard Linen Torchon Lace	"	3c
15c.	Bead and Spangle Gimp	"	5c
35c.	Taffeta Ribbon (4 in. wide)	"	19c
80c.	Hair Brushes	"	18c
15c.	bottle Ammonia	"	7c

14th St.,

Between Union Square & 5th Av.

RUMOR ABOUT JOHN SIMPSON.

His Resignation from Public Works Department Bruited About.

There was a rumor in and about the City Hall yesterday afternoon that John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Public Works, had been forced to resign. When Mayor Strong was asked about the rumor he said that Mr. Simpson had not resigned yet, and declined to discuss the matter.

Gen. Collis, Chief of the Department of Public Works, was out of town yesterday, as was also Mr. Simpson, so nothing could be learned as to the truth or falsity of the rumor from either of these sources.

At Mr. Simpson's home, 37 Attorney Street, Mrs. Simpson said that her husband had gone to Albany to see some friends on business, and would return this morning. There were some differences, she said, between Gen. Collis and Mr. Simpson, but she knew nothing of the particulars, and did not know whether her husband would resign or not.

It is understood that Mr. Simpson will resign on March 1. The why and wherefore is not known even to Mr. Simpson's closest friends.

Simpson, who has gained the sobriquet of "Shiner," was formerly the Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District.

His defeat last Fall ended his leadership there. He was appointed to his position in the Public Works Department by William Brookfield, Mayor Strong's first Commissioner of Public Works.

His salary is $2,750 a year. He is an anti-Platt man.

BARRED FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

No More Privileges Allowed to the Polish Mission.

Immigration Commissioner Dr. Joseph H. Senner yesterday made known that he had barred from the privileges of Ellis Island the representatives of the Polish Mission, in Washington Street. This is the outcome of a case of two months' standing.

Helena Osowska, an immigrant who arrived in December, was turned over to the mission pending a search for an uncle, who, she said, was in this country. Two days later she appeared at the island and made a serious charge against the Superintendent of the mission, a brother of Father Kwiatkowsky, who is at the head of the institution.

Pending an investigation the representatives of the mission were deprived from going to the Immigration Bureau. The priest soon afterward showed Dr. Senner an affidavit made by the girl denying her previous story and stating that it was a fabrication. Dr. Senner's inspectors had meantime obtained evidence which made him believe that the affidavit had not been legitimately obtained. The girl had taken up her home with the family of a policeman in Jersey City, and though possessed of but little money when she arrived, she had since received from some source $500. A part of this was deposited in a bank to the joint account of the policeman and the girl. Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City was made acquainted with the facts, and the policeman was dismissed the force.

Dr. Senner said yesterday that he had no means of knowing that the priest was cognizant of the fact of the transfer of the money, but he was sufficiently informed to feel justified in permanently excluding all concerned from the island. Helena is to be deported on the steamship Spree, which will sail Tuesday.

Man and Wife Attempt Suicide.

A young couple, who gave their names as Herman and Annie Keane when they rented a small flat at 340 Cherry Street four weeks ago, attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning by turning on the gas in their room. The smell of gas aroused some of the other occupants of the house about 5 o'clock, and when the Keanes' door was forced open, they were found in bed unconscious. They were revived and taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where they were neld as prisoners. A note found in the room read: "We swore both to live together; we both swear now to die together." Notning is known of the Keanes, except that they are Russians, and that Mrs. Keane said they had formerly lived in Albany, where her husband was in the dry goods business.

Daniell & Sons,

Embroideries.

FOR TUESDAY.

2,500 yards narrow Nainsook edgings, cut out edges, pretty designs,

at 5c. yard.

1,500 yards fine edgings on strong Cambric, at 12$\frac{1}{2}$c. yard.

White Goods.

Dotted Swiss, Medium and Pin Dot, best value we have ever offered,

at 25c. yard.

Yard wide soft Nainsook, at 10c. yd.

Colored Lining Lawn, at 8c. yd.

Fancy White Lawns,

10c., 12$\frac{1}{2}$ and 15c. yard.

Lace Dept.

1,500 yards Lierre Laces, 9 inch wide,

25c., 28c., 35c., 38c. yard.

1,000 yards Ecru Point de Gene Lace, 8 inch wide, at 25c. yard.

Also a choice selection of Chiffons and Mousseline de Soie, plain and embroidered, at very attractive prices.

BROADWAY,

8th–9th Streets.

FOR THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Gen. Porter Is Disappointed at the Showing New York Will Probably Make.

POLITICAL SOCIETIES TO GO.

Efforts to Secure a Large Representation of the New York National Guard Have Proved Fruitless—All Other Features Are Satisfactory.

Gen. Horace Porter has taken charge of the inaugural headquarters at 1,419 F Street, in Washington, and with the aid of his chief of staff, A. Noel Blakemen, will perfect next week all but the final arrangements for the great parade.

It is understood that Gen. Porter is satisfied with the outlook for the inaugural ceremonies, with the exception of New York's representation in the parade. All his efforts to secure a large representation of the New York National Guard have thus far failed. The transportation of 3,000 militiamen, which a bill in the Legislature was expected to provide for, has been abandoned, and several of the local regiments have voted not to participate in the ceremonies. Many civil and political organizations of the city will, however, join the line of march, and organization Republicans will go to Washington in large numbers.

Three of the partisan clubs—the Union League, the McKinley League, and the Republican Club—have decided not to participate as organizations, but they will be represented by many members, among whom will be Gov. Black and staff, Senator-elect Platt, ex-Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Mayor Strong, and nearly if not quite all of the heads of city departments.

Before his departure for Washington Gen. Porter received applications from several organizations for places in the procession None were assigned, however, as the line will not be made up until next week.

The chief organization, in point of numbers, to apply for place this week was the Quigg Legion, comprising 500 or more Republicans from the three Assembly districts which joined in the re-election of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg. The majority of the legion will be from the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, although the Thirteenth will be well represented. Mr. Quigg will march in the front rank. The juvenile band of St. Joseph's Home will lead the procession. A special train has been hired, to leave Jersey City on the evening of March 3 and return March 5. The paraders will wear white Fedora hats, and carry small banners inscribed with the name of the organization. The badges worn will bear pictures of Mr. Quigg. The expenses of the trip will be $10.

The Riverside Republican Club representation at Washington will probably be nearly as large. The arrangements for this excursion have been made by Edward A. Ackerman of 305 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and a special train has been engaged. In this party will be Senator John Ford, Abraham Gruber, District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, and Assistant District Attorney David Mitchell.

The Union and the North Side Clubs have combined and will send a joint delegation by special train. Quarters have been engaged in the Lehigh, on Sixth Street, in Washington, and an itinerary mapped out in that city which will bring each man's expense up to $26. The Union Club is the regular Republican organization in the Thirty-fifth District. The North Side Club represents the organization in the Thirty-fourth District. Among the members who will go are City Clerk William H. Ten Eyck, Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Assessor Rush, and City Marshal Healey.

In the Thirtieth Assembly District the Hell Gate Republican Club, of which John C. Graham, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works, is President, has arranged to send 150 of its members to the inauguration. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, will be a guest of the club. The uniform of the club will consist of light fedora hats, light overcoats, and kid gloves, and each man will carry a silver-headed cane.

The William Henkel Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District, the Blaine Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and the Murray Hill Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will each send delegations. The Henkel Association has engaged a special train. Among the party will be Superintendent of Incumbrances Henkel, his deputy, Frank Daly; Joseph West, R. M. Lush, T. E. McGowan, Fred Bartels, and George Schroeder.

A large part of the membership of the Lincoln Republican Club and the Lincoln Pioneer Corps of the Fifth Assembly District will participate in the ceremonies, with ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott in charge. They will wear their continental uniforms and high bearskin shakos. The division will number about eighty men, and will probably be assigned the right of line in the Division of New York Republican Clubs. The Colored Republican Club county organization has decided to attend the inauguration in a body.

Other organizations which may be represented are the Nineteenth Assembly District Club, over which John Reisenweber presides, and the regular Republican organization of the Third Assembly District. Many clubs from smaller towns in the State are engaging railway accommodations and filing applications for place in the procession.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Only eleven days, including two Sundays, now remain of the Winter social season, and with the curtain so soon to fall, the interest of the members of the gay world is more centred in the discussion of plans for the Lenten days than in the comparatively few entertainments which will fill out the remaining hours of the season. The past week was not an over-lively one, and although it brought several of the smaller dances at Sherry's and the last days of the opera, there were no noteworthy entertainments, and the reaction after the Martin ball of the preceding week was still plainly felt.

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The announcement on Wednesday that the indefatigable Mrs. Richard Irvin, with some other ladies, had arranged to have a selected number of the Martin ball guests, wearing their ball costumes, appear in tableaux for the benefit of one of her pet charities, on Friday night next, again revived discussion of the great ball and its incidents, which had begun to wane. Mrs. Irvin's idea of utilizing the public interest in this ball for a pecuniary profit for her charity is not entirely a novel one, for the same attempt was made after the Vanderbilt ball of 1883 by Mrs. James Brown Potter, then an amateur actress, and the patronesses of one of her plays, to swell the receipts of an entertainment given for a charity, by having some of the Vanderbilt guests appear in tableaux at the Madison Square Theatre, in conjunction with Mrs. Potter. It will be remembered that only about a baker's dozen of the ball guests presented themselves on the appointed afternoon, and the audience made merry at their expense. The same conditions, however, do not now prevail, and as Mrs. Irvin has made her selection of the people who are to pose in her tableaux from among the Martin ball guests very carefully, and as they are to be posed by the artists Chartran & Madrazo, the artistic pictures presented should be well worth the price charged for admission, while with the artistic side of the performance so well conserved, the participants need not fear so much the criticism that they are simply gratifying personal vanity by a public appearance, as was said in 1883.

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These tableaus will be given in the Madison Square Concert Hall, and with the accompaniment of delightful and appropriate music. It has been suggested that the quadrilles which were such a feature of the Martin ball should be repeated, but it is doubtful whether this can be accomplished, as several of the men and women who danced in the quadrilles have left town, and it would be difficult for others to take their places and obtain adequate rehearsals. Mrs. Irvin and the ladies who are associated with her met with an unexpected obstacle, in fact, after arranging to give these tableaus in that many of the men whom they asked, and who had simply hired their costumes for the night of the ball, were not willing to undergo the expense of hiring them again, even at a lower figure, for the one night, and in that other men, and most of the women asked, had either planned to go out of town or had dinner or other engagements of long standing for the evening selected. Despite continued disappointments due to these causes, Mrs. Irvin and her associates have labored assiduously to accomplish their end, and have now secured a sufficient number of promises from enough people to make the tableaus an assured success. There was no question of the financial success of the entertainment from the start, and all of the boxes and most of the seats were sold yesterday. Public curiosity and interest in the ball, as Mrs. Irvin fancied from the first, were so great that there was a rush to secure the tickets as soon as they were placed on sale.

Twelve tableaus have been decided upon, and only three of them "Queen Louise of Prussia," "An Eighteenth Century Picture," and "Herald of the Dance," will be single figure pictures. The remaining nine tableaus will consist of groups or two figures. They will be "Le Visite de l'Abbé," "The Assassination of the Duc de Guise," "Oriental Tea Party," "Marie Stuart and Rizzio," "Cinq Mars," "Venetian Group," "Une Rencontre," and "Pocahontas and Miantonomoh."

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It seems a pity that the spinsters' ball, which is scheduled for Friday night at Sherry's, should fall on the same date as the Martin ball tableaus, but this could not well be helped. Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald and the other young women who have decided to repeat the success of the first spinsters' ball last year, chose their date some time ago, and Mrs. Irvin was obliged to take the same evening for the tableaus, owing to the fact that arrangements could not be made to produce them before, and that Saturday night will take too many people out of town, while Monday and Tuesday nights, March 1 and 2, are reserved for the last Patriarchs' ball and the Shrove Tuesday dance of the "Howling Swells." As last year, the young women who are to give the spinsters' ball, will all powder their hair, will wear quaint old gowns, and will take entire charge of the entertainment. Miss Fitzgerald will herself lead the cotillion, and probably without any partner. The last meetings of the numerous dancing classes will fill up all the evenings of the week, and many farewell dinners are also now being given. Still, the season, which has been an unexpectedly gay one, grows dull toward its close, and as predicted in this column a month ago, the events which have followed the Martin ball, and those which are to come, have all been in the nature of an anti-climax. There is only a languid interest felt and expressed in the last Patriarchs' and "Howling Swell" balls. The Patriarchs' will be again managed by the Executive Committee of Three, whose active members are Messrs. James P. Kernochan and William Watts Sherman.

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Mrs. Astor, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday last for her usual Spring trip abroad, and who will spend a month in London before occupying her apartment in Paris, until May, was the first of a number of prominent society people who are soon to leave town for Europe, California, the West Indies, Florida, Mexico, and New Orleans. Mr. Van Alen and his daughters will sail early in March for England, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, with a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, will probably visit the New Orleans carnival, and will then board their yacht "Sultana," which sailed for New Orleans last week, for a cruise through the West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont will leave on Friday or Saturday in their private car for New Orleans and after the carnival will proceed to Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will also take several friends either to Bermuda by steamer, where they will board their yacht "Nourmahal," or in their private car to New Orleans for the carnival. If they go to New Orleans, the "Nourmahal" will proceed there, and, like the "Sultana," will make a cruise in West Indian waters. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and his sons will go to Florida this week, Mr. J. F. Loubat leaves for Mexico to-morrow, and several other parties are being arranged to visit Biscayne Bay and run over from there by the short sea trip to Nassau. The already large colony at Aiken, S. C., is being added to daily by new arrivals, and there has been much informal gayety at this popular Southern resort. The life at Aiken is entirely an out of doors one, and golf on the fine links of the Palmetto Club is greatly enjoyed, while the evenings are devoted to dancing and card-playing. On a recent evening the New Yorkers at the Highland Park Hotel organized a very clever and successful take-off on the Bradley Martin ball, and both men and women appeared in costumes caricaturing the best-known participants in the Martin ball here. One young woman is said to have personated Mrs. James P. Kernochan, in her Martin ball costume, to perfection.

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The New Orleans carnival will be more than ever an attraction to New Yorkers having means and leisure this year, and unusual inducements are being held out by New Orleans society people to their New York friends to come down to this particular Mardi Gras. The old French city has already begun to attire itself in gala dress for its great annual fête, and on Saturday the carnival will really begin, to last until the dawn of Ash Wednesday. Those who have never witnessed the carnival in New Orleans have something to which to look forward. In perfection of arrangement, lavishness of display, and in its atmosphere of enjoyment, it far surpasses any carnival anywhere else in the world. Not the least interesting feature of the fête are the balls of Proteus and Comus, given respectively on Monday and Tuesday evenings preceding Ash Wednesday at the old French Opera House, and where the display of feminine beauty, rich and handsome gowns and fancy dress are rarely surpassed anywhere. Many of the New Yorkers who will attend the carnival this year will leave New Orleans on Ash Wednesday morning, so as to reach Washington on Inauguration Day, March 4. The inauguration will this year take many people to Washington, and parties have already been made up to visit the capital at that time.

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The various Lenten clubs are now arranging for their entertainments to take place during the penitential period. The Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club will hold its first meeting on March 4, at the Berkeley Armory. The Badminton Club has already held two meetings, and will continue its meetings on every Saturday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory during Lent, while the Knickerbocker Riding Club will hold its meetings every Thursday evening. Much interest is expressed in the first meeting of the new Midwinter Club, at Sherry's, on Tuesday evening next. For this first meeting a concert has been arranged, in which the woman's string orchestra will play and Mrs. Vanderveer Green, the contralto, and Mr. Langley, the baritone, will sing. The club has reached its limit of membership, 150, and the committee which has labored for two months to organize the club feels very hopeful that it will give to its members four of the pleasantest entertainments of the Winter. Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short of the club committee will receive the members and guests on Tuesday evening. The second meeting of the club will take place at Sherry's on March 9, when a clever theatrical entertainment will be provided. The third meeting of the club will be on Mi-Carême, and will have an entertainment of a novel character, and the last meeting of the club in Easter week will be devoted to a dance.

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The deaths of Mr. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Hickson Field, and Miss Helen Barney, all of which occurred last week, removed three well-known figures from New York life. Mr. Morris, who was a direct descendant of the first Gouverneur Morris, while his latter years had been unfortunate ones, was a man of unusual ability and varied attainments. Miss Barney, who had been ill for some time, was a most lovable character and spent a large part of an enormous income for years in charity. Mrs. Field was a woman of great strength of character and had long been identified with New York society life.

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To the list of Easter weddings in Easter week already announced must be added those of Mr. John T. Wainwright and Miss Anna R. Peabody, and of Mr. Eugene D. Hawkins and Miss Julia Floyd Clarkson.

ROYAL
BAKING POW
ROYAL

INDISPENSABLE
For making the finest bread and cake.

LAKEWOOD DANCING PARTIES.

Society's Pleasant Method of Observing Washington's Birthday.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20.—Exceptionally fine weather has marked the latter part of this week in direct contrast to the snow and cold that met the golfers in last week's tournament. To-night the hotels are all crowded for Washington's Birthday—in fact, the Laurel House and the Laurel-in-the-Pines have found it difficult to accommodate the arrivals of the past three days. At the Laurel House the ball in celebration of the holiday took place to-night. The ballroom was bright with decorations of flowers and, as it was a Saturday evening dance, the supper was served earlier than usual from a buffet placed in the large room adjoining the ballroom. The large number of young people in the house, together with parties from the Laurel-in-the-Pines, made the affair a pretty one. No special invitations were sent out to the cottagers, but a copy of "Laurel Leaves" containing the announcement and invitation was mailed to all on Wednesday morning, and the cottage colony was well represented. Two balls, one at the Lakewood Hotel, and the other at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, will follow on Monday night. There will also be a Washington's Birthday dance at the Palmer House.

Visitors from Princeton.

Social affairs of the week have centred around the Princeton University men who came yesterday to give an entertainment at the Lakewood Hotel. Immediately upon the arrival of the clubs, Mrs. George W. Stockly gave a reception at Oakhurst for the members. The rooms were bright with the orange and black of Princeton, shown in flags and banners, with huge bunches of daffodils. Mrs. Stockly asked the following young ladies to assist her in receiving: The Misses King, Ferris, Harding, Davis, Watrous, McClellan, and Haddock. Mrs. Stockly's daughter, Miss Mary Stockly, was present from New York, with Miss Elsie Porter and Miss Florence Adams as her guests, who joined the group of remarkably pretty girls about the hostess. Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, Mrs. James W. Morey, Mrs. John C. Haddock, and Miss Anne R. Dashiell were the hostesses in the dining-room. Mrs. Stockly gave a dinner for a party of twelve young people, who afterward went with her to the concert.

A brilliant assemblage of cottagers and guests greeted the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs in the ballroom of the Lakewood Hotel. The carefully arranged and well-presented programme was received with enthusiasm throughout its entire length. The Glee Club sang a patriotic air as appropriate to the season. The comic solo, "Ma Onliest One," as sung by Mr. Jayne, was the hit of the evening and was encored several times. A delightful number was rendered by the Mandolin Club, and the "Anvil Chorus" was the best selection of the Banjo Club. The leaders of the different clubs are as follows: Lucius H. Miller, Glee; Leland B. Ferry, Mandolin, and Charles A. George, Banjo. Augustine M. Hopper is the business manager and Paul D. Stockly the assistant business manager. A dance followed the music, and a number of the men will remain over Sunday and possibly longer for holiday pleasures. The patronesses were Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, Mrs. William H. Carpenter, Mrs. James Converse, Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, Mrs. Alfred H. Dashiell, Mrs. Samuel D. Davis, Miss Farrington, Miss Sherwood B. Ferris, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles A. Glover, Mrs. Edward L. Harding, Mrs. John C. Haddock, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mrs. Irwin H. Hance, Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington, Mrs. Horace G. Hinsdale, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mrs. W. S. Kimball, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Miss Leslie, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Augustus Marsh, Mrs. James W. Morey, Mrs. Isaac H. Platt, Mrs. Maximilian E. Sand, Mrs. William G. Schauffler, Mrs. Henry Preserved Smith, Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Mrs. George W. Stockly, and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew.

Valentine Party.

The Misses Farrington and their pupils gave a very enjoyable valentine party at the Oaks last Saturday evening. The young ladies were clad in charmingly quaint Empire gowns of pale colors, and wore powdered hair and patches. Five hundred valentines had been prepared by the pupils and their friends and included, besides some very pleasing original verse, flowers, photographs, and letters. A pretty original valentine written for the occasion by Miss Edith M. Thomas, the poet, was the first read. There were favors of heart-shaped boxes with bonbons and other tributes to the little blind god. Dancing concluded the evening. The guests included William Seton Hoffman and William Findley of New York, the Rev. Dr. C. H. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Stockly, Prof. and Mrs. William H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss, and Dr. W. G. Schauffler.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton entertained a company of friends with music and a chafing dish supper. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton had as their guests George Warre of Salisbury, England, and William H. Taylor of New York. Mr. Warre, who has a fine tenor voice, sang Chevalier songs, the most amusing of which was "Our Little Nipper," when he was assisted by G. Howard Davison of Milbrook. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Miss Chesboro, Miss Coudert, Miss Turnbull, Miss Marguerite Glover, Mrs. Kingdon, G. Howard Davison, and Prescott Slade.

The Misses Ferris gave a tea this afternoon at their home in Clifton Avenue.

Miss Aller and the Misses King have sent out cards for a reception next Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Davis and the Misses Davis have returned from New York to their cottage, the Gables.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Larrabee, whose marriage was celebrated in Newark last week, returned on Wednesday from their wedding journey to Old Point Comfort. Mr. Larrabee was among the early comers to Lakewood some years ago, and a host of friends have extended their congratulations.

Martha Washington Tea.

The Martha Washington tea party held by the Woman's Aid Society of All Saints' Memorial Church took place to-day in the parish house. The matrons and their assistants at the different booths were radiant in the stiff brocade, powdered hair, kerchiefs, and patches of Colonial days. Mrs. Kingdon, who personated Martha Washington, presided at the chocolate booth, where she was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. George J. Gould, and Mrs. William A. Hamilton. Miss Turnbull sold flowers from a tray. Patriotic colors, flags, and bunting decked the six booths arranged along the walls. The fancy table was in charge of Mrs. Walter R. Bynner, assisted by Mrs. Marsh, Miss Helen Marsh, Miss Olivia Watrous, and Miss Vanderhoof. Mrs. A. M. Bradshaw managed the affairs of the useful table, assisted by Mrs. David B. Plumer, Mrs. M. V. Willis, and Mrs. Samuel S. Taylor. At the cake table Mrs. Schwartz had as her assistants Mrs. Grant, Miss Clara Marsh, and the Misses Perry. Mrs. James Converse sold candy, assisted by Mrs. Edward L. Harding and Miss Harding, while the art table was in charge of Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr and Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr. The rectory was a garden spot, arranged to represent the four seasons. A charming arrangement of green and white bespoke Spring as did the pyramid of plants and flowers, which Mrs. Francis A. Walthew sold at this booth, assisted by her little daughter, Miss Phyllis Walthew. Mrs. Jasper Lynch and Miss Dolly Lynch sold dolls in a booth attractively arranged as Summer—with pink predominating. Red was the color of the Autumn booth, where Mrs. Washington Durbrow, assisted by Miss Bessie Harding, sold lemonade from an old-time well. Mrs. E. P. Farnum was in charge of the white Winter booth, where a Christmas tree showed candy and other Christmas goodies. Her daughter, Miss Lillian Farnum, assisted her. At the particular part of the sale intended for children there was a Mother Goose grabbag, planned by Miss Groot, a fishing pond, managed by Mrs. J. H. Stewart, and little Miss Gladys Stewart, and a bean jar for guessers. Luncheon was served in the rectory under the supervision of Mrs. K. T. Hurlburt, Mrs. E. J. Westhall, Mrs. William E. Storms, Mrs. Malcohnson, and Mrs. Cameron. The sale continued from 11 until 7 o'clock, and the financial result was most encouraging.

The sum of money realized from the two delightful readings which were given recently at the Oaks by Miss Edith M. Thomas and Mrs. Sidney Lanier has been presented to the Lakewood Library.

Interest in Golf.

Lakewood interest in golf will be maintained by three weekly contests on the links of the Golf Club and the Country Club until the tournament in April. There is a degree of satisfaction that Robert Bage Kerr kept one of the large cups in the recent tournament in Lakewood. On Monday, at the Country Club, Daniel Chauncey and James Converse played off their tie for the Harris Cup. Chauncey won with a net score of 82 over Converse's 94 net, and the cup has been shown in the office of the Laurel-in-the-Pines this week. Paul R. Bonner and J. Bowers Lee played off their tie the same day, the same resulting in a victory for Lee, whose net score was 93, against Bonner's 95. Mrs. E. Robbins Walker won the Claflin Cup for the third time over the same links, which were in an almost unplayable condition, on Tuesday. Her score was 129 net. Miss Ada Godfrey, who has played at Ardsley and Shinnecock, made her first appearance in a Lakewood contest, and made a good score considering the circumstances. Chauncey F. Kerr and F. A. Walthew tied for the Converse Cup at the Country Club on Thursday. Both made net scores of 102. The tie was played off on Friday.

Jasper Lynch and Robert Bage Kerr were delegates from the Lakewood Golf Club to the meeting of the United States Golf Association at Delmonico's on Wednesday. H. O. Tallmadge, the Secretary, declined the nomination for re-election, and named Mr. Kerr for the office, who was unanimously elected.

At the Laurel House last Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Harrison of Montclair entertained the following company at a Welsh rarebit party: The Misses Andrews, Miss Chrystie, Mrs. Potter, W. E. Hartness, Ernest Lloyd, and S. J. Minott of New York and Thomas T. Reid of Montclair. In the absence of Lucius Hosmer, the Wednesday morning concert was directed by H. K. Hadley, the violinist, whose compositions have attracted favorable notice. Mrs. W. R. Bynner, who has left her cottage, in Sixth Street, will spend the remainder of the season at the Laurel House. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Lubeck and Mrs. Lubeck are among prominent arrivals from New York, as is W. W. Ellsworth, the Secretary of The Century Magazine Company, who joined his family at the Laurel House on Saturday.

Enjoyable Concerts.

Laurel-in-the-Pines guests are very appreciative of the recent changes made in the concerts, which have been exceptionally fine this season. Mr. Pollock's orchestra now gives two special concerts each week, one on Saturday morning and one on Sunday evening. The rule of posting a large-sized programme on the pillar near the leader was established on Wednesday morning, and will be continued this season. The soloist this morning was Emil Pollock, a brother of the leader, who played a fine selection for the flute. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. James C. Church of Brooklyn gave a supper in the private dining room for a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Howard Balch, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alger, and Mr. and Mrs. William Swain of Brooklyn. On Saturday the following party from Shrewsbury lunched at the Laurel-in-the-Pines with A. W. Borden: Miss Maxson, Miss Wilson, the Misses Smith, Miss Boyd, and A. D. Baldwin. Charles F. Havemeyer of New York was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Williams and family arrived at the Laurel-in-the-Pines from New York this week, to spend the remainder of the season. Mr. Williams brings six horses and numerous traps to drive on Lakewood roads.

Cards and dancing furnish Palmer House guests plenty of amusement. Mrs. C. P. Cleaver returned this week to this house, after spending two months with her son, Dr. James P. Cleaver, at Austin, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fellows Jenkins of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy of Larchmont are registered at the Lakewood Hotel.

Prof. E. F. Fenollosa and Mrs. Fenollosa of Tokio, Japan, are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, with Miss L. D. McNeil of Mobile, Ala.

Mme. M. L. Barreda, widow of the Peruvian Minister to the United States, and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Moore, are at the Laurel House.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The retirement of Judge Alonzo C. Monson from the Presidency of the Knickerbocker Club and the election of the former Vice President, Mr. Johnston Livingston, as President of the club, are incidents of recent occurrence in the club world of more than ordinary interest and importance. It is rare, indeed, that one man occupies the Vice President's or the President's chair in a New York social club for more than ten years, and Judge Monson's tenure of office as Vice President and President of the Knickerbocker Club for twenty-five years is, indeed, a novelty. There has been some talk of a banquet to be given by the Presidents and certain Governors of the Union, Metropolitan, and, possibly, the Union League, University, and Calumet Clubs to Judge Monson as a tribute of respect and esteem and as an evidence of the appreciation felt for his long and successful office holding in the Knickerbocker Club. While no definite plans have as yet been made for this banquet, it is more than probable that it will be held some time during the next two months. As was stated in this column last Sunday, the Knickerbocker Club celebrated at its annual meeting on Saturday, Feb. 6, at which time Judge Monson retired from the Presidency, its twenty-fifth anniversary. Judge Monson was one of the founders of the club, and became its Vice President on Oct. 31, 1871. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, who was the first President of the club, was chosen to that post at the same time, and held office until Feb. 6, 1890, when Judge Monson succeeded him. Mr. Johnston Livingston was made Vice President of the club on Dec. 8, 1891, and his election as President, which, according to the constitution of the club, was by the Board of Governors, followed the annual meeting.

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The twenty-one Governors of the Knickerbocker Club, with the dates of their election, are as follows: James W. Appleton, 1894; Thomas H. Barber, 1895; Frederic Bronson, 1874; Hamilton W. Cary, 1894; James W. Clendenin, 1871; S. Van Rensselaer, 1881; George R. Fearing, 1886; Charles R. Hone, 1880; Goold Hoyt, 1883; Henry S. Hoyt, 1887; William Jay, 1886; De Lancey Kane, 1884; Lewis Cass Ledyard, 1890; Johnston Livingston, 1873; Alonzo C. Monson, 1871; Frederic W. Rhinelander, 1873; Philip J. Sands, 1881; F. K. Sturgis, 1881; Henry A. C. Taylor, 1883; George Peabody Wetmore, 1888, and Egerton L. Winthrop, 1886. Of the twenty-one original Governors of the club, August Belmont, Alexander Hamilton, William Cutting, George Griswold Gray, Henry S. Fearing, W. D. Morgan, and Mahlon Sands are dead, and Robert S. Hone, William Butler Duncan, Edwin A. Post, Louis A. Van Hoffman, Philip Schuyler, John L. Cadwalader, William Watts Sherman, and Goold H. Redmond have resigned. By the constitution of the Knickerbocker Club its Board of Governors elects its members and fills vacancies in its own body. This plan, which was adopted by the founders of the Metropolitan Club in framing the constitution of that club, has worked well in the Knickerbocker for twenty-five years, and there is no evidence thus far that it will not be as successful in the Metropolitan Club. It virtually makes a club a proprietary one, as it gives the members no voice in the management. While the plan might be objected to on the argument of "No taxation without representation," it nevertheless prevents to a large extent club politics, which are a detriment to so many organizations, and obviates the danger of precipitate or foolish action by hot-headed members at any special or annual meeting. It would not be surprising if, in view of the interest which the Knickerbocker's celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary has aroused, a movement should be made in some of the other leading New York clubs to alter their constitutions in such a way as to embody the provision that their Governing Boards should perpetuate themselves.

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Members of the Opera Club who paid a subscription of $100 for the privilege of a seat in the club's omnibus box for the season, and also for the use of the grill and retiring rooms, have been assessed $10 for the extra week of opera, and have been notified that they will be charged proportionally for the supplementary season of opera in April. A few members who did not anticipate this assessment declined, it is said, to pay it, and have absented themselves from the opera in consequence. The opera managers claim, however, that the assessment is only a just one, inasmuch as the subscription of $100 was only intended to cover the season as originally planned, and that certainly an extra amount ought to be paid for the extra week of opera which has been given. The Opera Club, which is the successor of the old Vaudeville Club, is managed almost entirely by Mr. Preble Tucker, and is virtually an annex to the Opera House or a co-operative opera box. It enables a number of young men to enjoy the opera with comfortable seats, and with the added advantage of a grillroom and smoking room at less cost than they could secure seats in the parquet or even by clubbing together in several of the parterre or grand tier boxes. The club is really well run for an indefinite organization, and it would seem that the members who object to paying a small extra assessment for performances which they did not expect to enjoy in the first place are rather unreasonable.

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Members of the Ohio Society are anticipating with much pleasure the first of a series of art exhibitions which is to be opened on Thursday evening next, and which will remain open at the rooms of the society, 236 Fifth Avenue, until Monday evening, March 8. The committee in charge of the exhibition, Messrs. Homer Lee, Henry L. Burnett, and William L. Strong, have arranged to display a representative collection of works by American artists. They had hoped to open the exhibition to-morrow evening, but delay in the receipt of pictures made a postponement necessary. Ladies will be admitted on Friday evening, Feb. 26, when the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The members of this committee are as follows: Messrs. Colgate Hoyt, Chairman; Wager Swayne, Calvin S. Brice, John D. Archbold, R. J. Chard, Samuel Thomas, Franklin Tuttle, T. H. Wheeler, Henry B. Wilson, Lowell M. Palmer, J. Q. A. Ward, S. S. Packard, A. D. Juilliard, Emerson McMillin, H. F. Waltman, W. C. Andrews, William S. Hawk, D. C. Beard, and Rush W. Taggart.

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Capt. C. A. Postley of the schooner Colonia has been unanimously elected Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. This deserved compliment is particularly appreciated just at present by Capt. Postley and his friends, in view of the fact that certain rumors were in circulation to the effect that he could not be so elected, owing to his having been a guest at the famous Seeley dinner. These rumors roused all the fighting blood of Capt. Postley's friends in and out of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and a quiet but none the less vigorous campaign in his behalf was at once inaugurated. The result of this campaign was soon evident, and the few men who were suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy to defeat Capt. Postley found it would not be to their advantage to conduct a warfare against him based on his presence at the Seeley dinner, and relinquished their efforts to defeat him. Capt. Postley's election may therefore be regarded as an entire vindication, were such vindication needed, of his presence at the famous feast.

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In their new home, at 11 West Thirty-sixth Street, which was opened for the first time on Wednesday night last, the members of the New York Whist Club have one of the coziest and most comfortable little clubhouses in the city. The house, which was formerly a private residence of the usual high-stoop four-story type, has been almost entirely made over in its interior. The long parlor has been redecorated and furnished with fourteen tables and comfortable chairs to match, and has been set apart for the players of duplicate whist. In the rear of this room is a smoking parlor, and behind this again a dining room. A long room on the second floor, arranged in the same way, will be devoted to straight whist, and on the floors above there are five or six sleeping rooms. The club proposes to have one of the best cuisines in the city, and now that it has moved into its new and comfortable house, has already increased its already long waiting list. The club was founded in 1893, and now has 160 members. Gen. H. L. Burnett is President, Mr. A. B. Mills is Treasurer, and Mr. Clarence A. Henriques is Secretary.

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Members of the Manhattan Club, in discussing the recent resignation of the Treasurership of the club by Mr. John D. Crimmins and the many stories which have been published regarding the financial status of the organization suggested by Mr. Crimmins's resignation, assert that the club, while not exactly prosperous, is not in any serious condition, and that with better times it will soon be on a paying basis again. They claim that the deficit, if such exists, is one that can be easily provided for, that the club has suffered from the same causes which have affected the Calumet and other organizations, and also as in the case of the Calumet, particularly, from exaggerated and imaginative stories as to its financial condition. The probability of the Democratic Club's amalgamating with the Manhattan becomes stronger daily, and it is fairly safe to predict that the two organizations will be united within the next six months. CLUBMAN.

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The midwinter dinner of the Marine and Field Club will be held next Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The Transportation Club have courteously tendered the entire use of their rooms for the evening, and the dinner promises to be largely attended.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Besides her tea on Thursday, Mrs. J. G. McCullough of 88 Park Avenue gave dinners on Wednesday and Friday of last week to parties of twenty each. Her last reception will be held on next Thursday.

—The wedding of Miss Ella Louise, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, and Dr. Gustav G. Fischlowitz, will take place on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother, 119 East Sixty-fifth Street, in this city. The Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler and the brother of the bride, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise.

—An afternoon tea and musicale for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children will be held at the residence of Mrs. William Lanman Bull, 31 West Forty-seventh Street, on Easter Tuesday, April 20. The entertainment is in charge of Mesdames W. G. Park, Dwight Townsend, Bryce Gray, Jr., J. M. Bailey, William M. Polk, William H. Wickham, F. R. Lefferts, Howard Lapsley, James Sullivan, B. W. Pierson, Miss Milnor, Miss Gardner, Mrs. J. E. Hindon Hyde, Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., and Mrs. A. Q. Garretson.

—The second concert of the season of 1896-7 was given by the glee club of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on Friday evening in the college chapel. The hall was well filled by a large number of Brooklyn society people. The songs by the glee club received much applause, and responses were given to several encores. The club was assisted by the Polytechnic Institute. Albert Mildenberg, pianist; Miss Alma Renaldi, soprano, and Frederic Davidson, tenor. After the concert an informal dance was held in the gymnasium. The following constitute the Advisory Board for the season: J. Rogers Maxwell, William H. Nichols, Henry Sanger Snow, Seth Low, John N. Partridge, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. David H. Cochran, Prof. Peter T. Austin, Prof. Samuel Sheldon.

—The Bachelors' ball, which will be given by the Harlem Bachelors at the Harlem Opera House, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Tuesday evening next, will be the largest affair of its kind of the season up town, and is of general interest to Harlem and West End society. The fifty young men composing the club represent the best-known families of upper New York, and they are fortunate in having secured as their patronesses many leading society women. The patronesses, all of whom expect to be present, include Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. George Wupperman, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mrs. Theodore J. Bloomer, Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Mrs. Casper William Dean, and Mrs. Francis Gueron Lloyd. The officers are A. Edward Wupperman, President; Henry W. Pinner and Dr. Robert F. Chapman, Vice Presidents; Millard J. Bloomer, Secretary, 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Dr. George B. Palmer, Treasurer.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew to Meet.

On Thursday next the Brooklyn Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will meet at the Church of the Epiphany, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street. At a conference, to be held at 5:30 P. M., a discussion on "The Duty of the Brotherhood to the Convention" will be held, Alexander M. Hadden presiding. The business session at 6 o'clock will be followed by a collation at 6:30. A public meeting will be held in the evening at 8. Following a short form of evening service, there will be addresses by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho; the Rev. Dr. Brewster, rector of Grace Church, and the Archdeacon of the Long Island Diocese, Dr. Darlington, rector of Christ Church.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual inspections, under the direction of Inspector General Hoffmann, in the First and Second Brigades will begin about April 1.

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The companies of the Seventh Regiment will assemble for battalion drill, as follows: Companies E and F, Feb. 23; C and K, Feb. 24; B and I, Feb. 25; A and H, Feb. 26, and D and G, March 1.

⁂

The Ninth Regiment and its friends will have a gala time in the new armory, which will be formally opened to-morrow night, when the regiment will parade for review by Mayor Strong and the members of the Armory Board. Long Service Medals will also be presented by Gen. C. H. T. Collis, after which there will be a ball. The Ninth is one of the oldest National Guard Regiments in America. Although the present official records state that the regiment was organized in June, 1859, records have lately been discovered which prove beyond any doubt that it existed as long ago as 1800. The war record of the Ninth in the rebellion cannot be excelled by any regiment in the service, and, in fact, only one can equal it.

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The Twelfth Regiment will have a review in honor of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald at the armory Wednesday night. During the review team medals will be presented to the members of the regimental rifle team.

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Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Dyer, will hold a stag entertainment in the armory Saturday night, and one of the attractions announced is a battle between four colored champions and a pie-eating contest. Company H has elected First Lieutenant David Banks, Captain in place of Content, promoted Major. Companies G and H will hold a joint review and reception in the armory on the evening of March 9. The reviewing officer will be Major Charles F. Roe of Squadron A.

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Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Smylie, has received the bronze trophy offered by Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin for team shooting in the armory range. The trophy represents a group of soldiers defending the colors, and is highly prized.

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The action of the New Jersey Senate in defeating the bill to appropriate funds for sending the Second Regiment of Paterson, the Essex Troop, and the Camden Gatling Gun Company to Washington is the chief topic of discussion in the New Jersey National Guard, and has occasioned considerable adverse comment. It is learned from a most responsible and reliable source that a motion will be made in the Senate on Tuesday to reconsider the vote, with probably an amendment increasing the appropriation to $10,000, or that a new bill will be introduced.

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The Provisional Battalion organizing in the Second Brigade, from members of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments, to take part in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, will, it is expected, have a large turnout. Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline of the Fourteenth Regiment has been elected to command the battalion.

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An event of interest in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-morrow afternoon will be a review and competitive drill of the Baptist Boys' Brigade. The reviewing officer will be Major Augustus T. Francis of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. Frank Keck, also of the Seventy-first, will be the judge at the competitive drill. Company B, the well-known Harlem company, is making preparations for its minstrel show, to be given March 1 in the Harlem Opera House Hall. The company has won the rifle competition for the Homor Trophy by a score of 217 points, winning over Company D by the narrow margin of one point. Capt. Clarence G. Reton of Company I, it is said, will shortly resign. The Board of Regimental Officers will hold its annual dinner Saturday night. The regiment is very enthusiastic over its coming visit to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies. Quartermaster Ollifant has secured a special train, and the regiment will leave via Liberty Street at 11 o'clock on the evening of March 3, and will arrive in Washington at 7 o'clock next morning. The men will make their headquarters in Washington at the armory of the Washington Light Infantry. After the parade the members of the regiment will attend the inauguration ball. They will start for home on the afternoon of March 5.

⁂

Company I of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and J. A. Rawling Post, No. 86, Grand Army of the Republic, will act as escort to the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to-morrow morning, which is to parade for Divine service to the Chapel of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in Lafayette Place. The escort and veterans will assemble at the armory at 8:30 o'clock.

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The Army, Navy, and National Guard will be largely represented at the entertainment and reception of the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, to be held to-morrow night in the Lenox Lyceum. A souvenir will be presented to each guest, and the entertainment will be furnished by professional artists.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, is doing excellent work at its drills, which are very largely attended. Capt. Wendel, assisted by one of his officers, instructs the non-commissioned officer in mounted battery drills, which he illustrates with miniature carriages; two other officers impart instruction to four gun detachments, while, in the upper hall another officer instructs men in guard and sentry duty. Thursday nights instruction is given in physical drill after the pattern of that given by the Thirteenth United States Infantry. Friday nights the non-commissioned officers meet for theoretical instruction.

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The annual full-dress reception of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Thirteenth Regiment will be held to-morrow night.

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The annual subscription ball of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City will be held in its armory Wednesday night. Bandmaster Herbert of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York will furnish the promenade music.

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The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncey, will be reviewed to-morrow night by Gen. Fitzgerald, and a reception will follow.

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In Troop C Private Edward H. Walker and Private Joseph H. Thompson have been promoted Sergeants and Private George H. Walker has been promoted to Corporal.

A Present of Lincoln's Picture.

The teachers in the primary department of Grammar School No. 85, in East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, planned a surprise for the Principal, Miss Sarah A. Cooper. They procured a handsome portrait of Abraham Lincoln, a companion picture to that of Washington, which adorns the assembly room, and Friday morning the picture was formally presented to the school by Principal Hyatt of the grammar department. Miss Cooper expressed her appreciation of the gift and the kindly sentiments which prompted it.

Bedford Presbyterian Church.

The congregation of the Bedford Presbyterian Church has outgrown its present church accommodation, at Dean Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, and will build a new edifice on the present site.

A subscription list for the new building will be opened to-day. This committee of nine is in charge of all arrangements: Walter McDougall, F. W. Dillingham, D. S. Anners, J. W. Righter, J. M. Hart, D. L. Pierson, J. H. Boyd, F. C. Buys, and E. W. Abbott.

E. J. Russell's Indictment Holds.

The demurrer to the indictments for blackmail found against Edward J. Russell, who posed as a newspaper man, was overruled yesterday by Judge Aspinall, in the County Court. Russell has quarreled with his counsel, David Spero, and Judge Aspinall assigned Lawyer Robert H. Elder to look after his interests.

A. Simonson,
933 BROADWAY,
21ST AND 22D STS.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

To mention one article is useless and to mention all is impossible! For this Spring season my stock of natural gray and white hair is matchless in beautiful colors, quality, and workmanship! WIGS of my make are the standard of perfection as to fit, and are a perfect imitation of nature. Of this immense assortment of high-class goods that I have in stock I would like to call your attention to two articles necessary to make the new coiffure,

MARIE ANTOINETTE
and the
NEWPORT COIL,

which are simply perfection and make a most charming coiffure.

No other establishment offers the same facilities for hairdressing, and particularly my new mode of shampooing is a perfect luxury; as to hair coloring to any shade desired, the artists in my employ are experts in their profession.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Just received from Paris, London, and Vienna the grandest selection of novelties in Hair Ornaments ever displayed. You must examine same to realize the immense and beautiful assortment; will send gratis a beautiful colored catalogue.

A. SIMONSON,
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

FUND FOR MRS. FELLOWS.

Personal Friends of Her Husband Purpose Securing Her a Home.

A few personal friends of Col. John R. Fellows are raising a private fund for the benefit of his widow and children. Controller Fitch is Treasurer of the fund and Edward Lauterbach and Vernon M. Davis are interested in making the fund a success, besides being liberal contributors to it.

The fund is to be used for paying off the mortgage of $23,000 on Mrs. Fellows's home. Besides his home, which is worth about $28,000, Col. Fellows left nothing but a fifteen-thousand-dollar life insurance policy. The insurance money was paid to Mrs. Fellows soon after her husband's death.

The friends of Col. Fellows wish now to make Mrs. Fellows's title to her home clear. About half of the money necessary for this is said to have been subscribed. Contributions are asked only from those who were personal friends of Col. Fellows.

NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.

Hahne & Co.
ONE HUNDRED COMPLETE STORES UNDER ONE ROOF

Broad, Halsey, New, and West Park Sts., in the Very Heart of Newark.

We Keep Only Such Goods as Are Fit to Sell, and Only Such Prices as Will Sell Them.

FOR SPRING, 1897.

Everything New in Furniture.
Everything New in Curtains and Drapery.
Everything New in Floor Covering.
Everything New in Garments.
Everything New in Millinery.
Everything New in Dress Wear.
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Everything New in Boys' Clothing.
Everything New in Housefurnishings
Everything New in Everything Else for Home and Person at Lowest Possible Prices.

High grade Leather Couches at low grade prices. Have a good couch, or have none. We offer for NOW eight patterns of Tufted Leather Couches, (some of them Spanish shape,) most of them all hair and thoroughly upholstered, all with deep leather fringe, made very soft and springy. Compare prices:

Couches that were 51.00, now 29.00
Couches that were 59.98, now 42.00
Couches that were 63.00, now 45.00
Couches that were 52.49, now 40.00
Couches that were 72.49, now 50.00
Couches that were 76.49, now 50.00
Couches that were 63.00, now 45.00

We make this offer for Monday morning only; it would be too much of a sacrifice for us to continue the sale even for one Monday: A Quartered Oak Extension Table, eight feet long, with fluted legs. It sells every day for $20, but for to-morrow morning only we make the price 13.98.

Ladies' Writing Desks—a few too many, made in maple, mahogany, oak, and birch, that were 9.80, 10.49, and 11.98, now 6.49, 6.98, and 7.98.

We Can and Will furnish a house from top to bottom; appoint a church from cellar to steeple; set up a lodge-room from ante-room to the chair of the highest dignitary; prepare a public hall from entrance to stage windows; provide all the needs for a school room.

Special Notice.—We make a specialty of repairing and re-upholstering furniture. Drop us a postal card and our representative will call and advise with you in the matter.

NOTE.—Goods delivered free at any railroad station in New Jersey. No extra charge for packing.

Hahne & Co., Newark, N. J.

THEATRICAL BILLS FOR THIS WEEK

The Novelties.

MONDAY, FEB. 22. Knickerbocker Theatre—"Spiritisme," in English.
American Theatre—"At Piney Ridge," drama by D. K. Higgins, with Burr McIntosh.
Hoyt's Theatre—"My Friend from India," with a new and suitable cast.
Academy—"In Old Kentucky," (revival.)

The play of this week will be the new Sardou drama, freshly turned out from the great playmaker's Paris workshops. "Spiritisme" was produced in Paris, at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, about a fortnight ago. We are to have it here, so to speak, fresh from the griddle.

Its success depends entirely upon its merit—not particularly upon high artistic aim and literary nicety, but upon its dramatic purpose and its power to thrill. It matters not in the least whether Sardou is really a spiritualist—if the wily old man is ever anything under the sun, it is for revenue only—or whether he has treated of spiritualism with the knowledge of an adept, or, indeed, whether he has actually treated of spiritualism at all.

Simone d'Aubenas is the heroine. Her husband is a wealthy man of science, who is dabbling in mysticism, and has got as far as table-rapping and slate-writing, with strong hope of reaching the stage of materialization very soon. Naturally, such a person neglects his beautiful young wife, and, naturally, in a Sardou play, she yearns for a kindred spirit. Manoel Clavajal is that kindred spirit, and she is induced to fly with him.

It is believed that she is going on a short railway journey, and when the station from which she was to start is burned to the ground and the body of a woman charred beyond recognition, is found, together with Simone's jewels, there is reason to believe that Simone is dead. But Valentin Clavieres, Simone's cousin, believes, instead, that she is hiding in Manoel's house. You, and all the rest of us, may learn to-morrow night if she is, and of the manner of the "materialization" by the grief-stricken husband of the spirit of his wife.

The cast promises well. Virginia Harned will be Simone; Maurice Barrymore, Manoel; J. H. Gilmour, Valentin, and Nelson Wheatcroft, Robert d'Aubenas, while W. F. Owen, Fritz Williams, Charles Harbury, Olive Oliver, Margaret Robinson, and Blanche Burton will all have rôles.

"At Piney Ridge" is designed, according to its author, David K. Higgins, to picture life in the Tennessee mountains. He declares that its men and women are "familiar characters in the South of to-day." Among the "types" introduced are the rugged mountaineer, the Southern gentleman, the illiterate mountain girl, the educated valley girl, the octoroon, and the "coon" darkey. The main plot somewhat resembles that of "Puddin'head Wilson." The cast will include Burr McIntosh, Mabel Amber, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Georgie Waldron, Charles Canfield, Thomas Oberle, F. G. Campbell, B. T. Murphy, Gabriella McKean, and Camille Cleveland.

"My Friend from India" had a long run at the Bijou Theatre with a feeble cast. Except Frederick Bond and E. S. Abeles, competent actors of small rôles, there was no New York actor in the performance. To-morrow night Du Souchet's farce will be revived at Hoyt's, with a distribution of rôles that promises well. Willie Collier will be the unfortunate barber, M. A. Kennedy the wealthy pork packer, and Cyril Scott his gay son. Lila Vane, Marion Abbott, Lulu Tabor, and Rita and Louise Allen will also have parts. The company acting in this farce which was "stranded" in Canada was not either of those managed by Messrs. Smyth and Rice, but a separate and inferior organization. "My Friend from India" has been very successful.

C. T. Dazey's successful melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," will be revived at the Academy, Manager Jacob Litt says, with entirely new scenery, dresses, and appointments. The famous race-track scene will be entirely new in its pictorial and mechanical effects. This is expected to prove a "sensation." The cast will include Laura Burt, Frank Dayton, Burt G. Clark, Pierce Kingsley, Charles K. French, George L. Caine, Leonora Bradley, and Mary White Hall.

SCOTCH TRAGEDY MADE IN FRANCE.

And Irish Comedy Made of English Materials by an American.

The "Scots" of "For Bonnie Prince Charlie" is hardly the language of John Galt and Sir Walter, Stevenson, Barrie, Crockett, and the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and the play now current at Wallack's, with a promise of a long and successful run, is not to be commended for entertaining qualities of just the sort they provide. Mr. Clarke, the translator and adapter, who, by the way, has treated Coppée's "Les Jacobites" with more taste and skill than were bestowed on the poor English version of his "Pour la Couronne," which was badly acted in the same theatre last year, has infused a little purely conventional Scots as a matter of necessity. Thus we have "pibroch" and "sassenach," and the "skirling" of the bagpipes and, if I am not mistaken, a "hoot, mon," or two. But this is in the way of the "local color" described by the satirical author of "The Literary Shop," rubbed on the outside with a greased rag. "Les Jacobites" is a French play embodying a peculiarly Gallic idea of the failure of the Young Pretender. Le mari trompé seems almost inseparable from French drama, prose or poetical. But the essential poetical element in this play, the pathetic fidelity of the Highlanders to the wretched Stuart cause, is sound and true, and the two protagonists, Angus and Mary, are strongly drawn and telling characters. Mr. Clarke, as I have said, has done his work as adapter with good taste, and doubtless the superfluous matter in the text has been removed since last Monday night, and the play goes more swiftly. It went very well then. Nine-tenths of the spectators found it more than satisfying. There was no lack of sympathetic tears.

Mr. Taber's skill as a producer of plays is shown anew in the setting which is not obtrusive, pictorially, but is all appropriate. The paintings of the brown heath, shaggy wood, the mountain, and the flood of "Caledonia, stern and wild," are excellent. The kilts, plaids, targes, and claymores seem to be the right thing. The Highland men who shout and fight "'a for our rightfu' King" are not, to be sure, an imposing array, and there is a touch of provincialism in much of the acting. Mr. Bassett Roe, though, tries zealously, and not without some share of success, to suggest the graceful manners and personal charm which led a contemporary to say of Charles Edward: "If this Prince once set his eye on you he'll make you do whatever he pleases." But the strenuous efforts of some of the others only prove the wisdom of those managers of traveling companies who hire metropolitan actors for important rôles while they are in New York.

Mr. Taber's own portrayal of blind Angus, of course, counts for much, and it has doubtless improved greatly in variety of tone and action since the first performance. It was strong then, though a trifle labored in some scenes, and was admirable in its pictorial attributes.

But it is the acting of Julia Marlowe, and especially her personality, that makes "For Bonnie Prince Charlie" a production out of the common, and one likely to last. There are traits and qualities in the representation of which this actress has now no rival on our stage, and these belong to the character of Mary, that other "Highland Mary" of whom, too, Burns's mournful couplet might have been written:

> "But oh! fell death's untimely frost
> That nipt my flower so early."

Moreover, in this rôle Julia Marlowe is free from odious comparisons and remembrance which quickens the imagination of the well-seasoned playgoers. As Mary she is not to be compared with Adelaide Neilson, Mary Anderson, Helena Modjeska, Ellen Terry, and Ada Rehan. She has a charm of her own, equal to that of any of them, too, and that is exerted potently in her new rôle.

The youth and innocence of Mary, her illogical enthusiasm, her infatuation for, or rather her adoration of, the Stuart; her zeal and patience; her weariness and the unquenched ardor that possesses her in her death hour, are all expressed beautifully in the acting. Her scorn of Lady Clanmorris is rather more theatrical and less convincing; and the same may be said of her grief in the scene of prolonged agony, when Angus totters into the trap, toward the close of Act III. But Julia Marlowe's acting in these passages, if rather formal, and lacking in original power, is at least adequate. The illusion is not lost. While other scenes and passages that would go for nothing with some actresses of great power, she treats with exquisite grace and sympathy.

⁂

The week brought forth nothing else of moment, here in the city, but it was worth while to go to Brooklyn to see Georgia Cayvan and her company, greatly improved in harmony of action by practice and discipline, in a new and rather agreeable bill, though one better suited to occasional use on the "road" than to tempt fate with in the cruel and unappreciative metropolis.

"Goblin Castle" is a slight three-act comedy by Elizabeth Bisland, (who has been, I think, all the way around the world,) with an impossible plot and rudimentary ideas of character, and, in spite of its author's recent accession to the ranks of playwrights, strongly suggestive of "stagecraft" rather than of life. Yet it is exceedingly graceful, and rather airy, and one enjoys it, with Miss Cayvan acting the heroine's rôle in her simple natural manner.

The first act of "Goblin Castle" shows us the interior of the house that gives its name to the play, which is eligibly situated in Ireland. Old Lord Goblin, who seems to have been a high liver in his day, is nearing his end, and is also in a quandary. He has brought up Patrick Fitzgerald as his heir. Now, within the year, two nieces from America have been saddled upon him. Margaret, the elder, is a nice, sensible girl; the other sister is a little hoyden, and so unlike a woman in her lack of intuition and sympathy with affairs of the heart, that it hardly seems credible a woman invented the character.

It is so obvious that if Patrick and Margaret marry, both will be well provided for, and Lord Goblin need not die in a quandary, that they are compelled to realize the situation themselves. Each is determined not to marry the other. And it is obvious, also, that if not already in love with each other they are on the point of falling in love. In the second act Lord Goblin is dead and there is no sign of mourning for him; his will is read and it provides that Margaret and Patrick shall inherit Goblin Castle jointly if they marry; that if Margaret refuses to marry Patrick she shall inherit and he be cut off with a shilling, and vice versa. This Hibernian perversion of the theme of S. Theyre Smith's little comedy, "My Uncle's Will," to which Miss Bisland is indebted also for her alternative of an asylum to be founded by a queer old man, and for what may be called her overturned workbasket motif,) keeps the piece moving with some semblance of life in another act and a half. Of course, there is a hint of "Money" in the will-reading scene, and there is an odor or flavor of "stagecraft," as I have said, about it all.

Probably Miss Bisland writes very easily, and lets her fluency run away with her. But her dialogue, barring a few hints of the cheap humor of "new journalism," is very good, and there are bits here and there so deft and happy that one feels almost tempted to encourage Miss Bisland to stick to playwriting. But she is miles and miles away from the really successful play in "Goblin Castle." It is pretty and smart and smooth, and easily played. Without Miss Cayvan's personal charm and delicate art, all the same, it would make people yawn once in a while.

There are thousands of such plays in manuscript that will never get a glimpse of the footlights. Lots of folks can write "Goblin Castles," for they are as easy to write as pretty stories. But the plays that grip and thrill, that make the multitude laugh and cry, that hold the mind in suspense—they are not forthcoming. I still think Miss Cayvan will find it best to build up her repertory with some good old plays that will stand new reading and new embellishment.

With "Goblin Castle," she does, under the title of "The Little Individual," an expression often used in the text, Haynes Bayly's little comic piece that used to be called "Tom Noddy's Secret." Bayly's little plays are not often acted nowadays, though he wrote many of them, as well as the sweet ballads that were sung when your grandpa was a bachelor and your grandma was a belle, such as "I'd be a Butterfly, born in a Bower," "Gayly the Troubadour Touched his guitar," and "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Miss Cayvan played Gabrielle, the little boy who turned out to be a little girl once at a benefit in New York. She plays the part well, of course, with just the right proportion of humor and sentiment. George Woodward is well suited as the forgetful and dilatory old schoolmaster, and the piece is generally well acted.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THE NEW PIECE AT DALY'S.

Extensive Preparations Making for the Production of the Scotch Drama.

It is said that the scenery and the light and color combinations in Mr. Daly's newly adapted Scotch melodrama, "The Witch of Dernicleugh," will be very striking. Daniel Terry's old dramatization of "Guy Mannering," long familiar to the theatre goers who knew Charlotte Cushman in the principal rôle, has been materially altered and revised for this production, and Mr. Daly has written a prologue which deals with the younger years of Meg Merrilies. This is designed, perhaps, as a relief to Miss Rehan, in her new and formidable ordeal of appearing as an elderly, dark-skinned, unkempt, and distraught woman, half prophetess and half maniac.

The cast will include, besides Miss Rehan as Meg, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. McCandlish and Miss McIntosh as Julia Mannering, while Lucy Bertram falls to Percy Haswell and Virginia Earle plays Flora. Among the men, George Clarke will be the savage smuggler, Dick Hatteraick; Neal McCay, one of the younger members of the company, but possessed of an admirable singing voice, Harry Bertram; Gresham, Dandie Dinmont; Tyrone Power, Dominie Sampson; and Bosworth, Duncan. Others who figure in the long list are Messrs. Herbert, Craig, William Sampson, Truesdell, Bates, Wharnock, Onslow, Lesoir, and Hadaway.

In the prologue there will be seen some twenty men and women gypsies; and then in the main play there is another extensive assortment of gypsies, farmers, dancers, liveried servants, smugglers, soldiers, pipers, fifers, and drummers. It is likely that "The Witch" will be put on immediately after the run of "The Magistrate," which at present is booked to run on alternate nights with "The Geisha" only until March 2.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Music Halls and Combination Theatres.

—"The Girl from Paris" draws well at the Herald Square Theatre.

—Henry Miller is still acting in "Heartsease" at the Garden Theatre.

—"Under the Red Robe" is continuously prosperous at the Empire Theatre.

—"The First Gentleman of Europe" and "When a Man's Married" continue at the Lyceum.

—The German vaudeville, "Tata-Toto," will be continued for the present at the Irving Place Theatre.

—May Irwin's engagement at the Bijou Theatre continues, with "Courted Into Court" as the medium of the fun.

—Richard Mansfield will be at the Harlem Opera House next week, (March 1,) presenting the principal plays in his repertory.

—Bartley Campbell's long successful drama "Siberia" will be presented at the Grand Opera House this week with new scenery and costumes.

—"A Contented Woman," with all the original cast, including Caroline Miskel Hoyt, will be transferred to the Harlem Opera House this week.

—"Secret Service" begins the last fortnight of its long run at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night. The 150th performance will be given March 1.

—The Cherry sisters are at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. So are Ezra Kendall, John Kernell, Witter Peabody, and many other popular entertainers.

—Hoyt's ever-popular musical farce, "A Trip to Chinatown," will be given at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, with Laura Biggar as the widow and Burt Haverley as Welland Strong.

—"Sweet Inniscarra" is full of elemental romance and sweet tunes, and Chauncey Olcott is one of the heroes of the multitude. Hence the Fourteenth Street Theatre is well filled nowadays.

—A two-headed woman is one of the attractions at Huber's Museum this week. Others are Harry Le Bar, a performer on the Spanish trapeze; the Craig trio, Sam Fuerst, and Fanny Burdett. In the theatre Major Mite appears in the entertainment, and a company of comedians act a farce.

—Robert Hilliard remains at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, acting in "The Littlest Girl." The moving pictures of the Biograph are exciting and amusing. The six Glinserettis, Ryan and Richfield, Phyllis Allen, Leon La Roche, Edith Kingsley, Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, and many others are in the bill.

—The Lumiere cinematographe remains on view at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. Some of the new pictures represent a quarrel between French cuirassiers, a parade of infantry, Spanish artillery in action, a Swiss dance, a gondola ride through Venice, and a scene on the elevated railroad. Sam Devere and his company will appear this week.

—The real cakewalk, headed by Williams and Walker, will be continued at Koster & Bial's this week. Georgie Howard will make her first appearance. Her specialty is imitations of French music hall performers. Marie Halton, Florence Bindley, Wood and Sheppard, Tacianu, Marzelo and Millay, and the Kronemann Brothers are also in the bill.

—Afternoon performances will be given at many of the city theatres to-morrow. Matinées will also be the order in the music halls and in the "continuous performance" houses the entertainments will begin earlier in the day than usual. Attention is directed to the advertising columns, wherein announcement is duly made of special holiday performances.

—The Eden Musée has a new cinematograph that is the invention of Joly of Paris. Where other instruments reproduce short scenes, this one reproduces much longer ones, without noise or the flickering of the light upon the screen. Many of the scenes last from three to five minutes, and each detail is exact. The first public exhibition will take place to-morrow evening.

—"Silly's Dinner" will be continued in the bill at Olympia Music Hall another fortnight, and will then give place to the fancy dress ball burlesque. This week's performances will also include Grais, with his educated baboon and accomplished donkey; De Bessel, the modeler in clay; the Pantzer Brothers, Fields and Lewis, Latell, Haines and Pettingill, Felix and Caine, O'Brien and Havel and Kitty Mitchell. In the Winter Garden the Si Hassan troupe of acrobats, "Chuck" Connors and Annie Wilson, the Franchonetti sisters, and the quadrille dancers will appear.

SOME VIEWS OF "HAMLET"

By Members of the Conference Upon Camparative Literature.

"Hamlet" was the topic yesterday at the Carnegie Lyceum Saturday morning conference upon comparative literature. In the opening paper, Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith said that to him "Hamlet" was an expression of the inner life of Shakespeare himself, put forth at the moment which comes to all of us when we seem to perceive that this world is a realm not of good, but of evil; that period which precedes the perception that behind the evil there is a mastering good. During the rest of his life, as is indicated by his plays, the poet was growing to see the good principle, and he set his experience forth in prospero.

Mrs. Laura Stevens Allur described English conditions of life and English people in the days of Elizabeth.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson described the theatre in Elizabethan times, showing how stage plays were derived partly from miracle plays, given under the auspices of the church to make Scripture stories vivid, and partly from the custom among the noblemen of maintaining at their palaces companies of minstrels which performed what developed into the interludes. The speaker pointed out that the prejudice against stage plays among the Puritans deprived the world, especially America, for many years of valuable literature. She herself could remember a discussion in a country town upon the question whether it was proper to read Shakespeare. Of course, seeing one of his plays was out of the question.

The concluding paper was a comparison of Orestes and Hamlet by Thomas Davidson. Mr. Davidson did his best to shatter the opinions of those persons who deem men of Hamlet's dreamy, metaphysical temperament noble beings. "Hamlet," said Mr. Davidson, "is an immoral character, and the play is an immoral play. No discredit to Shakespeare, he merely wished to show us what harm a man without principles, and decision can do in this world."

Brooklyn Institute Entertainments.

The fourth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, will be given Friday evening, Feb. 26, at the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. The overture to "Euryanthé," Rubinstein's concerto for pianoforte No. 4, Saint Saens's "Omphale's Spinning Wheel," and Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4, in F minor, will be played. Mme. Teresa Carreno will be the soloist. A course of four dramatic readings by S. H. Clark of Chicago University have been arranged for Saturday evenings in March, at Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets. The first subject will be "The Spanish Gypsy." The second of the lectures, by Garrett P. Serviss, at Association Hall, on "Famous Men and Foreign Lands," will be delivered Wednesday evening, the subject being "Spain, the Land of the Bull Fight and the Alhambra."

Drury Lane's New Career.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The historical Drury Lane Theatre has not remained long as a "one-man" venture after the death of Sir Augustus Harris. The lease has passed to Mr. Arthur Collins, who takes possession next month. He has decided to turn the venture into a limited liability company. The theatre will adhere to its old traditions, and a sporting melodrama will be produced in the Autumn.

We cannot overestimate the advantages you get at our great clearing sale of Winter weights, which ends Saturday.

Suits to order, $12.50. Trousers, $3.50. Overcoats, silk or satin lined, $14.00.

We give the same standard work, protected by our guarantee warranting garments to wear satisfactorily one year, or the privilege of your money back.

SPRING OPENING, MONDAY, MARCH THE 1ST.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

DEATHS BEHIND FOOTLIGHTS

Passed from the Playhouse Stage and the Stage of Life at the Same Moment.

NOTED INSTANCES RECALLED.

Peg Woffington, Mrs. Mountford, Edmund Kean, A. W. Peterson, John Pitt Harley, John Palmer, Montague, and Murdoch Were Among the Number.

The recent death of Castelmary while singing in "Martha," in the Metropolitan Opera House, recalls some other instances of sudden death behind the footlights, where men and women passed from the stage of the playhouse and the stage of life at the same moment. It is noticeable, too, that in most of these cases the audiences were oblivious of the real tragedies behind the footlights, as was the case in Castelmary's death, and the supposedly fine acting was almost invariably met with great applause.

The noted Peg Woffington, one of the stage celebrities of the middle of the last century, was stricken with paralysis while playing Rosalind on the night of May 3, 1757. While passing through the wings to the stage she saw Tate Wilkinson the younger, and complimented him on his successful début. Wilkinson watched her till the end of the act, when she left the stage pale and complaining of dizziness. He escorted her to the greenroom, where, revived by the use of smelling salts, she changed her costume and again went on the stage.

"If I were among you," she spoke, "I'd kiss as many of you as had beards to please me." As she uttered the last word her speech became thick. She tried to continue but could not. Raising her hands she staggered toward the wings, and would have fallen had not Wilkinson caught her. The audience cheered, thinking she was acting a part. She never acted again, and three years later she died.

Mrs. Mountford Died Insane.

Mrs. Mountford became insane in her later years. Her affliction was attributed to domestic trouble. She was taken to London to be treated by a specialist. While under his care she learned that "Hamlet" was to be played in a theatre, and managed to slip away from her attendants. She went to the theatre, and, entering the stage door, hid behind some scenery and watched the play. At the point where Ophelia betrays her lost reason she rushed out on the stage, pushed aside the actress, and shrieked, "It is all over," and stood before the audience with madness gleaming from her eyes. She was taken into a dressing room and died in a few moments.

There was more than the usual pathos in the death of William Bond, who was stricken on the stage in 1735. For two years he worked unceasingly to get Hill's "Tara" on before the public. It was accepted finally, and Bond had the leading rôle, Lusignan. He was in poor health and unable to play the part, and his friends admonished him, but he said too much was at stake for him to stay away. During the last act he was overcome, and fell prostrate on the floor. The audience wildly applauded his realistic death. The curtain dropped and he was taken out, and died while being carried home.

Edmund Kean.

Edmund Kean was playing "Othello" in London in March, 1833, his son Charles taking the part of Iago. Kean had been ill for some days, and, against the advice of his physicians, persisted in his engagement. On the night of March 25 he felt very bad, and while dressing told his son to keep as near him as possible while on the stage.

"Some mischance may overtake me," he said.

All went well till the close of the play, when Kean was speaking the impassioned passage where the Moor despairingly cries, "Othello's occupation's gone." He fell on his son's shoulder and moaned, and the audience applauded.

"I am dying," he said to Charles. "Speak to them for me."

The curtain was rung down and Kean was taken from the stage to his home, where he died in a few days.

Peterson in Drury Lane.

One of the Drury Lane Theatre Company, in the middle of the last century, was A. W. Peterson. In 1743 he was playing in "Measure for Measure" in one of the country towns. His rôle was Duke Claudio, and in the first scene of the third act is this speech: "Be absolute for death; either death or life shall thereby be the sweeter. Reason thus with life."

Peterson had reached the middle of the second sentence, when he fell in an apoplectic fit, and died immediately.

Heart Disease Attacked Harley.

John Pitt Harley died on the stage of the Princess Theatre, in London, while playing the part of Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In the first scene of the fourth act, he said to Titania: "But, I pray you, let none of your people stir me. I have an exposition of sleep come upon me."

He fell dead of heart disease at the close of the speech.

John Palmer, the original Joseph Surface in "School for Scandal," died, it is said, of a broken heart while playing in a Liverpool theatre in June, 1798. A short while before the death of both his wife and son had occurred.

Palmer had grieved and mourned constantly. In the opening scene of the fourth act of "The Stranger," where he had the leading part, a fellow-actor, Whitfield, as the Baron, referred to the stranger's wife. Palmer replied: "I love her still!" The Baron inquired about his children.

"I left them in town, hard by," was the reply. He turned pale immediately after this speech and fell in a swoon. The audience clapped their hands in applause. A moment later they were horrified to find that a real tragedy had occurred. Palmer's friends rushed to his assistance, and doctors were summoned, but he died before he was removed from the stage.

Montague Lived a Few Hours.

Harry Montague, the leading man in "False Shame," was playing in the California Theatre, San Francisco, in August, 1878, when death stopped his career. He was so ill that during the first act he asked the audience to excuse him. The curtain was lowered. Montague at that moment was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. He was taken to the Palace Hotel, and died in a few hours.

Betterton fell unconscious while playing Melantius in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy," and died in a few hours.

Harry Murdoch was burned to death in the Brooklyn Theatre fire Dec. 5, 1876. Anna Kemp Bowles, while playing in the "Black Crook" in Philadelphia a few years ago, was killed by a fall.

CLOSE OF THE OPERA.

"Siegfried" Is Sung, and Jean de Reszke Makes a Speech.

The regular season of thirteen weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House was supplemented this year by an extra week, and the last performance took place yesterday afternoon. The plan of the manager had been to let the two great stars of the company (not incapacitated by illness) close in their favorite parts. Rheumatism prevented Mme. Calvé from carrying out her part of the programme on Friday night, but M. Jean de Reszke carried out his yesterday afternoon. The opera was Wagner's "Siegfried," and the audience was one which quite filled the house. It was an enthusiastic audience, and the recalls after both the first and the second act were numerous.

But, of course, the chief demonstration was reserved till after the performance. Those who had to go home left the house, but the rest crowded down to the front, and settled themselves for a grand burst of enthusiasm. Applause, cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and showers of flowers greeted M. Jean de Reszke and Mme. Litvinne each time the curtain was raised. Then the two artists brought Mr. Seidl out with them, and the applause was renewed. Raising and lowering the curtain became irksome, and so M. de Reszke and Mme. Litvinne appeared in front of it, while enthusiastic admirers handed them flowers across the foot lights. Twelve times M. de Reszke appeared with Mme. Litvinne, or Mr. Seidl, or both. It became evident, however, that the audience desired to pay him the compliment of an individual recall, and so he appeared alone. This caused a fresh outburst of enthusiasm, which, after several more recalls, formed itself into loud cries for a speech. On his nineteenth reappearance before the audience, M. de Reszke paused in the centre of the stage, and at once the applause died away in a hush of expectation. After a moment's hesitation the famous artist spoke in clear and fluent English:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you with all my heart for this kindness. Goodbye. I hope very soon to return."

He bowed, waved his hand gracefully in adieu, and disappeared. Then the audience, having achieved the distinctively American feat of getting a speech from an opera tenor, went home. As for the performance, it need only be said that it was admirable. M. de Reszke was simply glorious as Siegfried, and Mme. Litvinne was better than before as Brünnhilde. M. Edouard de Reszke repeated his imposing interpretation of Wotan. Mr. Bispham was Alberich, Mr. Hubbenet Mime, Mlle. Olitzka Erda, and Miss Traubmann the bird. Signor Viviani took the late M. Castelmary's place as Fafner.

De Wolf Hopper's Reappearance.

De Wolf Hopper returns to the Broadway Theatre to-morrow, (Washington's Birthday,) opening with a matinée in "El Capitan," John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein's splendidly successful comic opera. "El Capitan" was seen at the Broadway Theatre last Spring, having had a most successful run of thirteen weeks during the heated term. Since then the opera has been presented in all the large cities of the East and West, and with extraordinary favor. It has been pronounced everywhere as being the best comic opera in which Mr. Hopper has ever appeared, and one of the best of the time. In it the comedian is given a splendid vehicle for displaying his peculiar powers as a funmaker. His rendition of the cowardly swashbuckler, El Capitan, is one of the most amusing bits of comedy to be seen on the stage to-day.

Mr. Hopper's company is one of the largest that annually visits this city, and still includes Nella Berger and Edmund Stanley, the soprano and tenor of the organization, to whom are intrusted the sentimental melodies of the score. Pretty little Edna Wallace Hopper, the charming wife of the comedian, will be seen again as Estrelda, the leading female rôle of the opera, while diminutive Alfred Klein, Alice Hosmer, Tom Guise, and John Parr will essay the prominent remaining rôles of the cast. A most important factor in the successful production of light opera is the assistance of a thoroughly well-drilled, comely chorus, whose members have good voices. This valuable adjunct has always been largely evident in the Hopper company, and, although it has ranked as one of the best in the field of comic opera, it was considerably augmented in numbers for the effective presentation of the many stirring marches and concerted numbers of "El Capitan." While the finale of the second act, the "El Capitan" March, remains the most striking number of the opera, the business has been improved and brightened up since he was here last.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week in the Absence of Opera.

—William H. Barber will give a piano recital on Monday, March 1, at 3:30 P. M.

—Auguste Van Biene, the actor-'cellist, will give a recital at the Hotel Waldorf on Thursday at 3:15 P. M.

—The Twenty-second Regiment Band, directed by Victor Herbert, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall on March 7.

—The sale of seats for Mr. Walter Damrosch's season of grand opera in German at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning March 8, is very large.

—The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané String Quartet will give its third concert on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Miss Francesca Ornstein will be the pianist.

—Manager McCormick of the Broadway Theatre has secured the famous Seventh Regiment band for a Sunday concert on the evening of Feb. 28. Several eminent artists will assist. Bandmaster Neyer is arranging a popular programme, and popular prices will prevail.

—The last of the Seidl Society concerts will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, March 2. Mr. Henry Schradieck will play Spohr's ninth violin concerto, and compositions by Liszt, Wagner, Saint-Saëns, and Grieg will be played by the orchestra.

—Mozart's "Magic Flute" will be performed at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, March 16, in aid of the Workingmen's School and District Nursing Department. As this opera has not been heard here in many years, the performance, under Walter Damrosch's direction, should arouse general interest.

—One of the most interesting concerts of the season will be given on Monday evening, March 1, in Carnegie Hall. Otto Lohse will conduct an especially selected orchestra of the best material in New York, with Nahan Franko as concert master. Some orchestral novelties will be produced. Gregorowitsch, the Rusian violinist, will be the soloist. He will be heard in Bruch's G minor concerto and Sarasate's "Nightingale."

—The Boston Symphony Orchestra—Mr. Emil Paur conductor—will give its fourth concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday evening. The orchestral numbers will be the symphony in C, No. 1, Beethoven; the prelude to Part III., "Cricket on the Hearth," Goldmark; Hungarian rhapsody, "Pesther Carneval," Liszt, and the overture, "William Tell," Rossini. Mme. Teresa Carreno, who is to be the soloist, will play the Grieg concerto for pianoforte in A minor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ARMORY OPENING, NINTH REGT. N. G. N. Y.—Parade Review Reception Washington's Birthday, 7:30 P. M. Admission One Dollar.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
Monday Afternoon, 3:30, March 1.
PIANO RECITAL. W. H. Barber.
Reserved seats, $1.50 and $1.00, at Schuberth's, Union Square.

AMUSEMENTS.

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LILLIAN RUSSELL
Holiday Mat. To-morrow. Last Mat. Sat. AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.
Monday, March 1st.
First American Production
The Great Parisian Success,
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The comic opera success of France.
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THE PICKANINNY BRASS BAND,
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Matinée and Evening.
MISS REHAN in PINERO'S
THE MAGISTRATE.
⁂ THE MAGISTRATE will also be given this week Wednesday, Friday, and Sat. Evgs. and Wednesday Matinée.
Tuesday & Thursday Evg. and Saturday Matinée,
THE GEISHA.
Nancy McIntosh. Virginia Earle.
⁂ THE STODDARD ILLUS'D LENTEN MATINEES begin March 1. Seats now on sale.

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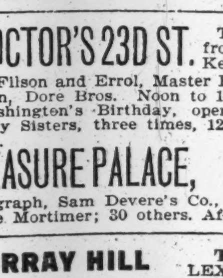

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Presenting for the first time,
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES
Dramatized by Lorimer Stoddard, from Thomas Hardy's novel, copyrighted by Harper & Brothers.
CHARLES COGHLAN and Special Company.
⁂SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS
RICE'S GREAT HIT.
300 NIGHTS IN LONDON. STILL THERE.
DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.
Special Mat. To-Morrow Washington's Birthday.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
100TH AND SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 1.
Seats two weeks ahead.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. The Cherry Sisters from Iowa, Ezra Kendal, John Kernell, Filson and Errol, Master Peabody, Falke and Semon, Dore Bros. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c. 50c. Washington's Birthday, open 10 A. M. The Cherry Sisters, three times, 12 M. and 3 and 10 P. M.

PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St. & 3d Av. Marie Dressler, Lumiere's Cinematograph, Sam Devere's Co., The Silly Dinner, Lottie Mortimer; 30 others. Aft. 1:30; Evg. 7.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, LEX. AV. & 42D ST.
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Laura Biggar, Burt Haverly.
IN HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
EVE., 8:15. MATS., WED. and SAT.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Av.
Monday evening, March 1, at 8:15,
Lohse-Gregorowitsch,
Lohse-Gregorowitsch,
CONCERT—CONCERT.
Reserved seats, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at Schuberth's. Concert direction: Mr. H. M. Hirschberg.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'dway.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
EXTRT MATINEE TO-MORROW, (MONDAY.)
LAST TWO WEEKS SECRET SERVICE.
150th Performance March 1—SOUVENIRS.

HOYT'S. Com. Holiday Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Debut of Smyth & Rice's New Big Company. Willie Collier, M. A. Kennedy, Cyril Scott, and others in
My Friend from India.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Season of Grand Opera in German
BY THE
DAMROSCH OPERA COMPANY.
Commencing March 8th. Four weeks. Sixteen performances.
THE SEASON TO INCLUDE A
Chronological Cycle of Wagner's Operas and Music Dramas, as follows:
MONDAY EVG., MARCH 8, "Die Walkure."
Reappearance of MME. LILLI LEHMANN.
First appearance in New York of HERR ERNST KRAUS.
Beginning of the Wagner Cycle.
WED EVG, MCH 10 "The Flying Dutchman."
FRIDAY EVG., MARCH 12, "Tannhauser."
MONDAY EVG., MARCH 15, "Lohengrin."
WED. EVG., MARCH 17, "Meistersinger."
FRIDAY EVG, MCH 19, "Tristan and Isolde."
NIBELUNGEN TETRALOGY:
MONDAY EVG., MCH. 22, "Das Rheingold."
WED. EVG., MARCH 24, "Die Walkure."
FRIDAY EVG., MARCH 26, "Siegfried."
MON EVG MCH 29, "Die Gotterdammerung."
Repertoire for Saturday Matinées to be announced.
Seats NOW on sale at Box office for the Wagner Cycle entire, or for the same night of each week, or the four Saturday Matinées.
SCALE OF PRICES:
ORCHESTRA, $4.00; ORCHESTRA CIRCLE, first row, $4.00; ORCHESTRA CIRCLE, other rows, $3.00; DRESS CIRCLE, $2.50; BALCONY, $2.00, $1.50; FAMILY CIRCLE, $1.50 and $1.00; BOXES, $30 and $50.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
Fourth Concert, Tuesday Evg., March 2, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON,
assisted by
RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
Programme: GEORG HENSCHEL, Quartet E flat major; L. VAN BEETHOVEN, Quartet E minor, op. 59, No. 2; F. BRAHMS, Quintet for Piano, 2 Violins, Viola and Violoncello, F minor, op. 34.
Res. Seats, $1.50; now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE....SPECIAL
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, AT 8:15.
Fourth Concert (Last but One) by the
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. EMIL PAUR..............Conductor
Soloist:
Mme. Teresa Carreno.
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 1. GRIEG, Concerto for Pianoforte in A Minor. LISZT, Hungarian Rhapsody, "Pesther Carneval." GOLDMARK, Entr'acte, "Cricket on the Hearth." ROSSINI, Overture, "William Tell."
Tickets at Box Office and at Schuberth's.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eve'gs at 8:15.
MAY IRWIN
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.)
AND A GREAT COMPANY OF COMEDIANS
In RICH & HARRIS'S Hilarious Production of JOHN J. McNALLY'S Record-Breaking Comedy
COURTED INTO COURT.
MON., MAR. 1ST, SEVENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.

OLYMPIA Music Hall Winter Garden. ADM. 50c.
SILLY'S DINNER
WITH
LITTLE EGYPT. CORA ROUTT.
AUGUSTE VAN BIENE,
MASTER OF THE 'CELLO.
WINTER GARDEN
BAL CHAMPETRE
EVERY EVENING 11 O'CLOCK.
50c ONE ADMISSION TO ALL. 50c

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
B'way & 30th St. Matinée Monday. Matinée Saturday. Evgs. at 8:15.
"A success, absolute and complete."
Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber
IN THE CHARMING ROMANTIC PLAY,
For Bonnie Prince Charlie
"The best drama, the most effective, thrilling, human, and beautiful * * * seen in many a long day."—Mail and Exp.
Seats can now be secured for the next two weeks.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
MONDAY Washington's Birthday. MATINEE.
MARIE HALTON,
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
WILLIAMS & WALKER,
assisted by 20 of the leading high steppers of the world in
A REAL COON CAKEWALK.

Broadway Theatre. MANAGER, And'w A. McCormick.
Reappearance of
DE WOLF HOPPER
Opening to-morrow, Feb. 22d, with a
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE,
In Sousa and Kline's Comic Opera Success
EL CAPITAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE (at 8:10.) 4th Av. and 23d St.
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
...Fifth Week...
⁂EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
The First Gentleman of Europe.
By Mrs. Frances H. Burnett (author "Little Lord Fauntleroy") and George Fleming.
Preceded by "WHEN A MAN'S MARRIED."

AMERICAN. 42d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
Manager..................Mr. T. H. FRENCH
The new Southern play,
AT PINEY RIDGE,
a Story of the Mountains and Valleys of East Tennessee, by DAVID HIGGINS.

CHICKERING HALL.
Tuesday Evening, March 2, at 8:15,
BANJO CONCERT
Seats at Chickering Hall and 21 East 20th St.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
Cor. 38th St. & B'way.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EV'G
First Time in America of
SARDOU'S NEW PLAY SPIRITISME.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW (MONDAY.)
50th Performance Thursday Evg.—Souvenirs.
HENRY MILLER in HEARTSEASE

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées at 2.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the
—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE—
OPEN TO-DAY. 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free. Tues. & Thurs., 50 cts.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Last week, American Water Color Soc'ty's Display.
509 exhibits & Smedley's great Riverside Drive
CYCLE SCENE.
Wash'n Birthday, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm., 25c.

14th St. Theatre, Near 6th Av. Nights 8:15.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Chauncey Olcott. A new play by Augustus Pitou.
SWEET INNISCARRA. All New Songs.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Week, Feb. 22.
To-morrow, (Washington's Birthday,) Xtra Mat.
Every eve'g during the week and Sat. Mat.
THE GREAT TATA-TOTO MUSICAL SUCCESS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Commencing To-morrow. Mat.
CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT
"A CONTENTED WOMAN,"
direct from Hoyt's Theatre.
Week March 1st—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

"KALTENBORN-BEYER-HANE STRING QUARTET."
Last Concert—Carnegie Chamber Music Hall,
TUESDAY, FEB. 23D, 8:15 P. M.
Programme for all types of Music Lovers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Mat. To-morrow, Washington's Birthday. THE NEW SIBERIA

BONBONS AND CONFECTIONS

How They Are Made—The Man Milliner Makes Anna Held Hats of Sugar—Preparing Chocolate.

SYMBOLIC ICES AND CAKES.

Edible Oteros and Plum Pudding Paste—Actresses and Sleeping Beauties, Horses, and Lovelorn Men in Frozen Sweetness.

It is easy to make candy.

There are receipts in every cookbook, and the veriest novice in cooking will have at her tongue's end a dozen or more ways of making the most delicious confections, and they are all warranted not to fail.

The home manufacturer, however, does not usually say confections. Candy is a good home word. Bonbons come from the shops. There are bonbons and bonbons, and there is candy and candy. Some of the candy is very good and some of the bonbons are very much better. There is candy that finds its way from the hands of home cooks, sometimes, to church fairs and the like, which reminds the kind-hearted purchaser strongly of youthful days when there was nothing so delicious as home-made ice cream. The snow was not fine grained and there was occasionally a lump into which neither flavoring nor sugar had penetrated. But then the next mouthful tasted better by contrast. But snow ice cream belongs to youthful days, when novelty breeds a healthy appetite. Home-made candy is not now so much in favor.

A Bonbon Manufactory.

In the basement below a big Fifth Avenue establishment is the department where confections of all kinds are made, and a visit to it gives an idea of how the work is done. Mr. Sherry took a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES down into this region of sweets the other day. There was a feeling of expectancy on the way down the stairs and through the hallway toward a closed door. What would be seen when the door should be opened? Would there be a crystal palace of candy, translucent towers, rainbow-colored walls, and transparent window panes, all of sugar, like the buildings in the fairy tales? Then the door opened and there—was a matter-of-fact engine room. That was what it looked to an uninitiated stranger. Nothing but machinery, apparently, and in a place where everything is made by hand.

That was the first glance. The second showed, further along, the man milliner—said to be one of the best artists in town—trimming Anna Held hats. The artificial flower artist is following in the wake of the man milliner, making artificial roses—not for the hat—and further on were men and women engaged in the more ordinary occupation of dipping chocolates and sugaring cherries.

A half a dozen different things run into each other in a bonbon establishment. Anna Held will never wear the pretty little pink hat with plumes that the man milliner was making, though it was dainty enough to fit the locks of a more ethereal damsel than the etoile de Paris.

The Millinery Department.

There were a number of hats, nearly life-size, made of the most exquisite shade of pink, of the most delicate apple green, and of the pink and green combined. There was a high, deep crown to each hat, with a rolling brim, a narrow fluting of pink or green around the crown, and then the big plume. They were Spring hats, and the candy straws of which they were made were put in place, one after the other, around the hat until it had attained its proper dimensions. That artistically drooping rim troubled the man milliner at first. "How can that be done?" he asked—in French, for these hats are Parisian.

"Put it on a big piece of tin with corresponding rolls," came the answer, "then let it stand in the hot room, and it will fall into shape and remain there." That settled the matter, for candy hats are in some ways easier to make than the genuine article. Their component parts remain securely in place without thread or pins when once placed.

The crimped ruching which trims the crown of the hat is delicately shaped by hand and laid in place, and the plume is the last thing to go on and the most delicate piece of workmanship. It is on one side of the hat, and the trimmer, with a little mass of deep pink candy before him, pulls it out into infinitesimally narrow strips, daintily puts it together into half a dozen little loops, and puts these in place on the hat. This he keeps repeating, carrying his loops down an undulating line until a whole plume is formed of them. The work has to be quickly done, for the candy cools in a few moments, and it must be carefully done, for if the candy is pulled out too much or not enough the color will be too delicate or too deep and the plume be shaded, instead of being, according to the prevailing mode, all one tint.

The workman who does the work is a fine-looking man, with a pointed black beard and a face that looks thoughtful and pale against his white cap and apron.

He was taken in to wash the pots, and now, it is said, that there is not a better artist of his kind in New York.

Hats are only one variety of the many things he makes. There is a little sleigh standing near, which is to appear on some table, filled with ice-cream snowballs, that is his handiwork, and there are other things of all kinds to suit different occasions. The hats will be filled with cream, and there are cream-filled parasols among other designs.

Flowers.

The flower maker is a developing artist. He is learning, and in case of an emergency will be able to take the other man's place. He takes the same material of, perhaps, a deeper shade, and shapes the rose petals, holds the end of one as he completes it, as if it was a piece of putty, to the blaze of a little light which stands on the table beside him, softens it sufficiently for his purpose, and puts it in place on the rose he is making. That may be a wide-open rose, a receptacle for an individual service of cream.

In any case, it will be the exact shade of the real flowers which give the color tone to the table decorations. The flowers may be Jacqueminot roses, they may be roses of the most delicate shade of pink, yellow jonquils—anything in the wide variety of flowers used for that purpose—and the confections will be made to match them.

Coloring Matter.

The coloring matter used for the confections stands on the tables. There was a small jar of a yellow-looking paste, a bottle that looked as if it might contain a deep-colored red wine, and another bottle was full of a deep-green colored liquid, not so pleasant to look at.

They are all vegetable products, it is said. One can eat enough of the coloring matter to color a quart or two of the candy mixture a deep shade, or take a teaspoonful of the green coloring matter and not find it disagreeable. There is nothing poisonous in any of these mixtures. If there was, so little is used that an immense amount of candy would have to be eaten to have it take effect, but they are all harmless.

Small Confections.

In another room filled with large marble-topped tables men and women were at work making different small confections. One girl sat with a little dish of white spheres before her and a dish of liquid chocolate. She had a little instrument with a bowed wire at the end just large enough so that the ball of cream would not slip through, and with this she dipped each chocolate and set it upon the paper beside her. Every bonbon is made by hand. There is a little fold of the chocolate over the top. That is its trademark, so to speak.

A machine-made chocolate will be perfectly smooth.

A man sat at another table with a pile of brandied cherries before him and a dish of creamy looking pink paste. One by one he dipped the cherries into the mixture and put them down to harden. There were lots of green mint drops standing near, diamond-shaped confections, bearing the imprint of a leaf and filled inside with a liquid strongly flavored with mint. From some of them the starch had been blown away, and others showed a soft powdering of it. The starch is the medium by means of which the different confections are molded.

There are molds in the shape of the bonbons, a dozen or more of them secured in a row to a slender stick. The dry starch is arranged smoothly in a box, and with the molds row after row of impressions is made in it, and into these the mixture of whatever bonbon is to be made is dropped and the box of starch is put away until after they have hardened. Then they are taken out, the starch blown away, and the finishing treatment given them. There is a starch room, with what looks like a set of tubs of starch, which is sifted and used over and over again.

There is a hot room where liquids are kept hot and soft, a cold room where things are cooled and stored when they are completed. A fan is used in the cold room in Summer to assist in some of the cooling processes. In the hot room is the machine which works out the cocoa butter.

Chocolate and Machinery.

That leads to the chocolate and the machinery. The chocolate in its primitive condition most people know little about. It is in the form of a bean when it reaches the confectioner, not as large as a paper-shelled almond, and with a crisp papery shell. These beans go into a roaster, and are roasted very much as the coffee bean is roasted. From there they go to another machine, and are crushed, and again into a hopper, and the outside, or cocoa shell, is separated from the chocolate after the manner in which wheat is separated from the chaff. There is another machine revolving in opposite ways, with a great granite block, in which the chocolate and sugar are combined; and still another into which the mass of sweetened chocolate is placed to be refined, and through which it passes again and again until it is of the most delicately smooth consistency. Then we go back to the butter machine.

In all chocolate there is to be found this cocoa butter. In some confections there is a greater, and in some a less, proportion of it. In some of the finest clear chocolate bonbons there is not only the proportion of cocoa butter which belongs to that proportion of chocolate, but more. In some forms of chocolates there is less. In this cocoa-butter machine the product is removed and used for the different varieties of chocolate as desired.

One of the requirements in preparing chocolates is the management of the heat. There must not be too high or too low a degree of heat. If not properly treated, the chocolate will become gray instead of showing the rich chocolate color which is natural to it.

One other machine which comes in in the preparation of bonbons has the appearance, as it stands idle, of a big perforated copper hood, with a substantial under part. In this are placed the hard, sugared almonds and the little spheres of gold and silver which do so much to brighten a box of bonbons. In this hood these few special things are placed for polishing. The machine is put in motion, and the bonbons are dashed around against each other and the sides of the big machine, and, after innumerable gyrations, come out with a smooth and polished surface. From a professional point of view there are more difficulties in the way of candy making than the novice would suspect.

Pastry Confections.

The line between fine pastry and confections is not very distinctly drawn. The smaller articles of pastry are confections certainly. They are not greatly removed from bonbons. However, that is a matter for the respective chefs to decide and a delicate subject for an amateur to discuss. The season of dinners and dances is the season when pastry and bonbon artists—bonbon is too small a word to cover the work done in sugar—are doing their best work and racking their brains for original designs and combinations of flavors, for each and every one is looking for "something new." There is no cut-and-dried repetition of old receipts in a business to which the fashionable world is looking for novelties to amuse its guests. Philip, the big pastry chef, tells of some of those that are prepared under his direction, and they are illustrative. To be the chef of such a department means constant brain work, and many of the fancy cakes are the children of Chief Philip's own brain.

One of the latest of these has for the principal ingredient plum pudding paste. To get the plum pudding effect it is necessary to see the little cakes in process of preparation, and it is almost a shame to cover such characteristic little sweets. The paste has all the appearance of a plum pudding as it stands in tiny short-paste shells, melon shaped, as are the bona-fide English plum puddings. But they are only half prepared in that stage. The shells are turned over, bottom up, on to pieces of cake the proper size, and iced over until the appearance of the plum pudding is lost, although the taste remains.

The "Otero" is an up-to-date little cake. Its foundation is of pound cake, soaked in maraschino, and in the centre is a rich butter cream, the whole thickly iced. A pink cake has a preserved strawberry in strawberry butter cream and strawberry icing. Acorns, which struck the public fancy sufficiently well to have reached the mature age of a year and a half, are generous-sized acorns of chocolate and green, and are made of butter ice and praline cream. A malaga grape, seeded, features in the butter cream in another fancy cake. Lucinas are in the shape of orange quarters; the cake foundation is saturated with curaçao, one of the liqueurs which help to make the required varieties in the cakes. A seedless mandarin section is placed on top and the whole iced. Montmorencies are a combination of strawberry sponge, brandied cherries, strawberry butter cream, and strawberry ice. The brain of the pastry chef does not grow dull for lack of occupation. The mysteries of fancy cakemaking give an idea of his work.

Designs in Cream and Confectionery.

The combination of ice cream and confectionery designs, as the visit to the room where the artists in sugar are at work shows, is such that it is difficult to tell where the cream begins and the confectionery leaves off, and vice versa. The cream and confectionery designs have often some special thought or motif expressed in them. For a dinner or luncheon they are arranged to express the general idea of the entertainment or of special thoughts for individual guests.

"Lillian Russell came in last week," said the proprietor, to give an idea of the origin of designs, "and said that she was going to give a dinner, and asked what she could have for ices. 'There is only one thing for you now, Miss Russell,' I said, 'you must have the "American Beauty,"' and she had it just as she appears on the bills—the roses, with a head of Lillian Russell in each one, and it was a very good likeness. On the wedding cake when she was married to Perugini, I put her as the Princess Nicotine, in the wedding costume of the play, on the top. A dinner for Della Fox, when she was playing in 'The Little Trooper,' was more difficult to manage. It was finally arranged by having the little trooper standing on a raised platform with the ices as baskets of flowers at her feet.

"Ellen Terry came out to perfection as the fair Rosamond in a bower of roses at one time, and at another there was Irving in the first act of 'Faust,' as Mephistopheles, with the big kettle, the little devils around, and all complete.

"A gentleman who was to give a small dinner wanted some little 'take-off' on each of his guests. I asked him for incidents or peculiarities connected with each, and these were carried out in the designs. One of the ladies had been called the sleeping beauty. Following a description of her, a sleeping beauty was made who appeared wearing dark hair combed à la Pompadour, after the style of that of the guest. A woman upon whom there was a joke about a hat was to be seen rushing for an elegant structure of the milliner's art.

"A man who at a previous informal supper had earned the title of 'waiter' was presented with an appropriately dressed figure representing him as a waiter carrying a tray, and with the words, 'Garcons servis chaud.' The man who talked only of his farm wore in miniature a straw hat and carried a rake over his shoulder. The artist who has a much-prized horse named Tommy Atkins was to be seen at his easel with a fierce steed beside him in the act of kicking, while the words, 'Whoa, Tommy Atkins!' appeared. The susceptible man, who was also devoted to checkered trousers, was on his knees, checkered trousers and all, catching hearts, and the amateur young woman artist, fair-haired and blonde, was seen at her easel painting a menu.

"A woman came to me one day and wanted something original for a gentleman's dinner. I asked her for a distinctive feature, but she said there was none. Her father had a new house, and he was merely giving this dinner as a housewarming to eleven of his friends. That made everything simple. There were twelve small houses served, and from a small box on each there came, as the guests were served, an alcohol blaze and lighted the words, 'This is a housewarming.'"

All these confections play an important part in the social life in a city like New York, and there is more to them than the public generally knows.

A FAMILY OF DOGS.

Little Japs, Li Hung Chang, and Jetty, a French Poodle.

Among the high-bred canines who will not appear at the Dog Show this year are Mrs. Eugene Clarke's silky-haired little Japanese dogs, with pedigrees several yards long, and Li Hung Chang.

Li Hung Chang is a mischievous little gentleman with hair dragging on the ground, a short, saucy mustache, and a little topknot tied with yellow ribbon. He is a Chinese poodle, who made the trip from China with the Chinese Embassy and has a distinction in his name aside from that conferred by his blue blood. Li has great intelligence and many accomplishments, which he is not so willing to show to visitors because of his curiosity to interview them, a trait he perhaps inherited with his name.

He inherited more than that; for when he is dressed for the street he wears in addition to the yellow ribbon which keeps his foretop from his eyes, a yellow jacket embroidered with a peacock feather. Li Hung is mentioned first, although he was the last, with the exception of the puppies, to join the family.

His predecessors, the little Japanese beauties, are Mito, Matsu, Ky-su, and Yeddo, dainty little creatures, worth almost their weight in gold. They require nearly as much care as babies.

They are fed twice a day with chicken, chicken livers, and rice, all cooked especially for them, and the chicken is cut up with a pair of scissors after it is taken up stairs to the dogs' living room. Each dog has a separate dish, the Japanese dogs eating from Japanese and Li Hung Chang from a Chinese dish. Li is said, on account of the war, to cherish feelings not friendly to Mito, Matsu, Ky-su, and Yeddo, and he flourishes his yellow blanket when he goes out disdainfully in their faces.

Five times a day the children—that is what they are called, collectively—are taken out for exercise. Three times they run in the yard and twice are led in the street.

On cold days the little Japs wear their blankets, brown plush, edged with seal or Persian lamb, and lined with silk, while around their necks are ribbon collars of yellow, usually setting out in all directions like a fluffy ruff.

Jetty also goes walking. Jetty is another distinguished member of the family. She is a French poodle of quality, whose self-chosen duty is to act as foster mother for the Japanese puppies which arrive from time to time. Jetty is the granddaughter of Styx, an English champion dog, and her blood is also blue. She presents a fine appearance when she goes out, dressed for the street, with silver bangles on her legs and bright-colored rosettes on her hips.

The dogs have their baths on Sunday morning, when they are washed with imported English soap, and then powdered, combed, and dressed for the day.

There are now in the family four little Jap puppies who have not yet been christened. The christening is quite a celebration, at which distinguished people are invited to act as sponsors when the names are given and the ribbons tied on. That is done when the puppies are six weeks old, and the present plump little balls of soft hair are only four. All of these are black and white, except one, which is a blond, buff and white.

At the christening one of the puppies will be named Chika II., after a former member of Mrs. Clarke's family, now living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; the second, the little blond, Ootah, after a dear departed one; the third, Biwa, meaning a persimmon, and the fourth, Cho-cho, a butterfly.

These Japanese dogs are rare, even in Japan. They are so delicate that many brought to America have died. Since the Princess of Wales has owned one, with which she has had her picture taken, they have been fashionable in England.

THE GOOD OLD THINGS.

Curt Challis in Good Housekeeping.

We used to have old-fashioned things, like hominy and greens,
We used to have just common soup made out of pork and beans;
But now its bouillon, consommé, and things made from a book,
And Pot au Feu and Julienne, since my daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef—just ordinary meat,
And pickled pigs' feet, spare ribs, too, and other things to eat;
While now it's fillet and ragout, and leg of mutton braised,
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's head Hollandaised.

The good old things have passed away, in silent, sad retreat;
We've lots of high-falutin' things, but nothing much to eat,
And while I never say a word, and always pleasant look,
You bet I've had dyspepsia since my daughter's learned to cook.

FOLLOWERS OF THE CALF.

From The Woman's Journal.

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, as good calves should;

But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;

And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,

And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,

And uttered words of righteous wrath,
Because 'twas such a crooked path;

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.

And through this winding wood-way stalked
Because he wabbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;

This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load,

Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street,

And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare,

And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.

And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;

And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.

They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;

For thus, such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach,

For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,

And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,

And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf!

Ah! many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

The Adams Indictment to Stand.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday overruled the demurrer to the indictment for grand larceny found against former County Treasurer Harry H. Adams of Brooklyn and set the trial for Feb. 24.

BENEFITS FROM THE BATH

Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders Says that the Use of Cold Water Will Drive Away Many Ills.

KNEIPP AHEAD OF HIS TIME.

His Bathing Advice Is Calculated to Improve Health—Alternating Bath to Reduce Avoirdupois—A Plunge After a Cycling Run.

"If we were properly constituted that word draught would mean nothing to us," said Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders, at the opening of the third lecture in the Brooklyn Institute domestic science course upon baths and bathing, last week. There was a draught somewhere and the janitor had been told to stop it. Mrs. Hudders picked up the incident immediately, for she contends that bathing is one of the agencies which help to free the individual from subjugating breezes. "The word draught means nothing to the American Indian," she continued, "and that it has a special significance for us is largely due to our conditions.

"The subject of baths and bathing is one which has excited more pros and cons than almost any other relating to general health. In most subjects different authorities agree on vital points, but not in this. Dame Nature makes no mistakes, and when she provided so much water she intended it to be used, but there is no one subject so much misunderstood.

"There are two stories which have appeared in the papers which illustrate some of the fallacies. A doctor, when called to see a patient, said to him: 'You must take a cold bath every day.' 'But, doctor,' said the man, 'that is what I have been doing.' 'Well, then,' said the doctor, 'stop it.'

"Another story is that of a tramp who stopped at a house and asked for something to eat. His appearance, which was anything but clean, caused the housekeeper to comment upon it. 'Madam,' he said to her 'we are told never to bathe until two hours after eating, and I have had nothing to eat for a month.'

Water Not Injurious to Skin.

"There is no more popular failing than the idea that water is injurious to the skin. Properly used no more efficient and beneficial agent can be found. I will admit that improper use has injured the skin. I heard a prominent physical culturist say some years ago that if she had her way she would take every bath tub from the houses. I should say instead of that put another bath tub in and have two. Warm water should always be followed by cold in the bath, and if we could have a bath tub for hot and one for cold water it would simplify matters. The higher our civilization becomes and the more luxuriant our living the more we are in need of water.

"It is said that dirt is healthful and the tenement house children are mentioned as illustrations of good conditions. I will admit that some of the most beautiful skins and complexions I have seen have been on children in the tenement house districts. But their good health is due to their freedom of living and to a survival of the fittest. The children who are not strong die. A Fifth Avenue baby would not thrive if placed in the same conditions.

Society Woman's Failings.

"The society woman puts herself in opposition to nature, and there is no way by which she can retain her physical equilibrium better than by means of bathing. We know that a man who has been dissipated finds the Turkish bath one of the most effective means of recovering from the effects of his dissipation. All kinds of baths are taken to-day to preserve the health of the body. If we should consider all the baths used for medicinal purposes it would take us two or three lessons.

"Hot and cold water is available for all and hot and cold baths can be taken by every one. The hot bath has been much abused. It is taken more than the cold probably because we are lazy and it is easy to take. We are indolent concerning measures for health and preventive treatment. We will take any amount of pains for our pleasure or for anything we wish in other directions, but when the care of our health is concerned we are negligent.

"Both men and women look upon cold water as very satisfactory for the hands and face, but the thought of using it for the whole body seems to send cold shivers down the spine. I never shock people so much as when I say they should take a daily cold bath.

"We should begin early with the cold bath and accustom our children to it. It is well to begin with them in the Summer. Teach them to swim and they will enjoy it so much that they will not object to the bath at home later.

Benefits from Cold Water.

"Hot water for the bath should always be followed by cold. Take the subject of linen, and we will see the analogy. Do we ever think of the reason we rinse our clothes in cold water. The hot water first softens and liberates the impurities, and the cold water carries them off.

"There are four benefits we receive from the bath: First—It dissolves and frees the impurities of body and blood; second, it eliminates the waste matter; third, it improves circulation, and, fourth, it energizes the body, strengthens the resistance and increases vitality. Living in overheated houses, improperly clothed and improperly fed, our muscles become soft, and we do not have proper resistance. Most disease comes to us from this lack of resistance.

"I am sorry that the fad of grass walking has drawn so much ridicule upon the doctrines of Father Kneipp. He is 100 years ahead of his time. In regard to bathing the body in cold water every day, he advocates a cold plunge in the bathtub for half a minute. But this advice does not apply to every one, for he has a long list of people of nervous temperament and with other weaknesses who cannot take the cold plunge.

Objections to the Sponge.

"I speak of the morning bath as a sponge bath. That seems to be the most satisfactory and generally understood word, but I do not advocate the use of the sponge. It is too hard to cleanse. I used to advocate a woolen cloth to use in bathing, but I now recommend linen. Have you ever noticed how quickly a piece of linen will absorb the water? I do not know but eventually I shall advocate linen to be worn next to the skin. It would not be the fine linen worn by our grandparents, but a heavier, coarser kind. However, I am not yet prepared to speak upon that subject.

"Father Kneipp disapproves of friction after the bath. He says that it is not given evenly, and more blood is carried to the surface of the body in one place than in another, and it is better not to attempt friction at all.

"A cold sponge bath should not take over three minutes. I have taken one in two. Some people say that ten minutes is necessary, but it can be done easily in three. With a towel dry the face, hands, and throat, which are exposed to the air, wipe the body with the wet cloth, so that the surplus water is removed, and put on the underclothes without further drying the body. You will be warm and comfortable, and you will not be wet. This Father Kneipp advocates.

Boys Did Not Have Towels.

"I remember, some time ago, before I had studied these subjects as I have now, I was staying in the country, and my boy, who had been out playing, came in and said that he had been in bathing with the boys. 'What did you do for towels?' I asked. 'Oh, we did not have any towels,' he answered; 'we put on our clothes and didn't need them.'

"I was frightened, and made him undress so that I could dry him properly. But I found him warm and dry and his skin in a normal condition. The hardy little country boys were in the habit of going into the water every day in that way, and sometimes more than once, and they never took cold.

"You should always be warm before taking a bath. Some women say they awaken with cold feet. It is necessary to be warm before taking the bath, but by that I do not mean put your feet up to a radiator or stove to warm them. I have taken a bath when I have been at a hotel in a small place, where I had to break the ice in the pitcher before I took my bath, but I was entirely warm when I had finished.

To Take a Cold Bath.

"The best plan for any one who is not accustomed to taking a cold bath is to begin with the water tepid. It is well to bathe half the body at first, and the rest later in the day, but never one hour before meals or two hours afterward. The food is digesting after meals, and it is easy to understand why we should not bathe before meals, if we give the matter thought. The object of bathing is to bring the blood to the surface. If we bring the blood to the surface we take it from the stomach, where we need it for digestion. Mrs. Lemcke, who lectured upon food here recently, says that nothing that she can do will bring on an attack of indigestion so soon as to take a bath just before eating, and she is a strong and healthy woman.

"The disadvantage of our mode of living is that we have not much animal heat. The cold bath generates heat. We can resist the cold better after it, and can wear less clothing. We, most of us, wear too much. Occasionally I find families who for several generations have been accustomed to the use of cold water. They are healthy and rosy and active.

"Why do we suffer so much from catarrh? We do not have sufficient resistance to throw it off. We simply go from a warm room to a cold one, and it gives us catarrh. The trouble in children can sometimes be entirely cured by cold water sprayed on the chest and throat. People who come from a more equable climate than this might be expected to have such troubles, but we who are acclimated should not.

Uses of a Hot Bath.

"The hot bath is good for two things. It loosens and clears the impurities from the skin, which, if not removed, would be carried back into the system. The constant relaxation of the skin by frequent hot baths where people are delicate and anaemic is very bad. The bath should always be followed by cold water, which closes the pores of the skin. A skin of fine texture, if constantly accustomed to warm water, has the pores opened, and they finally become permanently open.

"A hot bath should be taken at a temperature of from 90 to 95 degrees and the temperature should be decided by a thermometer placed in the water. The hand will not do, and it will not do to dash the thermometer in and remove it immediately.

"Babies and old people may take a bath at from 95 to 100 degrees, but baby should be accustomed to a cold bath early, and he soon learns to enjoy it. In some cases where the circulation is bad a bath at 112 degrees may be taken where it is not convenient to take a Turkish bath. I should not advise those as often as some people take them without the advice of a physician.

To Reduce Avoirdupois.

"An alternating bath with the temperature at from 100 to 112 degrees is good to reduce the avoirdupois, but one should not stay in the water more than fifteen minutes. The bath should alternate three times—a hot and then a cold plunge. It can be taken sometimes once a month, sometimes once in three months, and sometimes once a year. The ordinary warm bath should be taken only once a week.

"A bath at night will keep some nervous people from sleeping. Sometimes at night in Summer a sponge bath, with a little alcohol or the skin and juice of half a lemon in the water, is cooling and refreshing. Ordinary table salt in the water for the morning bath is excellent. Another way of using salt is to make a paste of it with cold water and rub the body over with it, wiping it off with a wet cloth. It should take only a short time, and the body should not be exposed to the air all at once. This scouring process is very good, but it cannot be used every day, for it wears away the cuticle too much.

"Never take a bath when the body is chilled. We hear a great deal about taking a bath when the body is overheated, but it is not so bad as to take a bath when the body is cold. If you are a little heated, it is a favorable time for taking a cold bath. The pores are open, but you must be careful to avoid getting in a draught, as you take it.

"The morning is the best time to take the daily bath, because at that time the body is rested, and we should be in the best physical condition. Hot water drinking an hour before meals should be always after the cold bath, not before. If you are not up in time do not give up the bath on any account, but take the hot water at night before going to bed.

"A salt-water bath is very good when coming in from a ride on the wheel. If not overtired, take this bath immediately. If tired, remove the clothes, put on a flannel gown, and rest first. When there are not two tubs in a bathroom, and there seldom are, it is easy to obtain the cold water after the hot bath by reducing the temperature of the water in the tub, which can be quickly done. A spray can be attached to the faucet and used to advantage, and some people prefer to apply the cold water while standing in the warm water and using the cold water on the feet later.

"These directions are all general. They may not all of them agree with each individual. We must all take only what suits ourselves. If there is one thing that does not agree with you, it is not necessarily bad, but it is bad for you, and you must not attempt it."

LADIES' TAILORING.

Spring Opening of New Costume Cloths and
MODEL GARMENTS,
Which represent the newest and most direct information from
LONDON AND PARIS,
as well as our own intimate knowledge of what is best adapted for Spring Wear. Costume to order, Silk Lined throughout,

$45.00

NO RESTRICTIONS TO STYLE OR MATERIAL. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon

128 WEST 42D ST.

Shirt Waists to Order in all the Fashionable Materials.

NOT ON THE UPPER PART.

She is known as one of the most charming members of the literary and art circles of New York. Her charm of manner is exerted among all classes of people, and it was from this fact that she "found her level," as she says in telling the story.

Even studios require, once in a while, the prosaic efforts of the scrub-lady to keep them in a condition suitable for all occasions, and it was the scrub-lady who frankly undertook the leveling process.

She was an aristocratic individual, and her conversation, as she worked under the careful supervision of the mistress of the establishment, turned continually upon the elegance of the families with whom she was accustomed to associate—in a way of business as scrub-lady—from day to day. "On Fifth Avenue," rolled from her tongue in swelling cadences so many times that her listener was at last tempted to remark:

"But it is not so much to live on Fifth Avenue. We live on Fifth Avenue."

"Ah!" replied the scrub-lady, and there was a world of expression in her tone, "but not on the upper part."

She Didn't Know "Dem Waleses."

It was in Maryland. She was a member of the F. F. V.'s, or the Maryland equivalent, and she was about to give a dinner. That was a simple matter upon ordinary occasions, but the cook was ill and only the Maryland equivalent of the F. F. V.'s of the colored race could cook a dinner which would be fit to set before her guests.

There was just one person who could do it, and to her she went. No "low-down white trash" would be at the dinner, and she could count on her cook.

"Mary," she said, "you must come and cook my dinner for me. You know all the people who will be there. There will be the Goldboroughs, the Lloyds, the Tilmans, and"—to put in a comprehensive and impressive way the one New York woman who was to be the guest of honor—"and, the Princess of Wales."

"Yes," said Mary, suspiciously, "I knows de Goldsboroughs an' de Lloyds an' de Tilmans, but I don't know dem Waleses."

IMPROVED DOMESTIC SERVICE.

German Society, with Novel Features, Organized to Secure It.

A German society in this city has made a bold and apparently successful attempt at solving the much-discussed and interesting domestic servant question.

The name of this society, which was recently organized, is the German Housewives' Society. It was founded in order to guard not only the interests of the employer, but also those of the servant. The society obtains situations for women as cooks, chambermaids, nurses, and for general housework. The servants who have been placed in positions are entitled to receive assistance in case of need, and also medical aid and medicines when sick.

In order to enjoy these benefits the servants must be employed at one place for at least four weeks. The society is endeavoring to keep girls in the households for continued service, and offers valuable premiums to those who serve their employers faithfully for a course of years. Servants who have gone through ten years of uninterrupted service receive $100; for five years, $45; three years, $30; two years, $20, as premiums.

Obstinate servants, or those who willfully neglect their duties, are not recommended by the society, and lose their privileges in case of continued disregard of their duties. The servant can also make complaint against any member of the society who, by unjust treatment, has justified such action. Mrs. Rosenberg, the President of the society, says the officers and members of the organization are well satisfied with the results that have been attained up to this time. "We have now over 300 members, and our society is composed of some of the leading ladies of the city. The servants who have received positions through our society are well satisfied, and we are daily receiving hundreds of applications. The plan of offering premiums to faithful servants has proved very successful. After a girl has served in one place for a year, she will long consider before making a change, for fear she will lose her premium. The society hopes to establish, some time next Fall, a cooking school, where girls will receive thorough instruction in the culinary art. We also intend to give entertainments for the amusement of the employes, which I am sure will bring on a more friendly relation between the housewife and her servants."

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Wilhelmina L. Armstrong, called in the interior of India "The Little Healer," gave an interesting talk last Friday evening at the house of Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard, 180 West Seventy-sixth Street, upon Hindu and Mohammedan women she had known. Miss Armstrong wore a costume given her by a Mohammedan Princess—the royal attire. There was a tunic of lilac, skull cap of cloth of gold, pajamas of dull red, and a black gauze veil embroidered in genuine gold thread. The odor of jasmine and sandalwood which enveloped her gave the appropriate atmosphere to the costume. Miss Armstrong is about to begin a lecture tour for the benefit of the Armenians. She expects ultimately to complete a medical course and return to India. The fifty or more persons in the audience were the guests of Mrs. George A. Gane.

⁂

The members of the New York Kindergarten Association were particularly well satisfied with the entertainment furnished by Miss Beatrice Herford's monologues, given for the benefit of the association on Wednesday. Miss Herford's character sketches were charming, and the association plumed itself more than ever upon the character of the entertainments given under its auspices. They are always original, and the audience has no occasion to feel that its presence is a charity. The number of delightful people to be met at the association's gatherings proves this, although the appearance of literary lions and other well-known people may be in itself a part of the "show."

⁂

Mrs. Lillian Gibbs-Keys is to give a series of three comparative lectures on Shakespeare, Goethe, and Browning as related to modern thought, life, and love at the Waldorf on the afternoons of March 11, 18, and 25 at 3:30 P. M. Miss Clara E. Stutsman and Miss Florence de B. Allen will sing. The lectures are given under the patronage of many prominent people.

⁂

The Business Woman's Republican Association gives a "Geographical" to-morrow evening at the clubroom, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Each guest is to appear with something which will be a study in geography. All are provided with paper and pencil, and the two persons making the greatest number of successful guesses receive prizes. A symbol at one of these geographical parties was a stamp bearing the head of Washington upon a sachet bag. The clever girl who discovered the hidden city guessed Bagdad, the "dad" being the "Father of His Country." A large glove was Toulouse, and so on.

⁂

Some really charming readings were given on Friday evening by a young neophyte in the art, Miss Belle Lindner, a pupil of Miss Ida Benfey, at the latter's studio, in the Carnegie Building. The selections were similar in character, being taken from Anthony Hope, Nannie A. Cox, J. M. Barrie, H. C. Bunner, and Philip H. Welch, the last named being from the charming sketches which originated the expression of the "tailor-made girl." Miss Lindner is young and attractive, with a good presence, and she brought out the lights and shadows of meaning by action as well as word. Miss Benfey gave a marvelous character sketch at the close of the readings. Miss Lindner is beginning her career as a public reader.

⁂

Deborah Sampson, the only woman who served in the Revolutionary Army, was the subject of a paper given by the Bunker Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in Boston last week. She enlisted as a common soldier under the name of Robert Shurtliffe. She underwent all the hardships of a soldier's life, even to laboring in the trenches, and received several wounds. She is said to have suffered more from fatigue than fear. She received testimonials for the faithful performance of her duties.

⁂

The first woman for candidate as a member of the Board of Education in Cincinnati has been named. She is Mrs. Mary Garrett Shearon, and she is a Spiritualist medium.

⁂

The Ladies' International Association meets at 4 o'clock on Friday of this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for its musical hour. Mme. Bauer zur Neiden will sing, and Miss Cross, a pupil of Joachim, will play.

BOOKS THAT PEOPLE READ.

Fiction Is Largely in Demand at the Mercantile Library.

According to the annual report of the Mercantile Library, which has just been published, more books have been distributed during 1896 than any year since 1876. Books issued from the Astor Place Library were 101,438; Fifth Avenue branch, 57,662, and down-town branch, 27,780, a total of 186,880. The greatest demand was for English fiction, 97,758 volumes having been taken out. History, geography, and travels were second in demand, with 18,604; general works asked for numbered 17,431, and literature and language, 12,192.

During the year there were purchased 5,817 volumes, and 392 were received as gifts. The reading room was visited by 26,626 persons, or a monthly average attendance of 2,218. Attention is called to the fact that the average attendance after 6 o'clock in the reading room was only 13, and it is recommended that the rooms be closed earlier in the evening.

New York Dispensary's Report.

Since the foundation of the New York Dispensary, in 1791, 2,559,197 poor people have been treated, according to the annual report of President Frederic J. de Peyster. The dispensary is now at 137 Centre Street. During the last year 53,489 patients applied for treatment, an increase of 1,380 over the previous year. Of that number 50,032 were treated at the dispensary, and 3,457 at their homes. The total number of visits to the dispensary by these patients was 133,207. Two members of the Board of Trustees had resigned, and Dr. Beverly Robinson and Mr. Goodhue Livingston were elected to fill the vacancies.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S GOLD VASE

Now There Is a Clash in the Brooklyn Woman's Union Republican League.

GIFT JUST ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb Tells Her Story of How It Was Sent—Action of the Executive Committee Which Caused Trouble.

The first acknowledgment of the golden vase sent by the members of the Woman's Union Republican League to Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President-elect, on Jan. 5, was received by Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb last week.

This is the letter, written on the President's private letter paper, headed William McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Feb. 13, 1897.

Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb, 101 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Madam: Replying to yours of the 8th inst. to Mrs. McKinley, I am directed by Major McKinley to inform you that the vase referred to by you was duly received. Both Major and Mrs. McKinley return their thanks for your kindly interest.

Yours very truly,
JAS. BOYLE, Private Secretary.

In connection with the presentation of the golden vase there were many trials and tribulations for the members of the league, some of which have already found their way into print. Certain members of the organization contributed to the vase fund, and when it was completed a special meeting was called for the purpose of deciding how it could best be sent, and Mrs. Titcomb, as President of the organization, was finally chosen as a fit representative of the league to go to Canton.

Mrs. Titcomb Prepared to Go.

Mrs. Titcomb, who is an artist, designed a little book of kid and vellum, properly decorated, which was made up by Tiffany and was to contain the autographs of the givers. She also procured a pass and wrote to the President-elect to appoint a time for her reception, and received the following letter in reply:

Nov. 25, 1896.

Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb, 101 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My dear Madam: Your courteous favor of the 19th inst. has been received. Mrs. McKinley is highly appreciative of the manifestations of good will by the ladies of the Republican Union League of Brooklyn. The date set by you—Dec. 14—for the proposed visit is quite satisfactory. I am also in receipt of a second communication from you of date Nov. 19, in which you ask whether it would be convenient for me to receive a delegation from the National Industrial Union on Dec. 16 or 18. Permit me to suggest that it might be well if both the delegations mentioned by you came on the same day. Yours very truly,

W. McKINLEY.

The National Industrial Union is an organization of which Mrs. Titcomb is President, and which has Mrs. McKinley's name as one of the patrons. Mrs. Titcomb still has the gift the union was to send, the "Library of American Literature," compiled by Stedman and Hutchinson, in eleven volumes, with the inscription "William McKinley from National Industrial Union" on each volume. But that is another story.

More correspondence followed concerning the vase, in which the visit was postponed on account of Major McKinley's being called out of town, and in the meantime the Executive Committee of the league held a meeting. At this meeting it was decided to send the gift by express, and it was done forthwith.

A Clash of Feeling.

In the meantime the gift, which had been in the possession of Mrs. Titcomb, was borrowed to "show to some one," and never returned to her. That is the story as it is told in answer to questions by Mrs. Titcomb. There appears to have been some clash of feeling between the members of the Executive Committee and Gift Committee, which was somewhat confused by the fact that several women belonged to both committees.

Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. William Berri, Mrs. Nathaniel McKay, Miss Simms, Mrs. Calvin Hull, and Mrs. C. P. Abbey were among the members of the Gift Committee. The officers of the league are members of the Executive Committee. This, of course, included Mrs. Titcomb. Mrs. C. P. Abbey belonged to both Gift and Executive Committees; Mrs. Kate M. Bostwick, the Corresponding Secretary of the league, figured prominently on the Executive Committee, and the names of Mrs. Huyler, Mrs. Fiske, and Mrs. Ray are also mentioned.

Mrs. Titcomb Talks.

"The unique proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Republican League of Brooklyn," said Mrs. Titcomb to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who called yesterday to ask about the letter of acknowledgment, "in regard to the sending of the golden vase to Mrs. McKinley, are still fresh in the public mind. When the league met on its last social day, Feb. 2, there was much disappointment expressed by some of the members that no acknowledgment of the vase had been received. The utter silence of the McKinleys on the matter was the source of much outside amusement and comment.

"It has been rumored that a true history of the vase, written by me, followed it to Canton. This I neither affirm nor deny, but Major McKinley must, of course, read the papers, and even if he did not, the members of the Executive Committee were themselves Mr. McKinley's informants.

"At the last meeting of the league's officers a letter was written, then and there, to Mrs. McKinley, (I suppose by the Corresponding Secretary,) and signed by all the members present, announcing that the gift would be sent immediately by express. I was present at the early part of that meeting, but retired before this action was taken.

"As Major McKinley had previously written appointing a date when I, as a delegate from the league, should be received at Canton, and as the newspapers had published the fact that the vase had been taken from me (the proper delegate) by stategy, I do not see how Major McKinley and Mrs. McKinley could recognize the committee.

"As I had resigned from the league and had no further communication with the organization, I wrote to Mrs. McKinley, asking if the vase had arrived. This letter I have just received from the President-elect's private secretary.

"This incident," said Mrs. Titcomb, in closing her remarks, "is not a proof that women in politics will be a failure. On the other hand, women have a keen sense of justice, and will not tolerate underhand methods, and bossism will never find a place in representative women's clubs. Differences of a serious nature will never occur except in an organization composed of women of widely varied social status."

The Formation of the League.

Mrs. Titcomb was the first person approached in connection with the formation of the league. That was last August. Mrs. Charles A. Winslow, an interesting little Swedish woman, wife of a nephew of Judge John Winslow of Bay Ridge, desiring to give some expression to her regard for her adopted country, went to Mrs. Titcomb because she wished, as she said, "a star of the first magnitude" to give tone to her organization. Mrs. Titcomb, who has made a study of parliamentary law, agreed to assist. Mrs. Winslow, during the warm weather, when the greater number of representative women were out of town, got together as many of them as she could. It was necessary to have representative women, Mrs. Titcomb had stated, for the work was to be one of education, and in the Fall the organization would be formed. However, at the second gathering of a handful of women—five of them—the league was organized. As the work developed in the Fall, discord crept in, and the trouble of the McKinley vase proved one of the most serious. Mrs. Titcomb's letter is the last feature of the affair.

"One of the most unpleasant things about sending the vase," said Mrs. Titcomb, "was that, as well as the books from the union, I had been asked to take letters and different things to Major McKinley, and the league knew it."

THE YACHT RACING LEAGUE

Long Island Sound and Massachusetts Associations to Confer To-morrow in Boston.

LARCHMONT CLUB'S ACTION.

Although Invited to Join with Other Clubs, It Prefers to Act by Itself—Meeting of the Seawanhaka Club.

Although the New York Yacht Club has decided that it will not take the initiative in the formation of a National Yacht Racing League, there is every likelihood of such a league being formed. It will be formed, though, through the efforts of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, an organization composed of all the clubs having stations or clubhouses on the Sound, except the New York and Larchmont Clubs. A committee appointed by the Council of the union went to Boston last night to consult with the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association to-morrow night and try to arrange matters so that the two organizations work together for the benefit of yachting. There is every reason to believe that the two committees will agree on some scheme that will tend to bring the two associations together. It is not proposed that the National League shall be a governing body, but simply an advisory one, and that in time this advisory body will bring about uniform racing and measurement rules.

The Great Lakes Association has already adopted the rules of the Long Island Sound Association, so that with these three organizations working in accord the National League will be practically formed.

The Atlantic Club has appointed a committee composed of Vice Commodore F. T. Adams, Newberry D. Lawton, and E. A. Willard, to consult with the Yacht Racing Union with the idea of the club and the union working together for uniform rules and for the benefit of the sport of yachting in general. The New York Yacht Club was invited to take part in the conference, and the invitation was referred to the same committee that decided against the National League, but it is very probable that the club will this time agree to meet the committees of other clubs and organizations. The trouble with the scheme recently proposed to the club was that it asked for too much. The New York Club was to invite to a conference delegates from other clubs and then practically adopt a set of rules that had been prepared in advance, and change its constitution and by-laws to conform to these rules. This might have been all right if it had not been for the fact that the proposed scheme made the New York Yacht Club subordinate to an outside body.

The Yacht Racing Union has worked on a different plan. The National League is to be an advisory and not a governing body. Changes and reforms in yachting legislation will be suggested to the different clubs forming the league and not forced upon them.

In the meantime the promoters of the scheme put before the New York Yacht Club are not going to give it up. At the annual meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club last Wednesday a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five members to confer with members of other clubs with the idea of forming a yachting league. It is looked upon as strange that the Larchmont Club, which has been so progressive in all yachting matters, should not act with the Sound Union. Last year an invitation was extended to the club to take representation in the union, but no action was taken on it by the club. This invitation was extended again this year, and some of the members had the impression that the committee was appointed as a result of this invitation. This, however, was not so. The resolution to appoint the committee was rushed through before the invitation from the Yachting Union was reached.

The second regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, next Tuesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. It has been proposed that the Commodore appoint a signal officer, who "shall have charge of making and returning colors, and making and returning salutes and signals from the flagstaff at the clubhouse at Centre Island, and shall rank as Captain."

Secretary C. J. Stevens of the club has asked all the members to give him information about their yachts for the club book.

There seems little likelihood of many small boats being built to try to win back the Seawanhaka Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. Three are to be raced around these waters. They will be owned by P. T. Dodge, who owned the Eos; C. N. Crane, who owned the El Heire, and Sherman Hoyt, who owned the Paprika. There is some talk of a Chicago and a Boston yachtsman also having boats.

The Trustees of the Atlantic Yacht Club met recently and appointed Newberry D. Lawton, J. Fred Ackerman, and Gen. Thomas L. Watson as a Committee on Title and Construction, to whom will be referred all matters connected with the removal of the club to Sea Gate. Rear Commodore Whitlock and Spencer Swain were appointed the House Committee. They will select the third member.

BRITISH YACHTING NEWS.

J. Gardner Cassatt's New Steamer Caught in a Gale.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 6.—Lord Dunraven's anxiety for press notices must have been gratified by constant references to his ketch Cariad, which has been fitting out at Southampton for several weeks for a voyage to what is vaguely called the South. The fitting out has at length been completed by Summers & Payne, and the Ketch lies in the Itchen ready to sail.

Among other Winter work the Southampton yacht builders have in hand are the passenger steamers which ply about the English Channel and ferry from Southampton to the Isle of Wight. Down to a late date these steamers were old Clyde boats, cast off as not being good enough for the Glasgow traffic, but quite good enough for the English Channel. On very rare occasions a jib may be seen set on a Clyde passenger steamer, but the English Channel steamers run up canvas whenever a slant of wind can be got.

Yachting canards are becoming features of our press and create some interest until considered. The latest announcement is of a large racing yacht for the Duke of Abruzzi, to be designed by G. L. Watson and built by Messrs. Henderson of the Anchor Line, Glasgow. The dimensions given are 102 feet over all, with a load-water line 15 feet shorter than the German Emperor's Meteor, which is 89 feet. This would confine the new cutter to our forty-rating class, with overhangs extending to 28 feet, but the figures given seem preposterous. Mr. Watson has ceased to give confidences for publication, being much annoyed by violations in the case of information not given for publication. This new yacht, it is said, is to be raced at the Clyde regattas in July, and after further racing in the Solent will leave for Italy.

It is reported that the ocean-going steamer built with three sets of wheels on each side, which are invented to float and drive the vessel at the same time, threatens to be a failure as far as speed is concerned. After being launched this vessel had a trial trip, when it was found that the wash from the front wheels impaired the action of those behind and lessened the speed of the vessel so much that the extraordinary speed expected was not attained. A Glasgow inventor got a steamer built like an ordinary paddle steamer, but the hull was built in two halves. These were separated about ten feet, the halves being united by the passenger deck. It was found that when steaming the sea rushing through between the halves occasioned so much additional friction that the speed suffered. In the French invention the wheels behind the front ones will be in the position of a man walking up hill on a slippery road. Since the screw of a steamer goes with more velocity and is more effective when sail is carried, it might assist to give increased speed to the wheels in the rear.

While the building of racing yachts appears to be getting more limited, the building of racing cruisers and cruisers not built for racing is having a spurt in the English Channel, the Thames, the Colne, the Mersey, Dublin Bay, Belfast Lough, and the Clyde.

At Southampton Summers & Payne have a cruising fifty-ton ketch ready for planking and a twenty-ton cutter nearly finished. White Brothers have a seventy-ton cruiser in frame, and are busy with a ten-ton cruiser for Mr. Gaskell. Luke & Co. have a ten-ton cruiser finished for Dr. Hughes and a heavily wooded eight-ton cruiser for Mr. C. Yorke.

The steam yacht Eugenia, just built at Leith by Messrs. Hawthorne & Co. for Mr. J. Gardner Cassatt of Philadelphia and Paris, has arrived at Brightlingsea, on the Colne, after a rough passage from Leith. Dreadful weather has been experienced on the English coast, especially between the Humber and the Thames, a coast which our wreck charts show is strewn with wrecks. The Eugenia is a high-sided steamer, and behaved well in the gale she came through going around from Leith. It is expected the steamer will sail for the Mediterranean shortly.

TO INCREASE SPEED OF BOATS.

An Invention of Timothy Van Wyck to be Tried in a Launch.

Timothy C. Van Wyck of 1,248 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has recently perfected an invention on which he has been working for several years, which he believes will revolutionize steam boating.

The invention is simply a disc with grooves cut into its face. This disc is twice the size of the main shaft on which it is placed. Into the grooves on the disc fit rollers fastened to cranks. With the revolution of the shaft the rollers move to and fro in the grooves and communicate a motion to the cranks, and they in turn revolve the shaft or shafts, as may be arranged according to the size of the boat propelled. For every revolution of the main shaft the disc sends its cranks around twice, making a gain of 50 per cent. in the revolutions of the propeller, without the aid of cog wheels, thus materially reducing friction and doing away with the terrible jarring motion in the craft.

Mr. Van Wyck calls his invention a wheel and roller bearing movement, acting very much on the same principle as the ball-bearing mechanism of a bicycle. The diameter of each circle described by a crank pin is equal to only one-half the diameter of the grooved disc or driving wheel, thus obtaining two revolutions of the cranks for one of the shaft. In the case of a large boat, it will be necessary to apply one disc to each main shaft or propeller, but in a small launch two propellers may be run by one shaft.

A boat is now being constructed by the Crosby Yacht Building Company, South Brooklyn, on which an engine with Mr. Van Wyck's invention attached is to be placed. The boat has a modern spoon bow, which Mr. Crosby regards as safer than the plumb stem or clipper bow type, and can be driven at a higher rate of speed. The greatest beam of the yacht is just forward of the midship section, where the boiler and engines are placed, and from there aft the beam gradually diminishes, until it ends in an elliptical stern. The water line extends some four feet further astern of the after end of the deck. The object claimed by Crosby in this stern is that it will do away with all drag and give the water no place to climb up on.

The lines of the yacht are particularly fine throughout, and the entrance offers practically no resistance to the water. Aft the run is clean and clear. The deck is flush with the exception of a canvas hood wheelhouse forward and a mahogany companionway leading to the cabin aft, which is to be finished in white pine and mahogany. In constructing the yacht nothing but the best materials are used. The keel and frames are of oak, the latter being steam-bent, and the planking below the water line will be of cedar. The topsides are of yellow pine. The dimensions of the yacht are 22 feet over all, 48 feet water line, 7 feet beam, 15 inches draught. It is expected that with 2,000 revolutions from the 150 horse power engine which she will carry the yacht will be driven at a speed of between 27 and 30 miles an hour. This will be probably increased after the trial.

MUTUAL LIFE REPORT.

An Increase in Assets and Also in the Surplus.

The continuous growth of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has for many decades been a source of pride to its army of policy holders and of wonder to those interested in social economics throughout the civilized world.

Its annual report of business for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, the full details of which are now in the hands of the New York State Insurance Department, shows that the company possesses net assets aggregating $234,744,148.42. The books of the company indicate, according to its own standard of policy valuation, a much larger sum than that, but this year the report is made in conformity with the requirements of the State Department, which excludes assets that are not realized upon, but which are proper to regard as ultimately good and available. The liabilities on the risks in force amount to $205,010,633.72, leaving a surplus fund of $29,733,514.70. This shows an increase in admitted assets during 1896, according to the New York State standard, of $15,040,005.22, and an increase in surplus of $2,853,467.06.

The total income of the company for the year was $49,702,695.27. The amount paid to policy holders aggregated $25,437,569.50. Since the date of its organization, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid to living members $258,959,451.53, and to the beneficiaries of deceased members $178,045,743.76, making a total of $437,005,195.29. The company has insurance in force amounting to over $918,000,000.

IDENTITY IN FUNNELS.

Distinguishing Marks on the Ocean-Plying Steamships.

Watching outgoing and incoming ocean steamships has become an interesting pastime with thousands of persons who are employed during the day in the tall office buildings on the lower end of Manhattan Island.

With many persons the ability to identify the different vessels as they pass and repass at a distance is a matter of proud satisfaction. A few sharp-eyed ones become so expert by practice that they can distinguish peculiar marks on each vessel, and can tell at a glance the difference between a Cunarder and an American Liner, a North German Lloyd steamer, or any other ocean liner.

It is by the funnels that most persons are able to distinguish the vessels of one line from the vessels of another. Almost every line has some peculiarity in color about its funnel, so that the picking out of vessels of different lines by long-distance observers is like picking out horses on the racing track by the colors of the jockeys' caps. The Cunard Line has a red funnel with a black top; the American Line's funnels are black with a white band; the White Star, cream color with black top; the North German Lloyd, cream color; the Guion Line, black with broad red band and black top; the National Line, white with black top, and the State Line, light buff with red band and black top.

The steamers of the Netherland Line to Holland have black funnels, with two green bands and a white band in the centre; the Atlas Line's funnels are white, with red and white band and black top; the Pacific Mail steamers, black; Clyde Line, black, with red band and black top; Old Dominion Line, black; Sumner Line, red, with black top and two white bands; Red "D" Line, black, with red letter D in white band; Thingvalla Line, yellow, black band, with blue star; Cromwell Line, black, with two yellow bands; New York Steamship Line, the "house flag" a burgee with red border, white centre, and blue letters "N. Y."

Farmer Behr Out of Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 20.—Bernard Behr, the farmer who pleaded guilty to assaulting another farmer, and was sentenced to five months in jail, was released this morning, pending a review of his case. His daughter, Edith, is being prosecuted for assaulting the same man.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Politicians of the League of American Wheelmen Are Talking of the Racing Board Chairmanship.

NEW YORK WILL NOT GET IT.

Boston Man Stands Best—Stiffening of Prices This Season Is Likely to Come from Brisk Demand—Winter Riding in This City.

The politicians in the League of American Wheelmen continue to talk almost as much over the prospective successor to George Gideon as Chairman of the Racing Board as they did over the contest for the Presidency. Among those who know President Potter best, it is intimated that the coming Chairman will not be a New Yorker. The name of A. G. Batchelder, the popular young handicapper of this State, has been linked with the responsible office, but that gentleman says he could not be induced to accept the position. Just where President Potter will seek for his Director of the Racing Board, it is hard to say, although several men are known to be after the honor. Frederick Gerlach of Chicago is one of these. Henry Robinson of Boston is another, and of the two, the latter is probably the stronger candidate.

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Speaking of the outlook for the bicycle trade this year, a well-informed member of the Cycle Board of Trade said last week: "The one point on which the prophets of the trade are unanimous is that the reaction from last year's overproduction will result in a shortage of wheels, and the immediate result of this has been a very general stiffening of prices. Demand—which in the face of the unusual depression in all lines of business during the last two years has grown enormously—it is expected will be larger this year than ever before, and principally for machines of the better quality.

"The enormous increase in the number of factories and the amount of capital now devoted to the manufacture of bicycles has naturally resulted in a competition of unusual keenness, and the fact that, notwithstanding this, there is a tendency to advance prices, seems to show that a further reduction in the price of bicycles is not to be looked for.

"The industry is beginning to crystallize. It is passing through stages of development that have marked the history of every industrial enterprise in the last quarter of a century. The National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was the first step in this direction. The Association of Rubber Tire Manufacturers came next, and now has been formed what, perhaps, will prove to be the most powerful organization of all—that is, the coalition of the retail traders of the United States, which had its inception at the Chicago and its completion at the New York show.

"As there seems to be a strong sentiment among the manufacturers to do away with the National shows under the auspices of their own Board of Trade, it is very likely that in the future these shows will partake more of a local nature, designed more particularly to bring the retail seller and the rider together at the opening of the riding season. In the administration of these shows in the future, therefore, it is fair to assume that the retail trade will play a more prominent part.

"Some fifteen or twenty of these local exhibitions are being held this year, and next year it is expected that not less than fifty of them will be given under the auspices of these two powerful organizations, the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers and the Retail Cycle Dealers' National Association."

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The recent National Good Roads Congress held in Orlando, Fla., was a most interesting event, being attended by gentlemen well-known in good roads work from all sections of the country. The discussions were all entertaining and instructive, and much benefit is anticipated from the interest aroused in the Peninsular State alone. Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, who has traveled in every part of the Union, was one of those in attendance, and what he had to say was closely followed by his auditors. Gen. Stone has been connected with the Agricultural Department for years, and is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of road improvement and road building. He was made permanent Chairman of the congress, with F. W. Merrin, Plant City, First Vice President; D. H. Baker, Lake County, Fla., Second Vice President; G. L. Gerow, Duval County, Third Vice President; T. J. Appleyard, Sanford, Secretary, and W. A. White, Assistant Secretary.

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As a city for cycling, the metropolis has probably offered more advantages during the Winter months than any other place in the same latitude. Its street-cleaning system is such that there have really been very few days in which cycling could not be enjoyed within its limits. The Boulevard has been the most desirable riding ground, and the number of riders who have patronized it during the cold weather has been the subject of comment. A snowfall is no hindrance, for within a very few hours the asphalt is dry and inviting to the cyclists. Winter riding is invigorating, if properly indulged in, and its popularity is growing.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Capt. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen, as well as other influential members of that club, are much put out at a story printed recently that that club was in favor of Sunday racing. In speaking about the matter yesterday he said: "No members of the club have expressed themselves in favor of such a scheme, and under no consideration would we tolerate it. The person who is credited with making this statement has never been a member of this organization."

⁂

Last year the Huguenot Wheelmen of New Rochelle gave a bicycle show which proved to be a great success. This week, beginning Thursday, the club will give its second annual exhibition in the Town Hall, and judging by the preparations in progress it will easily eclipse the first show. The affair is being managed by F. Clark, Chairman; A. Badeau, E. Doolittle, P. Harth, and F. Le Count. The dealers who have secured booths are Barr, Bliven & Co.; A. M. Bedford, W. L. Botelle, E. B. Banks, G. H. Crawford, W. Weisskopf, George H. Dorr, J. Le Count, A. Orcutt, W. S. Spencer, and Todd & Rice.

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The annual minstrel show of the Harlem Wheelmen will take place next Saturday evening. It will be held in the Harlem Opera House. The famous Harlem Wheelmen Quartet will be heard in plantation songs, and other minstrel specialties will be introduced. An original afterpiece, "A Night at the Harlem Wheelmen Clubhouse," will conclude the show.

⁂

The Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn was the scene Thursday evening of the first annual ball of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Nearly every cycling club in Brooklyn and vicinity was represented, and the affair was a great success. Among those in attendance were President of the Association and Mrs. John Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. George Blood, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hickling, Miss Olivia Viola Baker, Miss C. J. Baker, Capt. George A. Needham, Miss Rhinehart, Waldo E. Fuller, Miss Van Nostrand, Michael Furst, Miss Lissner, A. C. Ruprecht, Miss Weightman, George H. Gardner, Miss Crandall, Lawrence Beattie, Jr., Miss Beattie, Oscar Edgerly, Miss Edgerly, George W. Shannon, Miss M. I. Beattie, D. De F. Lauterbach, Miss Lovejoy, A. B. Gerlach, Miss Connor, J. Edward Keveny, Miss Josephine Kelly, William Moller, Miss Madeline Keveny, B. R. Gray, Miss Hyer, O. E. Enderle, Miss Clark, B. E. Smith, Miss Horton, H. D. Santell, Miss Irving, F. A. Smith, J. H. Hobby, Miss Hubbard, R. W. Dye, Miss Vail, J. E. Stark, Miss Searles, Joseph L. Brush, Jr., Miss Schwitter, M. Brinkerhoff, Miss Larson, Frank Coles, Miss Josie Baker, George Tilt, Jr., Miss O'Malley, C. Mentzinger, Miss Helen Nolan, Joseph Dinsmar, Miss Ethel Cooper, J. R. Brennen, R. N. McDonald, Henry Brinkerhoff, I. Isaacsen, Richard J. Wolff, Mr. Saunders, D. Baker, A. D. Smack, D. B. Van Vleck, Joseph Thompson and W. S. Bull, Secretary of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

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Those in charge of the ball were George W. Shannon, Prospect Wheelmen; D. B. Van Vleck, Kings County Wheelmen; Waldo E. Fuller, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; A. C. Ruprecht, Columbia Wheelmen; Michael Furst, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; John Barnett, Logan Wheelmen; George H. Gardner, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; L. C. Hooper, Pequod Club Wheelmen; Benjamin Anchell, Bushwick Wheelmen; D. De F. Lauterbach.

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A "smoker" possessing unusual attractions was given in Prospect Hall on Friday evening by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. The Century Wheelmen of New York attended in a body.

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March 5 is the date for the annual election of the Sterling Wheelmen of 980 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The nominations are as follows: For President—W. Van Voorhis; Vice President—R. L'Hommidieu; Treasurer—J. Langdon and F. Moore; Recording Secretary—E. Schenck; Financial Secretary—A. Wiseburn; Captain—D. Sandlands and M. Chapman.

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Although its lease of the building 80 Hanson Place has two years yet to run, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is talking of plans for a new and larger home. It is proposed to issue 200 shares of stock at $50 each for a building fund. It is believed that $10,000 can thus be raised. On Tuesday evening a committee of five will be appointed to take charge of the fund and promote the scheme. The plan will be fully discussed at the meeting on Tuesday evening.

George T. Stebbins and Michael Furst, two of the most popular members of the club, are candidates for President. The election takes place in March.

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A cycling section has been organized in the Double X Coterie, with headquarters at 125 Second Avenue. It has a membership of twenty-five.

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The second anniversary dinner of the Century Wheelmen of New York will be given at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Tuesday evening, March 23. Preparations are being made for over 300 covers.

The score to date in the club billiard tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
E. A. Whitney	4	1
W. A. Coulter	3	2
Xavier Cukier	3	8
G. J. Kraemer	2	2
Dr. C. R. Fletcher	1	0
Warde Bingley	1	1
J. R. Blake	1	2
A. M. Woods	0	1
E. Meyers	0	2

The committee in charge of the mileage contest comprises Capt. Matthew Gibb, Warde Bingeley, Dr. E. V. Brendon, Alvin Eisert, and Frederick C. Klinker. The contest begins March 1 and ends Dec. 31, 1897. Suitable prizes will be awarded the contestants.

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Walter Rutan of Montclair will have charge this year of the annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey. The destination will be Philadelphia, and the date the Saturday previous to the annual race meet of the League of American Wheelmen. Many prizes will be offered, and it is anticipated that the run will be a record breaker in point of numbers participating.

⁂

At a meeting of the delegates of the cycling clubs of this city held at the Hotel Bartholdi last Tuesday evening, fifteen clubs being represented, a permanent organization was formed under the name of The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. The object of the association is to promote good roads, support the privileges of wheelmen, promote social intercourse among its members, and to maintain the custom of running a road race every year, similar to the Irvington-Millburn Handicap. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles E. Sims, Jr., of the Morris Wheelmen; Vice President—James O'Neill of the Mecca Wheelmen; Recording Secretary—William H. Klinker of the Century Wheelmen; Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Oatman of the Manhattan Bicycle Club; Treasurer—M. B. Freidenrich of the Harlem Wheelmen; Members of Executive Committee—John Frick, Morris Wheelmen; Edward Gebereux, Riverside Wheelmen; W. Wilson, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; E. J. Eiter, Triumph Wheelmen; C. W. Nason, Manhattan Bicycle Club, and Walter C. Kelly, White Cycle Club. The meetings of the association will be held on the second Monday of each month. Twenty clubs have consented to join, and it is thought that in the near future every cycle club in the city will be represented. The yearly dues are $5. Each club is entitled to three delegates, but having only one vote, thereby placing all clubs on an equality. A vote of thanks was tendered to P. A. Brock, who furthered the plan of organization.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—The vote on the question of Sunday racing at the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen stood 164 against and 77 for.

—In 1895 there were only ninety professional bicycle racing men in this country. Now there are 1,973 in the list kept by the Chairman of the National Racing Board.

—A much finer cycle show will be given in Brooklyn in March than the one held there last year. The decorations will be much prettier and the exhibits will be displayed in a more attractive manner. The old Thirteenth Regiment Armory will be the scene of the exhibition. The opening is scheduled for the 6th and the closing will take place on the evening of the 13th.

—One matter which at present concerns the cycle trade of this country is the price retail dealers must pay for old wheels when exchanged in part payment for new models. Heretofore the price has varied in nearly every locality. Not infrequently allowances vary from $10 to $15 in one locality for the same machine. The agents of the Western Wheel Works are working in harmony on this matter, and other agents will probably find it to their interests to join in a general movement with this reform in view. The makers of the Crescent bicycles are in communication with their agents on the subject, the February issue of The Crescent Bulletin having three pages devoted exclusively to the opinions of retail bicycle dealers on this point.

—One of the leading cycling novelties of the year is the convertibe wheel which has been put out by E. C. Stearns & Co. This is one of the few successful models of the sort, and agents and riders who have seen the sample have agreed that it has a remarkably trim and convenient adjustment. The top bar in the diamond alone is adjustable, swinging upon a swivel joint at the top of the head into either the diamond or drop frame position, being rigid in both. Equipped with both chain and dress guards, it will probably be exceedingly popular as a mount for ladies who prefer a diamond frame for country touring. This new wheel costs no more than any other, and is equally adaptable for the service of either women or men. The Tinkham Cycle Company of 306 West Fifty-ninth Street are showing several samples of this wheel at their store.

—To properly and accurately score thirty contestants on a ten-lap track in a six-day go-as-you-please bicycle race is a task requiring forethought and accuracy of system. The managers of the coming event at Tattersalls, Chicago, which starts five minutes after midnight and ends next Saturday night at 10:05 o'clock, have left the entire matter of scoring in the hands of Charles E. Jones, Captain of the South Side Cycling Club. Thirty men have been selected by the Chief Scorer to assist in tallying the contest. The assistants are divided into shifts of fifteen men. Each shift will consist of ten scorers, two bulletin men, one caller, one messenger, and an extra man for relief. Each man scores for three riders, and the caller announces the numbers when the tape is crossed. A computation will be made from the score sheets every five minutes, and the result placarded on an immense bulletin board for the benefit of the spectators.

Mr. Tiffany Returns Thanks.

Charles L. Tiffany has written an autograph letter of thanks to the employes who gave him a silver salver on the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth. The letter, in a fac simile copy, was appropriately framed and presented to each of the employes. It is written in a firm round hand, despite the eighty-five years of the writer.

GOLF TOURNEY IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO MEN ARE PLEASED WITH THE OUTLOOK.

What Former Champion Macdonald Says of the Amateur Championships—The Question of a Date—May Be Fixed for September.

Charles Blair Macdonald and H. J. Whigham, the Chicago golf representatives, who came to this city to attend the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, have been at the Holland House, and when seen yesterday were naturally much pleased that the big tournament had been awarded to their city. Mr. Whigham is the champion amateur golfer of America, and the previous year Mr. Macdonald held the honor. Mr. Whigham will leave for Chicago to-day, but Mr. Macdonald will remain a few days longer, and if the Executive Committee holds a meeting soon, he will undoubtedly be present.

The Chicago Golf Club, as was settled by the golf delegates Wednesday night, is to have the amateur and open championships this year. The club is one of the original five associate members of the Golf Association. It was practically organized by Mr. Macdonald, and last year its links at Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, were greatly improved and enlarged, now being the full eighteen holes, and being the longest course in the United States, over 5,800 yards from hole to hole.

"I have been so glad to think we got the championships," said Mr. Macdonald yesterday, "that I have not thought very much about details of arrangements. Those, however, will be fixed without trouble. Our clubhouse will accommodate twenty-three golfers, and ample accommodations will be found in Wheaton for those who do not wish to travel back and forth from Chicago. There are over forty trains a day, however, between the two places, and, as the running time is between forty and fifty minutes, there can surely be no just complaint on the subject of inconvenience. The club course is in admirable condition, but every possible improvement will be made this Summer, and when the tournament does come off, I am sure we can show the visiting golfers a course of unrivaled excellence, and as sporty as any one could wish."

The question of time is now exciting the curiosity of golfers. No action was taken at the annual meeting, but the general sentiment was in favor of the Fall. The Chicago Golf Club will be allowed to arrange this, but, as the ideas of its members have been all along in favor of September or October, there will be no dissatisfaction on this point. Mr. Macdonald made a significant remark yesterday, which is entitled to considerable weight, as coming from him:

"I think," he said, "that Tuesday, Sept. 21, would be an excellent time for beginning the tournament. October will probably be too late for many, and then some of our college golfers want to compete, and could not do so in the latter month. Our course will be in its best condition in September, and, although I have not thought over the matter very seriously or discussed it with other golfers, the 21st day of September seems to loom up as the most favorable time. As soon as I return to Chicago we will have a meeting of the club officers and fix the date definitely, for it will be only justice to other clubs to announce the date as early as possible, so as not to conflict with their tournaments."

Mr. Whigham in reply to Mr. Macdonald's query regarding Sept. 21, nodded assent, and said he considered it an excellent time.

"The only trouble," added Mr. Macdonald, "is that the equinoctial storms are liable to come at that time. Still, we may escape them, for they are just as liable to come a week earlier or later, and if we go ahead without paying any attention to them, we may not be bothered by them."

Mr. Whigham is a member of the Chicago Club, but he represents the Onwentsia Golf Club of Chicago when playing. He said that probably $5,000 would be spent on the Chicago Club course this season, in perfecting the links, and a large part of this expense will come from sinking wells near several of the putting greens, so they may be kept moist during the dry season. Mr. Whigham said that he would undoubtedly play a great deal this Summer, and it may be regarded as a fact that the present champion will do his best to hold his honors another year. The familiarity which he can acquire this season on the Chicago links will be a great aid in that direction. Charles Macdonald, also, has his eye on the championship, which he held in 1895, and he, too, will study his own links carefully this season. Both Whigham and Macdonald are Scotch-Americans, and learned the game several years ago, in the old country—Mr. Macdonald at St. Andrews and Mr. Whigham at Prestwick—so that in experience they are far above our regular American players. Chicago is particularly fortunate in possessing a number of Scotch-American golfers. Among these are James Forgan, David Forgan, Herbert Tweedy, Lawrence Tweedy, and V. Shaw Kennedy, all of whom are close to the former champions in ability.

Eastern golfers, now that the championship is settled, are looking at it in a very favorable light, even those who formerly were bitterly opposed to Chicago. Ransom H. Thomas, one of the Morristown Golf Club delegates, said: "Golfing interest is not limited to one section. The championships cover the entire country, and I have heard several golfers state definitely that they would go, and probably one or more special cars will be chartered."

The new Secretary, Robert B. Kerr of the Lakewood Golf Club, is also well pleased with Chicago, and he will be one of the Eastern players on the spot at the time.

Series of Curling Games.

A series of interesting curling games was played at the Hoboken Rink Friday morning and afternoon. The Boston, Inkerman of Pennsylvania, and Newark, N. J., teams competed with the local clubs for club honors and a National club district medal. The first game was between the Bostons and the Thistles of New York, the first winning on the last stone played. Inkerman and Newark played for a district medal so closely that the game was a tie at the finish of the seventeen ends, when the umpire, David Foulis, ordered another end played for a decision. Inkerman won by one shot. St. Andrew's, New York, and Inkerman then played a one-rink match, and Inkerman won by seven shots.

BOSTON.	THISTLE, N. Y.
George Everett,	Charles McKenzie,
J. D. Renton,	A. F. Dickson,
Oliver J. Briggs,	James Shaw,
John McGraw, skip, 15.	Thos. Watt, skip, 14.
INKERMAN, PA.	NEWARK, N. J.
William Mitchell,	John Reid,
William Wynr,	Henry Mossey,
Alex. Robertson,	William Warnock,
Jas. Mitchell, skip, 14.	Samuel Thornton, skip, 13.
ST. ANDREW'S, N.Y.	INKERMAN, PA.
J. F. Conley,	William Mitchell,
Frank Dykes,	William Wynn,
John Leslie,	Alex. Robertson,
Thomas Henderson, skip, 9.	Jas. Mitchell, skip, 16.

Joint Athletic Games.

Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and the Pastime Athletic Club will have joint games Thursday at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, at 8 P. M. The following events are open to all amateurs whether members of athletic clubs or not: Sixty-yard run handicap, 150 yards run novice scratch, 880 yards run, handicap, one-and-a-half-mile run, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap, and eight-lap relay race. The prizes will be diamond rings to first man in each event and silverware for the second and third men.

A New Sporting Club.

The American Sporting Club will hold its first boxing entertainment March 1. The arena will be built in the centre of the house now occupied by the ice palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The prices will range from $1 to $3. On the opening night "Jimmie" Barry of Chicago will spar "Jack" Ward of Newark twenty rounds. "Joe" Flaherty of Lowell, Mass., will meet "Billy" Ahearn of this city in a ten-round bout, and "Billy" Vernon will have a twelve-round set-to with "Jack" Daly of Washington at 133 pounds.

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

PICKING OUT MATERIAL FOR THE BASEBALL TEAM.

Practically an Entire New Infield to be Selected—Old Pitchers All on Hand—Athletic Team Members Selected.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Active work in the development of the Princeton baseball team began this week. On Monday the freshmen candidates for the team were ordered to report in the cage. Thirty-two responded to the call, and were set to work under the coaching of the old 'Varsity men. The practice consists of batting, fielding grounders, throwing to bases, running, &c. Among those who came out are the following: Pitchers—Cochran and Hillebrand; Catchers—Kafer and Waggerman; First Basemen—Greenly, Jackson, Ecker, and O'Donnell; Second Basemen—Martin, Jones, Dillenbach, and A. N. Turnbull; Third Basemen—Hunsburger, Watkins, and Hillebrand; Shortstops—Craig, and Angle; Outfielders—Robbins, Watkins, Hastings, Cochran, Pitkin, Sibbett, Turnbull, Jackson, and Barr.

The more promising of these are Hillebrand, the tackle of the championship football team; Kafer, the old Lawrenceville catcher; Watkins, who played third base on the freshman nine, and Angle, who played shortstop on the same team. Another freshman who has not yet reported, but is expected to come out soon, is Crookston. He comes from Kiskiminetas School, where he had a good reputation both as a batsman and first-class player.

The work in the gymnasium, under the supervision of Director Goldie, consists of light daily exercise with dumbbells, clubs, and chest weights. This will be continued for two weeks, after which regular practice by all candidates will begin in the cage. William Earle, who coached last year's nine, will again have charge of the players. He will arrive about the middle of March, and remain a month, giving special attention to candidates for the "battery" positions.

Princeton hopes to retain the championship, although the outlook is not so promising as at this time last year. The infield is badly broken up by the graduation of Shortstop Ward and Third Baseman Gunster. To fill these positions the material in sight is scarcely above mediocrity. It seems likely, too, that Second Baseman Smith, a very valuable man to the team, will be unable to play because of the demands of his college work. He is a senior in the civil engineering department, where the requirements are so strict that it is necessary for a student to give his entire time to the work of the daily schedule in order to secure his degree. If Smith does not come out, Capt. Wilson will be obliged to develop almost the entire infield. Last year's substitutes, Sankey and Wheeler, will be among the leading candidates. Both are fair fielders, but ordinary batters. Suter, '99, a substitute outfielder, will also try for the infield, and may do something toward solving the problem. He is quick and active, plays third base in creditable form, but is not a strong batter. There is also some talk of playing Altman, '97, the substitute pitcher, at third base, as his place in outfield can be more easily filled than the infield position.

The team ought to be strong in the pitching department, as all the old men are back, and Hillebrand, the freshman, is said to be a promising candidate. He did good work at Andover last year. Capt. Wilson and Easton, '98, will, however, be the chief reliance of the Tigers. Both are pitchers of the first class, and Altman will occasionally come in to help them out. Jayne will be given an opportunity to show his skill in the minor games.

Kafer, who will probably be the regular catcher, has played at Lawrenceville for several seasons, and is known to be clever both in receiving and throwing to bases. His batting is also strong. But substitute catchers are almost entirely wanting.

The outfield will be taken care of by Bradley, '97, and the pitchers, as it was last season. Kelly, '98, will be at first base, and will be kept on his toes by such men as Crookston and O'Donnell. On the whole, the team promises to be strong with the stick, but somewhat below the standard in the field, particularly at second, third, and shortstop.

The renewal of athletic relations by Yale and Harvard will cause a change in the schedule of the Princeton nine. Last year Princeton met both of the New England universities in five games each. The series will now be reduced to three games each. With this arrangement the Princetonians breathe much easier, for it was felt last year that ten championship games formed a somewhat heavy schedule.

The gymnastic team has been practicing daily for the past two months, and Capt. Beymer this week announced the names of those who will constitute the personnel of the team. They are: Beymer, '98, (Captain;) Garrett, '97; Pitkin, '98; Langenberg, '99, and Holt, Wheeler, Austin, and White, of 1900. The first exhibition of the season will be on Washington's Birthday. On March 26 a joint exhibition will be held with Yale, at the New Haven gymnasium.

Spring football practice began this week with light work in the gymnasium on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This work will continue till the weather permits outdoor practice, when the new athletic field near the Osborn Clubhouse will be placed at the disposal of the gridiron candidates. In order to encourage candidates to come out, Capt. Cochran is talking of organizing a basket ball team, to be made up of football players.

SOME GIANT BOILERS.

Tests Made with Those of the New York Steam Company.

Tests of some new water-tube boilers designed to develop 1,000 horse power and over have lately been observed with an unusual degree of interest at the new station of the New York Steam Company, near the East River, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets. These great boilers are of the Climax type, and two of them were built in Brooklyn. They are the forerunners, it is said, of several other boilers of the same class which the steam company proposes to erect for the supply of the upper part of the island.

The vertical standpipe or drum of each boiler is 60 inches in diameter, 38½ feet high, and is built of ⅞-inch steel plate, with a tensile strength of 60,000 pounds to the square inch. The standpipe carries 816 three-inch return tubes, which are bent to a bow shape which corresponds closely in form to the frame of a tennis racket. Each tube leaves the standpipe radially, curves out and upward at the casing, and re-enters the standpipe 16 inches higher than, and one-third of the circumference distant from, the point at which it started. The tubes are not quite an eighth of an inch thick. In each boiler the grate is circular and 16 feet in diameter, the fire box having an outside diameter of 18 feet. One of the boilers is filled with St. John's wire screen shaking grate, which is the invention of Mr. St. John, the Vice President of the New York Steam Company.

Each of the new boilers stands upon a solid foundation of Portland cement concrete three feet thick and eighteen feet in diameter, and the entire weight of the boiler proper is carried upon a massive annular cast or wrought iron footing eight feet in diameter on the base, with an inside diameter of five feet. The inside of the ring is provided with an offset, which serves as a footing for the bottom of the vertical stand pipe.

These giant boilers, so far as they have been tested, have given complete satisfaction. The grates burn about twenty-six pounds of No. 1 buckwheat coal per square foot per hour. There are six fire doors and six ash pit doors to each boiler. One of the same kind of boilers was tested by Vice President St. John at the Dey Street station recently with remarkable results. The length of the test was five and one-quarter hours, the quantity of water consumed 193,562 pounds, amount of coal burned 21,280 pounds, and the horse power developed was 1,229 pounds.

THE STREET CAR CONDUCTOR

How He Is Trained to the Work of Watching Several Things at Once.

EARNS BUT LITTLE AT FIRST.

Works Only a Day a Week, or Less, for Some Time, but When Found Efficient His Situation Is Better—Waiting Applicants.

He was a brand-new street-car conductor. He was new from the crown of his head to the soles of his boots. He was new in the city and new to the street-car business. His clean, gray cap, with the shining black peak, had yet to see its first storm. The new gray ulster also awaited the christening of a northwest blizzard. It was not his fault that he had not been on duty long before, but there were scores of applicants ahead of him. After waiting for weeks the company had given him his trial trip. It was on a pleasant day in the middle of the week that his dream was realized, and he became a conductor.

He was a country boy from the Upper Hudson Valley. The bronze on his cheeks, his strong hands, and his firm step told of work and a self-reliant spirit. His references were of the best, and the railway officials knew at a glance that they had a good man. But how green and awkward on a street car! He was clumsy in the use of the punch, and got dreadfully mixed up with the transfers. When a pretty girl brushed against him he blushed and almost fell down. Little wonder that in the babel of sounds on the Bowery he lost his head completely. If it had not been for the old hand that was sent along to train him, a humiliated and discouraged young man would that night have gone back to his country home. The old hand dexterously punched the bunch of transfers, clanged the bells, and called the streets; he got seats for the old ladies, and helped the young ones to alight; he collected every nickel that was due; stopped and started without loss of time; quietly posted the new young man about this, that, and the other, and in the end brought order out of chaos. The young conductor took up the management again at the Post Office, and again went through the mazy trip all the way to Harlem.

If the young man from the Hudson Valley has patience and nerve, he will win. He will get a car in a year, if he has no set-backs. In two years from now he may have one of the best day cars on the Third Avenue system, at a salary of $75 per month. His earnings for the first twelve months will not average more than $5 or $6 a week, but after that he will be on his fee. His wits will brighten as he becomes familiar with the streets and the crowds. In a little while his stiff, new ulster will sit easy, and the conductor's punch will not fall on his toes every time he goes to make a transfer.

Waiting for Steady Work.

There are at this time 150 extra conductors, or applicants, on the list of the Third Avenue Company. As many more are booked for places as motormen when vacancies occur. They have all filed their "recommendations," and are in good standing at the company's offices. At times like the present, when labor is a drug in the market, employers will not spend much time with men who cannot show certificates of good character. This is particularly true with reference to hiring street-car conductors, where there is a possibility of stealing, although detection is almost sure to come.

It is much the same with the other street-car companies. The Metropolitan Company has hundreds of applicants listed, and is giving its new men about one day's work in the week. The plan pursued by all the companies is to try the extras with occasional trips. By sending along an experienced conductor, the green hands are gradually broken in, and the larger companies always have an army of recruits available for emergencies and to fill the places of those who resign or receive their discharge.

The highest pay that a conductor receives is $75 per month. This rate of compensation is given only to those who have shown their capacity and faithfulness. No man can attain that station until he has served regularly for two years—and that without black marks on his record. Complaints made by passengers against a conductor or accidents which are attributed to his carelessness operate to retard his progress. Promotion will never come to an unlucky or negligent man. If a conductor allows himself to become impatient or irritable, no matter what the trials, there are sure to be complaints to the company about his incivility. The beginner is closely watched for all the qualities which make a successful conductor.

At the beginning a day's work is given to the "extra" every week or two weeks, but he is required to report to the company's office every morning at 4 o'clock. He is required to hold himself in readiness for duty until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Faithful attention to these requirements will gradually bring him to the front. His work will become more regular, and at the end of a year he gets on regularly at a salary of from $1.35 to $2 per day.

Swelling Overcrowded Ranks.

A Third Avenue cable company official stated in response to inquiries concerning the training of new conductors and motormen that applicants had been unusually numerous since last Fall. It is always possible, he said, to obtain reliable and capable men at the wages paid, but it seems easier now than ever before. There are many good men out of employment, perhaps more than there were last Winter. He judged so from the constant pressure for places. There are too many people coming from other countries and from the interior towns, he said.

A conductor said that he was appealed to every hour in the day by men who were traveling the city over looking for work and who wanted the assistance of a free ride in getting from one point to another. He said that he broke the rules every time he gave a man a free ride, but if he knew that the applicant was not a "bummer," he had not the heart to deny him the "lift" which might be the means of securing employment for him.

He pointed to the new conductor as an illustration of one of the chief difficulties in New York. "This man has a good home in the country," he said. "He will have a farm of his own when his father dies, but he is tired of living in the country. He has the mistaken idea that life is more enjoyable in the city. The time will come when he will know better. There are thousands here just like him—leaving the farms to come to town. Most of them are good men. They are ambitious and all that. By the time they see the mistake of leaving home, it is too late to retrace their steps. They have as much right here as anybody else, but every one that comes makes it just so much harder for the rest to get work.

"The working people of New York are in a bad way just because the city is overcrowded. There is any amount of business here, but we can't give employment to the whole world. My advice to these young chaps who have good homes in the country would be to stay away from New York. They can make more of themselves on the farm or in the country towns, if they only make up their minds in that way."

The New Turf Guide.

In two handsomely bound and printed volumes, the Official Turf Guide for 1896, covering all races run over reputable race tracks in the United States and Canada during the year, appeared last evening. These reports cover nearly 9,000 races, in which some 7,000 horses were contestants. The pedigrees of all these animals is given, with the usual interesting mass of details as to jockeys, betting, &c. A complete list of winning stallions, occupying fifty pages, is given, a list of the winning jockeys, dates for racing at home and abroad in 1897, and a mass of other details which no lover of racing can well be without, are included within the covers of the two volumes. These are published, as usual, by Goodwin Brothers, 1,440 Broadway, and are sold in cloth for $4.20, in half morocco for $6.25, and in half calf for $8.25.

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TWENTY PAGES
AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 21, 1897.

UNION SQUARE.

Why should the Metropolitan Traction Company expect that the City of New York will furnish it with additional facilities for doing its business so that it may avoid killing or maiming citizens? The company is not a benevolent or charitable institution. It is organized for the purpose of making money, and it is reported to be making a great deal. It is true, of course, that it makes money by supplying a public need. But why should it not provide itself with the additional facilities it needs for doing its business at the expense of its stockholders, and not at the expense of the city?

This question is forced upon the public by the contention of the company that it cannot conveniently refrain from killing and maiming foot passengers at the southwest corner of Union Square unless the city, in addition to giving it the use of the streets, will allow it to kill or maim Union Square itself. This strange contention is actually accepted by a large part of the public. Most strange of all, it is accepted by the President of the Department of Parks, whose official business it is to protect the public parks from invasion, and not to show how this invasion may best be conducted. President McMILLAN has absolutely submitted a plan for the mutilation of Union Square, in behalf of which he argues, among other things, that the mutilation will be less than that which the corporation itself proposed to inflict. The corporation itself proposed to tunnel Union Square in the line of Broadway, destroying so much of the park as was needed to descend from the level of the street to that of the tunnel, and to ascend again to the surface of the street. A Broadway merchant proposes the still more Gordian device of continuing Broadway through Union Square and adding to the wretched strip of park left on the west side so much as can be gained by filling out the corners to rectangles. Mr. McMILLAN proposes that the corporation should not be allowed to convert to its own uses so much of the park as either of these plans, but should be allowed to take a strip of varying width from the west and south sides. This is Mr. McMILLAN's personal desire, it ought to be understood, and has not the sanction of the Park Board, nor, so far as is known, of any of his colleagues on the Park Board. It is surprising that he should have put it forward. It is not the business of the President of the Park Board to make it easy for private corporations to occupy any part of any public park, but to make it difficult; not to propose, but to resist invasion.

Suppose that Union Square were private instead of public property, and were all built over. Not one of these schemes would have been heard of. If it had been necessary for the Metropolitan Traction Company to straighten its tracks in order to avoid killing people by rounding sharp curves at full speed, the Metropolitan Traction Company would have straightened its tracks at its own expense by buying its right of way through the blocks. That is exactly what it should be compelled to do now. In another part of this paper is shown a plan by which the tracks could be made so nearly straight that the corner remaining would present no danger. This plan would involve the purchase of property by the company. But why on earth should not the company be compelled to pay for what it needs? It would have done so before this but for the belief that in New York the "line of least resistance" to private gain is across public property. If we had a proper condition of public sentiment on this subject, that would be precisely the line of greatest resistance, and no corporation would think of taking it. A proper condition of public sentiment would be a universal determination that no part of the park area of this island should be converted to private use on any pretext whatever. That is the sentiment which many good citizens have for many years been trying to build up. It is extremely unsatisfactory and discouraging to them to find the President of the Park Board, one of the official custodians of the parks, at work helping to break it down.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

If Mr. JAMES A. GARY of Baltimore goes into the Post Office Department he will bring to its duties good business ability and warm personal sympathy with the President. How far he will be able to handle the problems of the department successfully, it is not easy to say. They are not in themselves very complex, but they require a certain firmness, courage, and independence which are not always found in even a successful business man surrounded by new conditions. Nevertheless they are essentially business problems, and if Mr. GARY has these qualities he can make a good record.

The most trying element in the situation is the treatment of the fourth-class Postmasters, of whom there are some 66,000. They are about the only considerable lot of "patronage" left to be disposed of. If Mr. GARY is ready to apply logically the pledges of Mr. McKINLEY for the extension of the merit system, he will find some way to take these offices out of politics. There is a certain number of them so small that they are of no value as patronage, and in these the present incumbents, if competent and suitable, should be retained. In the larger offices a system of selection for fitness could easily be applied. The whole matter is pretty well in the hands of the Postmaster General.

Mr. GARY is not known as a civil service reformer. He is not a very active politician, though he has been for a long time on the National Committee of his party. He is of a type of men who, under the stress of responsibility, have become very convinced advocates of the merit system, and that may very well be his experience in the near future. He can, if he chooses, do a great deal to make Mr. McKINLEY's Administration a sound success, and we sincerely trust that he will do so.

THE CHILD QUESTION.

There has been no gathering of the learned or the unlearned in these later times whose discussions touched questions of deeper or wider significance than those of the Congress of Mothers which held its sessions in Washington during the week past. The subject under consideration was aptly termed by one of the speakers "the child question," and while it dealt primarily with the duties of mothers in the training of their own children, it ranged over the different aspects of the relation of child training to modern society.

There were some feminine limitations in the treatment of the broader aspects of the question, which extend back even of the birth of the children, but there is enough in the culture of the material produced and in the education of mothers to their own duties to occupy the attention of many sessions of such a congress as this. If we cannot begin the process of regenerating human society before those who are to constitute it are born, we should apply the process as near the beginning of physical and mental development as possible.

There is a vast waste of effort in reforming the grown human being. We try to reclaim criminals, and how discouraging is the result! We keep up a perpetual struggle to suppress vice and to prevent crime, when the baser instincts have run riot through youth and become hardened into habits. The struggle is costly and trying to the soul and the fruit is meagre. The heaviest expense of municipality and of State is in dealing with the physically, mentally, and morally defective and deformed, who ought never to have been born, but, being born, should have been treated orthopedically for the correction of evil tendencies from the start. Given one generation of children properly born and wisely trained, and what a vast proportion of human ills would disappear from the face of the earth!

It is with children that the reform of all the ills of human society must begin in order to be successful, and that is where effort and expense can be applied with most effect. We fear that too much sacredness has been attached to the rights of parents, regardless of their worthiness to be such. If society is entitled to protect itself from infection, there are many of its members who have no right to be parents at all, and many who have become so are unfit to take care of the offspring to which the law allows them exclusive control during the most important period of growth.

The immediately practical side of this question has two branches which received due attention at the Congress of Mothers—the training of young children and the training of women to be the mothers of children. It was said that the mother is the best teacher of the child, but it is a sad fact that in many cases this is not true. Still, the mother has a relation to the very young child for which no substitute can be found, and there cannot be too much influence bestowed upon improving the quality of mothers and making them more capable of training their children. And there is no more fruitful field for beneficent effort, public and private, than providing for that care and direction to the development and training of young children which so many parents are incapable of giving or unfit to give. Our educational agencies of Church and school, as well as of family, should realize the vast importance of completeness and thoroughness in the shaping of the child mind and character in its earliest stages. If that is done soundly and wisely, the higher education and the advanced reforms can be managed with much greater ease and far less cost and failure.

IS IT A REPUBLICAN SENATE?

The Republican managers are figuring very closely on the situation in the Senate after March 4. At best their hold on that body is precarious. They have but forty-two undoubted Republican Senators. If they get—as they probably will—a Republican from Kentucky, they will then have but forty-three and will be obliged to rely on the co-operation of JONES of Nevada and KYLE of South Dakota to secure forty-five, which will be but one-half of the full Senate and will require the casting vote of Vice President HOBART to carry any party measure. The only party measure that the Republicans seem to think of any importance is the tariff. They have become as dumb as stone on the matter of finance, and it would be futile for them to try to improve the currency system with the Senate as it will stand.

The most that the country can hope for from the next Congress is that the House and Mr. McKINLEY will prevent any mischievous action as to the currency, and of that task the President may have a very heavy share. The House is bent upon increasing the tariff, not for revenue purposes, for it will be practically impossible to get revenue from higher duties, but for party reasons. When its bill reaches the Senate it can be passed only by aid of silver votes. What price will be asked for those votes cannot now be told. Whatever it is, the President will finally have to pass upon it.

We have no doubt as to his good intentions, and Mr. GAGE will be a tower of strength to him. But his backbone is to undergo a very severe test.

MACEDONIA.

The unwillingness of the powers to allow Greece free hand in Crete, at least without an extravagant amount of protest, is undoubtedly due to their fear of complications in Macedonia. The situation there is really serious, due to the rivalry of interests among the various populations.

The term Macedonia is itself somewhat indefinite, but as used in the dispatches covers the whole of remaining Turkey in Europe, from Salonica west to the Adriatic. Along the Adriatic coast, from the Greek border to Montenegro, are the Albanians, about half Christian and half Moslem, no less difficult to govern than the Kurds, but with far more of character and in some cases a considerable amount of education. The Moslems have furnished the flower of the Turkish Army, while the Christians have to a considerable degree shared with their Moslem fellows the honors of brigandage and general unruliness. West of Albania, occupying the valley of the Vardar, from Salonica north to Bulgaria and Servia, Greeks and Bulgarians are mixed, the Greeks predominating in the south about Salonica, while the Bulgarians are in the majority at Monastir, Perlepe, and Uskup. At Uskup and north, in the section of Prisrend, are numbers of Servians, while throughout the whole country, especially in the mountains, is a large population of Wallachians. These belong to the Greek Church, but use the Roumanian language, and are thus connected with the Roumanians north of the Danube, though hitherto there has been little or no political sympathy between them.

It is evident that such a population gives great opportunity for political intrigue and furnishes most combustible material for political revolution. The Moslem Albanians hate Greece and the Slavs. The Bulgarians have no love for either Greeks or Servians. The Wallachians, hitherto quiet, have recently awaked to a realization that they may have some political importance, and have been trying to follow the Bulgarians and Servians in securing independence of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople. All alike fear Russia, while no one dares to oppose her. Servia has been inclined to Austria, but has of late been apparently coming to the conviction that Austria can do nothing for her, while Montenegro is already under bonds to the Czar for a dower to her Princess, recently married to the heir apparent of Italy. Another disturbing element, not in the country itself, but close by, and one which would be sure to make itself felt, is furnished by the Moslem Bulgarians, or Pomaks, in the Rhodope Mountains, south of Eastern Roumelia.

Were the Christian population homogeneous in religion, race, or language, it would be comparatively easy for them to unite with Greece and throw off the Turkish yoke, but with the mutual jealousies of the past centuries as strong as ever and the added difficulties arising from the degree in which Moslems are interspersed among them, any effective coalition is probably impossible. With scarcely a doubt, war between Greece and Turkey would involve in Macedonia a general conflict which must affect very seriously the existing political divisions. That would reopen the question of the partition of the Balkan Peninsula, and the whole problem of the balance of power in Southeastern Europe. It is not surprising that the powers, some of them at least, probably all, are very anxious to avoid that, but from present indications it looks as if they were taking the very means to bring it about. Greece can hardly be expected to quiet down now, and unless more decided pressure is brought to bear upon the Sultan than has as yet been exerted, there may be serious fighting on the Greek border before many days.

USELESS HOLIDAYS.

We have been glad to note the response which has come to our suggestion that the making of LINCOLN's birthday a public holiday in the State of New York was an improvident and unwise piece of legislation. That we have too many public holidays, and that we have some of them at the wrong times, is just now brought powerfully to the attention of the business world. In this present month of February there would in any case be but twenty-four working days. These are virtually reduced to twenty-two by the four Saturday half holidays. They are still further reduced to twenty by the occurrence within the month of the anniversaries of the birth of WASHINGTON and of LINCOLN, so that the idle days of the shortest month in the year are to the working days as more than one to three.

Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow are for purposes of business almost dies non. What excuse is there for this? They are not working days, but they are not holidays. Very few people indeed can make any real use of the interval. Some sportsmen may indeed have gone southward to the Chesapeake or Currituck after ducks, or northward to enjoy fishing through the ice. But the proportion of these to the population by no means justifies the establishment of a holiday for their exclusive use. The great majority will find themselves simply with nothing to do, and time will hang heavy on their hands. They cannot pass it in celebrating WASHINGTON's Birthday, for no celebration of it open to the public is provided. There will be doubtless some celebrations by patriotic societies and commemorative banquets, just as there were of LINCOLN's Birthday, and just as there would have been if it had not been made a legal holiday. Some school teachers and many school children will profess themselves glad of the rest, but really the adults among them know that it would be better both for them and the children to stick to the schools.

A holiday, we repeat, ought not to be established simply because it is a great man's birthday without some ulterior consideration. What is certain about the establishment of a legal holiday is that it will entail a great loss of productive energy. For such a loss there ought to be some clearly compensating gain. It ought to be certain either that the holiday will be generally observed for its ostensible purpose, or that it can be made available for some other profitable or pleasurable purpose. The former is the case with Memorial Day, and in many parts of the country with the Fourth of July. It will be eminently the case in this neighborhood with the next anniversary of Gen. GRANT's birthday, which is to be marked by the dedication of his tomb, and which the Legislature has very properly made a half holiday for this end of the State and for this occasion only. A Summer holiday can almost always be made some pleasant use of, whatever may be its apparent object. But these two February holidays are of no public use for their ostensible purpose or for any other. Both should be abolished.

WHAT DOES CHANDLER WANT?

While the various Senators have been piling amendments on the Sundry Civil bill that came up from the House, most of them increasing the already outrageous extravagance of that measure, Senator CHANDLER has a little scheme of his own aimed at the patronage of the Government. It is embodied in a proposition reported by the committee, "directing the President to examine and revise, modify, or enlarge the civil service rules, in accordance with the conditions of their good administration and true purpose, and to promulgate such revised rules for the classified service within two months after the passage of this act."

Mr. CHANDLER is not in sympathy with the rules as they stand. He does not share the devotion to the merit system shown by the President-elect. But what can he hope to get Mr. McKINLEY to do for him and his class of office brokers? The rules were completely revised in May last. The changes made in them were precisely those the Republican Convention approved in June, and which Mr. McKINLEY promised, in his letter of acceptance, to carry still further. The law gives the President authority to revise them whenever he thinks best. He certainly cannot do it wisely in the first two months of his Administration, with an extra session on his hands and the army of office seekers camped in Washington. If he be compelled to make a revision in that time, we are confident that it would not suit CHANDLER and his kind.

It looks very much as if Mr. CHANDLER and the Senate committee were serving notice on Mr. McKINLEY that he must face a fight with the spoilsmen. If they force one, we predict that they will be very, very sorry.

Mayor STRONG and President SETH LOW of the Greater New York Commission set themselves fairly right by going on record as opposed to the bi-cameral Municipal Assembly, the bi-partisan Police Board, and the limitation of the Mayor's power of removal to the first six months of his term, though they give their assent to the charter as a whole with its defects upon these points. While they set themselves right on the record as a matter of sentiment, these faults in the charter are so serious and so fundamental that it seems to us that they should not have assented to its adoption without their correction. They should now lend all their aid and influence to securing their correction from the Legislature.

Very likely Mr. CECIL RHODES could not have done better for himself than by making the frank and cynical avowal which he has made of his purposes and methods in South Africa. Yet he appears in his own recital as a perfectly unscrupulous filibuster, aiming to anglicize South Africa without the least regard to the rights of the previous occupants. He treated them all alike as "natives," with the lordly contempt which the expanders of the British Empire have usually shown for natives. With regard to the Boers he made a mistake in confounding them with the savages. They shoot altogether too straight to be negligible, and, moreover, they have the power of making an intelligible appeal to civilized mankind. They have made this with so much force as to convince mankind, including the British, that they have been shamefully treated by RHODES and his freebooters. RHODES himself endeavors to avoid the forfeiture of the charter of the South Africa Company by relieving it of all complicity in his proceedings. But if the charter is not to be forfeited altogether, it concerns the honor of Great Britain to take order that it shall not be used hereafter as a screen for such piratical proceedings as it has heretofore been made to cover.

Last Friday in this judicial department the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court announced twenty-three decisions, of which thirteen reversed the judgment of the court below, six affirmed it, and four modified it in one respect or another. Here is a large proportion of reversals, and it seems at first glance like a reflection upon the Supreme Court Judges who hold trials and grant orders from which appeals may be taken. But it is to be presumed, however, that there are appeals in only a small proportion of cases, and that they are taken upon points more or less doubtful. It may be that the judgment of a Judge is to be judged rather by the small proportion of appeals taken from his decisions than by the proportion of reversals upon those which are taken, but really it seems as though the presumption ought to be in favor rather than against the soundness of the decisions of the lower court. A considerable majority of reversals on appeal does not look right somehow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curious reasoning is displayed by The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle when it says: "The size of the audiences that were permitted to gather in St. John's Church a few weeks ago was recklessly hazardous. A fire in the church or its immediate vicinity during one of those meetings would have resulted in terrible loss of life and bodily injury to many. Not only every seat in the church was occupied, but every aisle was filled with chairs, and in case of a panic there would have been a complete blockade and a serious tragedy. We did not oppose this during the meetings, because we did not want to be open to the criticism of doing anything to militate against their success, but we did intend to call attention to the matter as soon as they ended." It is difficult to see why the exercise of common sense and regard for legal regulations for the protection of the public should not be enforced upon those who are conducting revival meetings the same as upon other people. A crowd is a crowd, no matter for what purpose those composing it have assembled, and it is always subject to the temporary madness known as panic. Recognition of this fact should not, and probably would not, expose any paper to the charge of "militating" against church work or workers.

—Ancient mariners who do their navigating on the Ohio River and their yarnspinning in Cincinnati say that a most interesting relic of prehistoric days is imbedded in the river bank not far from Barton's Landing. That hamlet, by the way, is in Illinois, 500 miles below Cincinnati, and therefore quite safe from the curiosity of those to whom the story has been told. Whether this fact is relevant or not need not be decided here, but it is fair to state that only once in many years is the river low enough to permit of an inspection of the relic. When everything is just right, however, one may see—if he goes to Barton's Landing—the prow of a sort of flatboat protruding from the river bank at a slightly upward angle. According to the ancient mariners mentioned, the shape of this boat is entirely unlike those used in modern times, and its timbers, which are of oak, seem to have been hewn with an unevenly edged tool, probably of flint, and are held together with wooden pegs. The protruding portion is small, but there is enough to indicate considerable skill in the fashioning of the boat. The wood is now as hard as iron, and in a splendid state of preservation on account of having been under the water for such a lengthened period. From the formation of the bank and the surroundings, which have not changed in the slightest within the memory of man, it is thought that the subsidence which buried the boat under the embankment must have taken place ages ago.

—Recently published statistics have thrown deep gloom over the French Anti-Tobacco League, for they show an enormous and rapidly increasing consumption of the narcotic weed in that country. In 1896 French smokers threw 393,000,000f. into the Treasury of France by the patronage which they gave the Government's tobacco shops, and this is 12,000,000f. more than they spent for that purpose the year before. The President of the league finds in their excessive use of the weed the chief reason why Frenchmen are not increasing in number, and when an interviewer asked him how it was that smoking did not seem to produce the same effect in Germany, he took refuge in the more than dubitable assertion that in Germany the people bought good tobacco, while in France they were practically forced to buy the wretched stuff prepared in the Government factories. Leaving aside the question of the excellence of German tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, the President's theory is weakened by the fact that good English and American tobacco is now sold all over Paris. It was recently rumored that the Government intended to stop this general sale, but such is not the case. Holders of the Bureaux de Tabac are still empowered to supply the Englishman or American with smoking material from Bristol or Virginia, but they must not vaunt its merits or display in a conspicuous manner any foreign specimens of the weed. The first place must be given to the "caporal" and "Maryland" packets, both blue and yellow.

PERSONAL.

—It is rumored in Paris that Prince HENRI D'ORLEANS, who is now on his way to Abyssinia, has other than scientific objects in view, and that his journey is made in the interests of a great commercial and mining syndicate. Among the subscribers to the capital of this enterprise, according to report, are one of the Parisian newspapers, the proprietor of an American journal, and the Duc DE CHARTRES himself. It is also said that after the Prince has visited the Court of King MENELEK, he will extend his travels to the Nile. The Blue Nile is not in Abyssinia, and to cross the country of the Dervishes does not seem easy. Moreover, England exercises jealous watch over the line from the Cape to the region of the lakes. An imprudent manoeuvre, a too bold forward march, might raise for France misunderstandings of a delicate nature and serious difficulties.

—Mrs. E. L. MASSINGBERD was well known in London from her prominence in various social movements, but more especially as President of the Pioneer Club, an organization whose members are all women and include many of high rank. Her recent death was regarded by the club as a severe blow, and the funeral service was made an occasion in which the members of the club expressed their sorrow for the loss of a leader as well as of a personal friend. In accordance with the wish which Mrs. MASSINGBERD had often uttered, her remains were cremated. The funeral was conducted by Canon WILBERFORCE, and in an address which he made at the close of the services he said that he was always thankful when prominent persons lent their support to cremation, and thus helped to deal a blow to the materialism which could grasp no more than a reconstructed earthly body. He declared that there was no movement for the amelioration of her sex, or to remove any of those inane disabilities under which women had so long labored, in which Mrs. MASSINGBERD had not borne her part, and he regarded it as a curious coincidence that while they were thus thinking of her, the debate on female suffrage should be proceeding in the House. He commended her work as one his hearers should carry on. Then followed a little surprise. Speaking slowly and emphatically, Canon WILBERFORCE said he intended to offer a prayer for the dead; those who did not approve need not join. Two or three left the church, while the rest listened with some wonder to an appeal for "light and rest, peace and refreshment in the companionship of saints, and sweet employment in the spacious fields of eternity."

—An event with but one precedent in the history of Harvard will take place this afternoon, for when the students gather in the old chapel of the university it will be to hear a sermon delivered by a Catholic priest. Three years ago, when Archbishop JOHN J. KEANE, late Rector of the Catholic University, preached from the same pulpit, much comment, and some of it decidedly passionate in character, was excited all through New England, and doubtless the repetition of that break in ancient customs will serve as excuse for again proving that narrowness of mind has not yet been wholly eliminated from Puritanland. To-day's preacher will be Father FIDELIS, from St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery, near Baltimore. Once he was JAMES KENT STONE, and his history is something more than unusual. He was born in Boston fifty-seven years ago. His father, the late Dr. JOHN S. STONE, was head master of the Cambridge Theological Seminary, and his mother was a daughter of Chancellor JAMES KENT, author of "Kent's Commentaries." He was graduated from Harvard before attaining his majority, and continued his studies at Göttingen until the civil war broke out, when he returned home and enlisted as a private in the Second Massachusetts Regiment. Bravery in action soon won him promotion, but a severe wound received early in the war put an end to his career as a soldier before it had hardly begun. From fighting he turned to preaching, and as a minister of the Episcopalian Church received the degree of D. D., and was in succession President of Kenyon and Hobart Colleges. It was while holding the latter position that PIUS IX. issued his invitation to all Protestants to embrace Catholicism. This led Dr. STONE to make a careful and prolonged study of church history and the works of the Fathers, with the result that he was received into the Catholic Church by Bishop WIGGER. He at once entered the Order of St. Paul, and six years later began his novitiate as a Passionist. Since then he has passed two years in Rome and fourteen as a missionary in South America. Father FIDELIS was invited to speak at Harvard a year ago, but declined at that time to do so. While in Cambridge he will be the guest of the Rev. Dr. PEABODY.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Unenforced Laws.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Laws are more than useless that are not enforced. Dead letter law begets contempt for all law.

Fewer Populists in the South.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Populist hold upon the South has loosened. Out of 1,900 members of Southern Legislatures only 204 are of the Populist variety, while 367 are Republicans and 1,389 are Democrats. Four years from now there will be scarcely a trace of them there or elsewhere.

Mr. St. John's Sincerity.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The late Banker St. John of New York was a mistaken man, in our judgment, but he was an honestly mistaken man. He gave proofs of his sincerity. He was not a calculating sail-trimmer. We had a respect for him which we certainly do not feel for some of the professed silverites who survive him.

Alabama on the Right Track.

From The Baltimore American.

The Governor of Alabama has signed a bill just passed which provides for the exemption from taxation for ten years of all cotton factories that may be built. This is a good bid for the investment of capital, and Alabama will find it will pay. The next step is for the State to get right on the currency question.

Lyman J. Gage.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Gage is neither a pessimist nor an optimist. He has always shunned extremes and kept the middle path of safety. To that is due the great influence he has always exerted in this community. Men have felt instinctively that he was "safe," and that they could not go far astray if they followed him. These are the qualities which commended Mr. Gage to President McKinley.

Competition and the Trusts.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gets right down to the bottom facts when it observes that the only effective check upon monopolizing combinations in this country is competition, not merely in a field which they can largely control, but in the world at large, whose market they cannot fill, and whose competition they cannot resist. The puny efforts of the Lexow committee will be of no avail so long as the trusts make the schedules of the tariff.

Wagner for Boston Infants.

From The Providence Journal.

"Several little people of tender years," says the Boston Herald, "have been seen among the operagoers this season, and their childish absorption in the performances has been most interesting to those of more experience in Wagner's music dramas." The pictures in the comic papers of spectacled Boston children reading Browning and Emerson have hitherto been regarded as palpable exaggerations. Is it possible that they are true? If the tender Boston mind can be absorbed by Wagner, at what great feat will it stop?

PLEASONTON AS COLLECTOR.

Why the General Left the Army, and the Result.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a very intimate friend of the late Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, I feel it to be my duty to the dead to add the following to the interesting sketch of his life, published in THE TIMES of to-day:

I had it from Pleasonton's own lips that he had no thought of leaving the army until the President asked him to accept the position of Collector of Internal Revenue at New York. The President told him (as he stated to me in substance) that the business of said office was in a state of great demoralization, and he wanted some one he knew and could trust to straighten it out. He told the President that he understood that the pay of Collector consisted in part of moieties, in certain cases, and that he would have nothing to do with the moiety business.

It was finally arranged (he didn't know how) that, if he would accept the office, he should receive a clean salary of $10,000 a year, without perquisites. He then resigned from the army and accepted the place.

Gen. Pleasonton told the writer that in the course of his duties he found that —— of New York City owed the Government about $1,000,000 in taxes, but, as he felt that the Government was under obligations to him, he withheld payment in hope of getting a large abatement. It was said that the delinquent had loaned a ship to the Government which the authorities ostentatiously accepted as a gift, and he was so overwhelmed by the plaudits of the press that he let the ship go.

Influences were brought to bear on Pleasonton to induce him to swerve from what he regarded as his sworn duty, but they were of no avail. The result was that he was superseded in the office of Collector, and could not recover his place in the army. In plain English, he was "turned out to die," when, as he said, he was "too old to pick cottonseed."

It was not until the lapse of twenty years after he had resigned from the army at the solicitation of the President, and about seventeen or eighteen years after he was turned out of office for refusing to do wrong, that Congress recognized there was such a man living as Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. Finally, they threw this penniless hero a crust of bread with a most grievous insult. He was obliged to accept the crust to support life. But, is it a wonder that the man who had performed such feats of valor as the record shows, and the Major General who, on a memorable occasion, saved the Union Army from defeat, should have carried that crust into a hermit's cell and never after appeared in public as a Colonel on the retired list? R. G.

NEW EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

What Is Said by a Correspondent Writing from Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe in a New York journal of a recent date an impassioned appeal for contributions from all sects including the Jews, to build the Episcopal Cathedral; even the little children are urged to come forward with their hoarded pennies. In justification of this sweeping inclusion it is said that the cathedral is to be National, and on the broadest grounds of Christian unity. I venture to ask from some one authorized to speak, what does that mean? Does it mean anything except that, as in all other churches, the doors will be open to any one who chooses to enter? Does it mean that, as in all Protestant churches, clergymen of other denominations will be invited to take part in the service? If it does not, then it is untrue and misleading to claim that it is on a National basis, or one of broad Christian unity. On the contrary, it is on a very narrow sectarian basis; one assuming and claiming that it alone possesses a true clergy.

One other assurance I venture to ask, and one which a very large number, assuredly a vast majority of the American people will join me in asking before contributing to the Episcopal Cathedral, especially if it is to be regarded as in any sense National, and that is, whether a portrait of "The Royal Martyr Charles" is to be hung on its walls after having been "blessed" by its prelates as an object of adoration to pervert the minds of our youth? This was recently done in an Episcopal church in Philadelphia, two Bishops and many clergy being present, and letters were received from nearly a quarter of the Bishops of the Church approving what was to be done. If the movement has gone so far since its inception in this country only a few years ago, how long will it be before it captures the whole organization, or if not that, a Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and we have the cathedral which all Protestants are urged to build, being made use of for the utterly un-American purpose of "adoring" the "Royal Martyr Charles." Will American manhood in the Church submit to this sycophantic copying of extreme Anglo-Romanism at the sacrifice of its self-respect and all its best traditions?

Our liberties spring from the tyranny of Charles I., of whom the great English historian, Macaulay, himself a Churchman, says: "Many English Kings had occasionally committed unconstitutional acts, but none had systematically attempted to make himself a despot and to reduce the Parliament to a nullity. Such was the end which Charles definitely proposed to himself. There never was a politician to whom so many frauds and falsehoods were brought home by undeniable evidence." He speaks of his deposition as "the sure punishment that waits on habitual perfidy." and tells us that he illegally imprisoned and tortured those who opposed him. This is the man on whom Bishop Perry "delivered a panegyric." Is his blessed image to hang up in this "National" cathedral to offend and outrage American instincts and belief, and are we to have there the worship of the Virgin and the mass, which are becoming more and more common in Episcopal churches. All Protestants are asked to contribute, and they ought in fairness to be told about these things.

Furthermore, we are hearing much in the papers about unnecessary, lavish, and extravagant expenditure for unnecessary and purely ornamental and ostentatious purposes. If plain living and simple dressing are commendable, why should worship be gorgeous and expensive? Is it any more acceptable? It appeals, it is said, to our aesthetic senses; so do beautiful women richly dressed and lovely flowers and all the costly appointments of the homes of wealth and luxury. But, it is said, a splendid cathedral contributes to the glory of God. It is built for that! When it was thought God lived in a walled town, even though the streets were paved with gold it might be supposed that such a structure here would add to His "glory," but surely not to that of the Ruler of the Universe, as we know it. Let us be honest. If the cathedral is built it will not be to the "glory of God," and it will not in reality contribute one iota to it. PROTESTANT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1897.

THE NAMELESS SAINT.

From The Boston Christian Register.

What was his name? I do not know his name.
I only know he heard God's voice and came,
Brought all he loved across the sea,
To live and work for God and me;
Felled the ungracious oak;
Dragged from the soil
With horrid toil
The thrice-gnarled roots and stubborn rock;
With plenty piled the haggard mountain side,
And at the end, without memorial, died.
No blaring trumpet sounded out his fame.
He lived—he died—I do not know his name.

No form of bronze and no memorial stones
Show me the place where lie his moldering bones.
Only a cheerful city stands,
Builded by his hardened hands;
Only ten thousand homes,
Where, every day,
The cheerful play
Of love and hope and courage comes.
These are his monument, and these alone:
There is no form of bronze and no memorial stone.

And I?
Is there some desert or some pathless sea
Where Thou, good God of angels, wilt send me?
Some oak for me to rend; some sod,
Some rock for me to break;
Some handful of Thy corn to take
And scatter far a-field,
Till it in turn shall yield
Its hundredfold
Of grains of gold,
To feed the waiting children of my God?
Show me the desert, Father, or the sea.
Is it Thine enterprise? Great God, send me!
And though this body lie where ocean rolls,
Father, count me among all faithful souls.

EUROPE'S WAR DRAMA

Concert of Powers Destroyed by the Action of Greece in Crete, and Each Nation Is Acting Independently.

PEACE OF EUROPE DEPENDS ON THE ACTION OF RUSSIA.

England, Believed to Have Taken the Initiative Action in Favor of the Greeks, Is Backed by Italy and France.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Although we are very near the close of the first act in the drama of "Is It Armageddon?" and it can be seen that the drop curtain is going to fall on a dramatic situation of thrilling suspense, the powers who are acting the chief rôles are still playing them in a spirit of high comedy. There is still an elaborate stage pretense that the concert of Europe still exists, but in reality the powers are all anxiously making their own arrangements against the hour when suddenly the fiction will be dropped. The momentary position is that the powers are loudly haranguing and threatening Greece, but at least three of them are winking over their shoulders at her, and it is an open question whether another, and the biggest of the lot, will not all at once veer round to her side as well. Just as the pretended concert failed last year to frighten the Sultan, for the reason that he was privately assured that there was no genuine concert at all, so now it will not in the least deter the Greeks from going ahead and continuing to thrust their finger into the eye of Europe. They have only to push resolutely and something must give way. They have already succeeded in having it tacitly understood that, whatever else happens, Crete will never be handed back again to the Sultan. When they have gone a little further and forced the powers into a position where they will be compelled to either fire on the Greek troops or part company with one another, it is quite clear that the latter alternative will be chosen, under the pressure of public indignation at home, by at least two of the six, which is quite enough to smash the last pretext that the concert exists.

⁂

Greeks Find Friends in England.

Excitement is running very high here to-day over the understanding that Lord Salisbury has already taken independent action in this direction. We still know nothing certain, but it is believed that England has notified the powers that before any further coercion of the Greeks is agreed on, it will be necessary to come to a decision as to the future of Crete. If this is true, as is devoutly hoped by all sides here, it easily follows that Italy will support this position, and is not at all improbable that France may find itself swept along by the frenzy of popular enthusiasm to that same side. The opinions and sentiments of the peoples are beginning to make themselves felt in this matter. That the English should get excited was only to be expected, but it is a notable thing to find the French also yielding to a noble rage, and insisting that their national power shall no longer be used to hamstring Christian races and bolster up barbaric despotism in Europe. Already Paris is extremely disturbed, and by Monday, when questions will begin to be put to Minister Hanotaux in the Chamber of Deputies, there will be in evidence a state of popular agitation which a much stronger Ministry than Meline's might hesitate to withstand.

⁂

Emperor William's Mistake.

Obviously this welcome effervescence in France is a good deal due to the revelation that Germany is the one power which insists on thoroughgoing suppression, and even the punishment of the Greeks. William's blunder in proposing the blockade of the Piraeus, before taking the precaution to learn that the majority of the powers will not listen to it, is by far the most damaging thing he has yet done for his own prestige. How he could have been so ill advised is hard to understand, save on the theory that the pickelhaube atmosphere of autocratic military despotism in which he lives unfits him to comprehend what the freer peoples are thinking of. His talk about Greece having insulted Europe, and his haughty refusal to hold further parley with her representatives, till she has abased herself in the dust in atonement, certainly strikes notes which ring false to outside ears. As has been said, his demonstration of an animus against the Greeks is the very thing needed to impel the French to take the other side. This impulse indeed is running so strong that nothing but the plain declaration that Russia wants something else can suffice to stem it, and perhaps not even that will avail.

⁂

Russia's Position Unknown.

As to what Russia wants or will eventually say, she wants nobody to know, not even the Russians themselves. A furious struggle is going on among the various political factions who surround the Czar for the mastery of the situation. Witte and his party, who are up to their eyes in Siberian and far Eastern projects, are vehemently against allowing Europe to drift into war. The old German party are making powerful efforts to re-establish the old "Dreikaiserbund," and for the moment they may be said to be uppermost, since Russia, Germany, and Austria are in effect working together. The very fact that popular agitations are more or less influencing the statesmen of England, Italy, and France makes it natural that the three Emperors who represent the negation of the idea that the people have any business to have opinions on foreign politics, and much less to enforce them, should thus draw together for common action.

But there is a third party in Russia, of which the dowager Empress is regarded as the inspiration, and which has at least nominal control of the Foreign Office in the person of Muravief, which sympathizes with Greece and is anxious to give affairs a turn, if they can, favorable to her. This group has not only strong palace influences, but also the immense advantage of the support of the military classes. The War Department has been steadily getting ready for a campaign in the South, despite Witte's protests, and the state of affairs in Odessa and Kief now so closely resembles mobilization that it would now be easier for Russia to plunge forward into action than to turn round and undo its immense preparations.

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War or Peace Depends on Russia.

The balance of probabilities is then that Russia within the next two months will move into parts of Turkey. Whether a big war will ensue depends entirely on whether anybody opposes her advance. Austria has always vowed she would do so. But so also has England declared that she would fight if Russia extended her power into Manchuria, and yet now she says nothing about the accomplished fact. Vienna is frightened to the core, however, over what is happening, and its Boerse has been plunging this week like a kite without a tail. Austrian papers are filled with the wildest sort of stories of warlike proceedings in various parts of the Balkans, the value of which it is impossible to determine. It seems apparent, however, that Macedonia will next week be an even more exciting centre of apprehension than Crete has been this year, and that Europe will be nearer the possibility of a general war then than now. It is indeed next week which ought to decide whether Armageddon is at hand or not.

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Rhodes Makes a Poor Show.

Two days' sessions of the South African select committee furnish no basis for a notion as to how long the inquiry is to last. If all other witnesses are to be questioned at such length as was Rhodes, things might as well stretch into the next century. But it is likely that when he has finished short work will be made of the rest. Rhodes has not made a good witness in any sense of the word, and has disappointed his admirers, who are now saying that his talents are of precisely the sort not to shine in the paltry quibbling of a courtroom. There is indeed no other extenuating argument left them, but it can be seen that they are privately pondering the question as to whether he is really a great man after all, and not the dull, egotistical duffer he seems to be in this sharp searching light of inquiry.

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A Statesman's Meteoric Career.

The selection of Sir Alfred Milner as a new High Commissioner to South Africa marks another long upward stride in quite the most remarkable of contemporary English careers. When I first knew him he was Stead's assistant editor of the old Pall Mall Gazette, and if luck had not ordained that he should be disgusted into resigning that post by the stench of the "maiden-tribute" affair, he might still be an anonymous figure in London journalism. He went into political life instead, and after helping reorganize Egyptian finance, and then presiding for four crucially important years over the internal revenue system here, he now, at forty-three years of age, gets the most important post in the outlying empire that England has at its disposal, with a salary of $40,000, and a bigger task than any other Englishman of his generation has undertaken. His appointment has been received everywhere with acclamation, because everybody has long been familiar with the fact that he has been ear-marked as a great man since he swept everything before him at Oxford as a youth.

I dwell now upon his case because it illustrates one of the reasons of England's greatness. When statesmen here discover such a young man they press him into the service of the Queen, and no matter what his politics or electioneering talents, England has the benefit of his genius in her public affairs to the end of his days.

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An Aggressive Policy in South Africa.

As to the South African question itself, "Joe" Chamberlain took extraordinary pains in the House of Commons by the manner in which he read out the details of Krüger's indemnity demands to show that he regarded them as justifying England in adopting another and a harsher policy toward the Transvaal. It was impossible not to discern in his dramatic tone and elaborately sarcastic manner the fact that he was delighted at a decision on the part of the burghers which can be treated as preposterous in substance and hostile in intention, to have Transvaal appear to be in the wrong. This enormously simplifies England's position, which has heretofore been difficult and unpleasant, simply because Krüger managed with such offensive skill to be always in the right. Now that he seems to have erred, the English can go briskly forward with a light heart to fulfill their imperial destiny at the expense of the Boers.

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London's Municipal Squabbles.

The Tory device of averting the eventual absorption of the ancient City of London Corporation by the modern democratic County Council by a counter-agitation to create ten other similar corporations inside the metropolis, popularly known as "the policy of tenification," has practically received its death-blow. The proposition to give to Westminster a charter of its own as a city was put forward as a preliminary step. This scheme had a lot of names of influential backers, but not even all the Tories in the Council could be induced to vote for it, and it is understood that it will not be heard of again. In sullen revenge the Tory majority in Parliament has, with violence, kicked out the Council's bill for building and fitting up a Town Hall for greater London.

⁂

Spread of the Plague.

Up to the present time the bubonic plague has been principally confined to Bombay and Karachi and their immediate neighborhoods, but now it has struck inland to Ahmedabad, in Baroda, and this, in view of the rigid precautions of the authorities to prevent its spread, is accepted as a discouraging sign. Owing to the general pre-occupation in the Cretan crisis less has been done by the French and Russians in the way of being disagreeable to England about quarantine than they had been expected to do. True, the danger of its spreading to Europe lies not so much through British shipping as in the swarming of a big army of the laboring class of Persians and other Orientals to Astrakhan every Spring to do the rougher work of the caviar and sturgeon industries. These people always bring with them whatever Central Asia has in the way of epidemics, and as the Volga peasants are quite as filthy as anything to the eastward, such pests always take root there and spread overland through Russia. In this way cholera traveled until it reached Hamburg, and by the same route the earlier and more deadly influenza came six years ago. No fact is better known than this, but to read the Russian papers one would think that England had a historic monopoly of the distribution of plagues.

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Motor-Car Craze Ended.

It is nearly five months since we were all shouting ourselves hoarse with enthusiasm at the passage of a law sanctioning motor cars, and people really believed that a new era in existence had been opened. They rushed madly to buy the inflated shares in motor companies. I do not know that values in these have suffered any notable collapse, but certainly the enthusiasm has quite evaporated, and not a single motor is seen on the London streets or on the roads of rural England. The manufacture of the cars is confined to Coventry, and there it is said the streets are alive with them. But they stink dreadfully, and the racket made by them is so great that citizens are petitioning for their abatement as a nuisance.

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Ouida Right as to Immigration.

The substance of Ouida's letter to Secretary Olney, which has been cabled back here, has aroused a good deal of interest, by no means of the scornful sort. She is really right when she says that the peasantry of Europe is unable to either read or write. They are much nicer people and better citizens than some of those who are educationally just above them. Nobody who is in politics dares to be quite so frank on this subject in Western Europe, but it is admitted that the faith in the inherent value of popular schooling which burned so brightly at the beginning of this century flickers rather doubtfully at its close. Here in England a deliberately backward step is going to be taken this year, and the Liberals strive in vain to work up a public feeling against it, to anywhere near the level it rose to in Forster's time, twenty years ago.

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Washington Centenary Celebration.

The fact that Sir Edward Monson, the British Ambassador to France, is to preside at the Washington's Birthday banquet of the American Alumni in Paris on Monday possesses more than a passing significance. There is a movement on foot among the young English Liberals here to educate the English into the idea of joining America two years hence in a solemn common commemoration of the centenary of Washington's death. William Clarke of The Progressive Review has already mooted the project in a leader in The Chronicle, and I imagine long before 1899 it will have been generally approved by British public opinion. It is fast becoming a fixed tendency of the English mind to pursue an ideal of American friendship quite undeterred by boorish jingo journalism or unrepresentative Senators on the other side. They feel that if they only continue to smile they will eventually soften all our hearts.

⁂

The Dwarfs of Pamir.

Two Danish explorers, just returned from the hitherto unvisited portions of the vast tablelands, vaguely called Pamir, report the discovery there of a tribe of dwarf people who are still fire worshippers and without a knowledge of the use of money. They have some hundreds of photographs proving their story, and what they tell of the timid, elusive habits of these little people who hide at the approach of strangers tallies perfectly with the reports of the primitive dwarfs in Morocco which aroused such interest a few years ago.

⁂

Semitism in Russia and Austria.

Detailed reports of high judicial decisions in Russia show that the administrative tyranny over the Jews in the empire has been even more sweepingly condemned than was at first supposed. It is evident, in this respect at least, that the new reign has wrought a broad and substantial reform.

Meanwhile anti-Semitism in Vienna is becoming as virulent as the plague, and is literally terrorizing the community. "Trilby" is being played there, to the disgust of the critics and the great delight of the multitude. This merely shows that Vienna is like the rest of the world. What is exceptional is that in the Viennese version Svengali is made to be a Hungarian gypsy. The management would not dare represent him as a Jew for fear the crowd would become so excited as to tear down the theatre.

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The Wallace Art Collection.

Great hopes turn on the will left by Lady Wallace, who has just died. She was the widow of Sir Richard Wallace of Paris and London. In her mansion at Manchester Square there is a collection of pictures for which twenty million dollars was offered in vain years ago. It is undoubtedly the finest private gallery in the world. Sir Richard was going to bequeath it to the nation, but made the apparently senseless stipulation that it should always remain as hung in his house. The Government demurred for the reason that the house stands on leased ground, which would put it in impossible relations with a ground landlord when the lease expired. Sir Richard was so angry that he revoked his offer, leaving his collection absolutely to his wife. Now that she is dead, there is the liveliest curiosity to learn if she has left it to the State or if it is going into the market, where it would make one of the most sensational sales of the century.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

WALLACE ART COLLECTION.

It Is Admittedly One of the Most Valuable Ever Made—Some Facts About Sir Richard Wallace and His Father.

The art treasures embraced in the collection of Sir Richard Wallace, referred to in Mr. Frederic's cable dispatch above, form, in the estimate of connoisseurs, the most valuable private aggregation of paintings and articles of virtu that any gallery the world over may boast of.

The collection was begun by the Marquis of Hertford, who had valuable estates in Ireland, besides being a large landed proprietor in England. He died a bachelor, in Paris, leaving his collection to his natural son, Sir Richard Wallace, who inherited his artistic tastes. The son added materially to the collection, his tastes being unerring. Like his father, he spent most of his life in France at the family residence, Bagatelle, in the environs of Paris. Besides this country home, he held large property interests in Paris. Sir Richard endeared himself to the French populace by his kindliness of heart and charity. Fountains to-day scattered through the French capital were erected by him. He founded and provided for the Wallace Hospital in that city, and during the Franco-Prussian war he maintained an ambulance service at his personal expense.

But it is chiefly as the owner of the Wallace gallery that he will be known. His father, in laying the foundation for this rich collection, bought intelligently among the artists of the Latin Quarter and Paris dealers. The Marquis had apartments over a tailor's shop on the Rue des Italiennes. In his bedroom he had hundreds of miniature paintings. He was a lover of antique and latter-day furniture, and his sleeping room and library were fitted up with Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. furniture of great value. His assortment of rare and odd silver and timepieces occupied an entire room. As his stock of treasures increased he hired other floors in the houses adjoining, until at his death, in the late sixties, he had a gallery extending through four houses, all on the same floor.

Both old masters and modern works comprise the collection. No catalogue is known to be in existence. When the war cloud was gathering over Paris, Sir Richard Wallace, in concern about his treasures, decided to take them to London for greater safety. He leased ground in Manchester Square, and began building a residence, which was more correctly speaking an art gallery, for the living apartments were sacrificed largely to the display of his art treasures.

While the house was building, an old unused railroad office, known as the Bethnal Green Museum, was hired by Sir Richard and he there conducted for weeks a free exhibition of his collection.

After placing the collection in his new home, Sir Richard made his will and bequeathed it to the British Government provided its arrangement was not disturbed, and the house was maintained as a gallery. As the home was built on leased ground, the bequest was not accepted, and a new will was made, his wife being the beneficiary.

Of the paintings that lend such reputation to the gallery, it must suffice to say that they include the finest examples of the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Greuze, six or eight in number; Murillo, Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Deschamps, Horace, Vernet, Paul Delaroche, and Meissonier. The "1807" of the latter, now in the Metropolitan Museum, this city, might have been embraced in this list if Sir Richard and the painter had not quarreled. Meissonier was commissioned by Sir Richard to paint the picture, and he paid 10,000 francs in advance. Meissonier was so long at the canvas that his patron grew impatient. Then angry words ensued, and the painter, saying he was not a laborer, returned the advance payment. A. T. Stewart saw it while this quarrel was going on. Learning it was on the market, he cabled over 300,000 francs for it. Later Judge Hilton presented it to the museum in Central Park.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Real Cause of the Troubles Which Have Arisen There.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Globe recently published an article from a correspondent at Canea which may throw some light on the Cretan situation for American readers. The writer said:

"The troubles which have been experienced are not caused by the religious differences of Turks and Christians, but by those of Cretans and Cretans. The Turkish power is confined to a few coast towns; the country at large, in consequence of its mountainous character and the absence of roads, rules itself. The population is of Greek origin, and Greek in speech. Three-quarters belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, while the remaining quarter is Mohammedan, and is usually distinguished by the title of 'Othomanoi.' It is possible that this word has caused confusion. Hasty observers would be not unlikely to translate it as 'Ottoman,' and assume that the 'Othomanoi' were Turks. Its actual meaning is Cretans of the Ottoman or Mohammedan faith.

"I do not know whether it is due to greater faith, or to the greater cohesive power of the Mohammedan religion, but of this I am convinced—the Christian population is a big crowd, the Mohammedan an organized and effective body. The assumption of Turkish intrigue cannot account for everything, especially as the interior of Crete is practically inaccessible to any but natives. The Christian population, though outnumbering the Othomanoi by three to one, are practically as sheep among wolves.

"The spirit which animates the Othomanoi cannot be racial. It can be nothing but religious—the 'odium theologicum' illustrated with knives and guns. Of course, there is plenty of evidence that the Turks started the Othomanoi upon their present career, and continue to encourage them in it. A few months ago the following injunction in Turkish was posted upon the door of a church in Canea, under the eyes of the Consuls: 'Brethren: The voice of the Prophet calls us to avenge ourselves against the unbelievers, who curse our holy religion. Rise! Slay all those unbelieving Christians who have drunk of the blood of our brethren for so many years, and are not yet satisfied. To our arms, and punish these unjust servants of our glorified nation. In doing so, you can then meet our Prophet with honor.' Naturally enough, the Othomanoi regard this sort of injunction as a command of the Caliph, and do not reflect that the 'glorified nation' of the Turks has done them nothing but mischief in the past, and is not likely to do anything else in the future."

Since the above was written the sheep have become wolves, and it is the Othomanoi who are now being hunted.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

What Prompted Him to Propose the Blockade of the Piraeus.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Emperor has been much blamed for taking precipitate action against Greece, but there is good reason for stating that his Majesty's sudden invitation to blockade the Piraeus was largely due to the receipt of concurrent dispatches from Constantinople and Athens representing the imminence of the danger of a Turkish invasion of Greece, which the Greek forces are utterly unprepared to resist. King George had practically asked Russia and Germany to prevent the Porte from making war upon the Greek frontier while Greece used her land and sea forces to acquire possession of Crete, but this extremely cool request was not complied with. The Emperor's foreign policy is not by any means guided by public opinion, but the weight of public opinion in this case is certainly on the side of approval of the Emperor's policy of intervention to restrain Greece from plunging into war. Only a few Liberal newspapers which are biased by sentiment favorable to Greece protest against the blockading of the Piraeus. Nevertheless, German popular feeling is in no wise in sympathy with the Turk. The policy of the Emperor is receiving popular support because it is generally recognized as being most opportune and prudent.

The Cologne Gazette expresses the drift of the best current opinion by saying that the powers must counterbalance the pressure of Turkey by checking with severity the schemes of Greece. The same paper also asserts that Germany will insist that Greece must evacuate Crete before the powers consider the matter of the administration of the island. The actual position of the negotiations on the subject at present shows, however, that this assertion is not correct, as the powers are now discussing the scheme of administration proposed by Lord Salisbury, which permits the Greek troops which are already in Crete to remain on the island until a settlement of the Cretan difficulty is completed. There is a profound conviction in political circles here that Greece will submit to the wishes of the powers and that an extension of the war is highly improbable.

WHAT GAY PARIS TALKS OF

A French Foreign Minister Who Hates England, and Has a Fondness for Germany and Queer Hats.

HENRI'S TRIP TO ABYSSINIA.

It Was Not Political Intrigue, but a Woman That Caused It—Sarah Bernhardt Made a Hit in Sardou's Spiritualistic Play.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The attention of politicians is absorbed just at present by the Eastern question. There was a great day at the Chamber yesterday, when M. Deloncle made his periodical declaration of war with England, but as most of the Deputies are bondholders in Egyptian stock, he met with a frozen reception. M. Hanotaux's moderation relieved them, however, and has produced an excellent impression throughout Europe. He must have spoken rather against the grain, for he is intensely Anglophobe at heart. He makes up for it by having a sort of romantic affection for America, and he would also like to coquet with Germany. In this latter respect he follows the lead of the late M. Jules Ferry, who, though he wrote something sentimental in his will about "the blue hills of Alsace," was perpetually scheming for the German alliance, as did also M. Bourgeois, the last Prime Minister.

M. Hanotaux's hatred for England and everything connected with her goes to the length of refusing to learn a word of English, which, for the historian of Richelieu, is more patriotic than practical. A common friend, who has a great admiration for the English language and literature, tells me that the Minister of Foreign Affairs frequently upbraids him for this depraved taste, and recommends him rather to turn his eyes toward Goethe and Schiller. M. Hanotaux when at home—that is to say, when out of office—lives in a modest apartment on a fifth floor of the Boulevard Saint-Germain, where he buries himself in books. He is essentially rive gauche; that is to say, he still fosters many of the ideas of the Quartier Latin, where he was once a humble little professor of history, and still wears a flat-brimmed hat. On foreign questions the Quartier Latin is decidedly Chauvinistic. A somewhat malicious opponent of M. Hanotaux, who probably envied his portfolio, once described him as the "Richelieu of the Rat Mort."

Henri's Abyssinian Journey.

Parisians are attributing a great deal of importance to the trip which Prince Henri of Orleans is about to undertake to Abyssinia. He is intrusted solely with a scientific mission by the Government, but political results are also expected from his visit to the victorious Menelick. The chief military adviser of that potentate during the late war was, by the way, a Frenchman, though nobody dared to say so at the time, and during his brief career in this country as an officer of artillery was looked upon as hopelessly incompetent by his superiors. He managed, however, to beat the Italians at Adoua, and the fortunes of that battle were mainly decided by his excellently organized mountain artillery.

Prince Henri d'Orleans has already published a great deal about his explorations, but they are not, strictly speaking, from his own pen, for, like some other members of royal houses, his spelling tends to the phonetic, and his grammar leaves much to be desired. But the advantage is still upon his side, for the Prince is far less of a prig than his signed works might make one think. Indeed, if he were more like his published style and less the pleasure-loving young Prince that he is, his periodical visits to Paris would be of longer duration. But there always comes a moment when the Duc de Chartres, his father, is obliged to take a financial look round, and then it dawns upon him that yet another scientific mission to the farthest corners of the earth is beckoning his eldest son.

No Politics in the Trip.

I have just had a talk with M. Raoul Mourichon, the second in command of the expedition, who left on Tuesday to rejoin Prince Henri in Italy, en route for Africa, and he assures the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the expedition has no political aims whatever, but is in the nature of a big shooting party, and beyond that is purely scientific and geological. The Prince will send accounts of his adventures to two newspapers, receiving in exchange the sum of $8,000. He and his companions, M. Mourichon, Comte de Ponsin, and Lieut. Filhoulard, have all the necessary materials for hunting big game, killing big fish, catching big crocodiles, and stuffing them; taking photographs and surveys, and making Alpine-like ascents. A premature attachment to a young lady, and not politics, has in a large measure decided the Prince's departure. The funds are furnished by the Duc d'Aumale. The third member of the expedition, Comte de Ponsin, is an extraordinary individual, who has a mania for shutting himself up in a virgin forest for a couple of years at a time. He explored the Pamirs on foot, with a walking stick, and after terrible sufferings was rescued, when dying of starvation and in rags, by English officers.

Sardou's Spiritualistic Play.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt simply surpassed herself Monday at the Renaissance. "Spiritisme," M. Victorien Sardou's new piece, in which she played the principal rôle, will almost certainly have a great success in America; but here in Paris, where ghostly manifestations interest only a very limited public, the applause was solely for her.

Briefly, the plot is this: A runaway wife is supposed to be dead by her all too loving and trusting husband, because her name appears among the victims of a terrible railway accident. In reality she never took the fatal train, which was burned, with most of its passengers, but is in hiding with her lover, an adventurous Serbe, who plays the violin. (Of course, the violin is M. Sardou's little sacrifice to the fashionable scandal of the day.) Simone, the guilty wife, witnesses from her hiding place the agony of the bereaved husband, sees him following, bent double with grief, what he supposes to be the body of his wife, burned beyond recognition, and so, dead to honor, she wishes to remain dead to her old self in everything else as well. But the Serbe, who has all the time been after her million-and-a-half-dollar dot, declines to support her on the proceeds of his violin, alleging the not improbable reason that they would hardly suffice to keep them both in even moderate comfort. She drives the wretch from her presence and her former guardian, who is the only other person in the secret of her existence, kills him conveniently in a duel.

In the meanwhile, the husband, who is a fervent Spiritualist, is seeking by medumistic means some communication from his wife. The spirit of his dead sister tells him that this cannot be at present, but that she will appear at last and comfort him. Led little by little through the persuasions of her guardian, Simone determines at last to throw herself at her husband's feet and demand pardon. In the final scene, in a Breton cottage overlooking a rock-bound coast, where her husband is living in retirement, in the evening, the moonbeams streaming in through the window on to the floor, Simone gently glides into his presence. He, vaguely prepared for her arrival by the guardian, and by the assurances of his sister's spirit, is awaiting her in an ecstacy of expectation. In a voice broken by sobs and so faint as to be almost ethereal, she tells him the story of her wrong-doing. After a painful inward struggle he consents to forgive that which he believes is the repentant spirit of his guilty wife. Spiritualism teaches him that our life is but one of the reincarnations of the sinner, who, through stages of suffering, reaches by degrees the higher state, and, as choked with sorrow, his face buried in his hands, he pronounces the words, "Je vous pardonne," Simone rushes into his arms with a hoarse cry of joy, which he re-echoes as the truth dawns upon him that it is the real living Simone that he is clasping to his heart.

A Triumph for Bernhardt.

It may be imagined what opportunities such a rôle gives to Mme. Bernhardt. Perhaps she was artistically finest in the scene where, in company with her lover, she first learns the news of the terrible disaster which is to make her dead to the world. It is impossible to imagine a more powerful representation of combined horror, remorse, and fright; and, with it all, there comes out the impatience of the nervous, spoiled girl to grasp what all the confused and horror-stricken details in the paper mean, her inability to realize the awfulness of her situation alternating with the dreadful certainty of the truth.

Again, when—after having listened from the room where she is hidden to the shocking ravings of her husband, who, mad with grief, is appealing to the Serbe supposed to have seen the doomed party off to give one little ray of hope that his wife may not have taken the fatal train, and dashes off again in dress clothes, burned and stained and mud-bedraggled, for another wild search among the charred bodies—she comes out and spurns the mercenary lover from her presence, the great actress found accents of agonized bitterness and shame, mingled with grief and rage, which electrified her hearers.

M. Sardou will probably depend largely for his popular success on a table-tapping scene and a witty passage of arms between two doctors, one a materialist and the other a medium, but when the curtain fell upon Mme. Bernhardt's final passionate outburst, it was she, and she alone, that the critics applauded to the echo.

ROWLAND STRONG.

ART STUDENT LIFE IN PARIS.

PROVIDENT ONES SECURE COMFORT QUITE CHEAPLY.

Good "Appartements" in Desirable Quarters to be Had Cheaply, and Living Is Inexpensive.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—When spending a Winter of study in the French art schools, a comfortable abiding place forms a larger factor for successful work than one is at first inclined to suppose. The true bohemian spirit inspires many students, and it is not until a long course of hastily consumed meals or insufficient fare has reduced one to a "good-for-nothing" physical state, that one descends to practicalities.

Here is a leaf from the experience diary of a party of young ladies who have passed the Winter most comfortably and, so far as finances are concerned, most successfully, in Paris, which may be useful to others with like projects.

First, as to "appartements." Perhaps nowhere in the world is the bird of passage more comfortably cared for than in this gay metropolis. If one has money to spare, it can, indeed, be most freely spent here, but even short purses provide enough for ease in the less expensive quarters. The true Quartier Latin is much smaller in extent than is generally supposed, but the name has gained a wider application and is bestowed on the large district about the Sorbonne, and stretching along the Boulevards St. Michel, St. Germain, and Mont Parnasse. The number of students of all sorts is immense, and no nation is without its representatives. English and Americans abound, and one hears one's mother tongue almost more often along the streets than the idiom of the country.

"Appartements" there are everywhere to rent; scarcely a house without its little affiche. "Petit appartement à louer," "Grands appartements à louer," "Bel appartement, fraichement décoré," "Orné de glaces," greet the eye at every turn. In choosing one's "appartement," it is well to be willing to mount a few (not too many) stairs. The upper floors are lighter, more airy, and consequently more healthful than the "rez de chaussée," or "entresol," as the first two stories are called. Thus, though living "au premier," one may have several flights to ascend ere reaching one's domicile.

Most compact and convenient are many of these little flats. One, which I have specially in mind, was delightfully comforable, even in the bitter cold of the past Winter. A good, broad passageway upon entering prevented any feeling of stuffiness, and into this opened the doors of the various rooms. A salon, with rich Pompeian walls, a pretty decorative frieze, and the omnipresent mirror over the chimney, looked almost habitable before the simple furniture which was purchased and installed made it very homelike.

A small dining-room, or salle à manger, with a convenient pantry and heater, adjoined it. Across the hall were two chambers, one with an immense closet, which served as a dressing room, the other smaller, but prettily finished and containing also its open grate and chimney, adorned with a mirror. Shut off from these rooms, but on the same floor, was a little kitchen, with one of the most tractable of ranges and other conveniences. The drainage was very good.

For this the charge was 85 francs a month, (about $17,) and though taken for the year, by giving notice in time, it could be practically secured for nine months. A Government tax of 60 francs for the whole time was added, and on entering and at Christmas-time a present to the concierge was given, making a very moderate sum each for the little party who occupied it.

Having secured the "appartement," the next thing was to furnish it. This can be done by renting the things, but this party, having a weakness for clean bureaus and beds, purchased inexpensive articles and had peace of mind in consequence. For the dining-room, a large second-hand table at 15 francs was obtained, and six chairs, which the seller agreed to buy back at the end of the time at a reduction. Simple, inexpensive china, supplemented by a few rarer pieces, picked up as bargains, filled their pantry, and they were able to ask a friend to dine without any discomfort.

The other rooms were furnished in like fashion. From the Bon Marché came a bureau of white pine, at 27.50 francs, an étagère table, (the comfort of which none but an art student can fully estimate,) for 13.50 francs more; an iron bedstead, with mattress and pillow, at 40 francs; a wicker chair, for 5 francs, and one of white wood, rush-bottomed, for 3.50 francs, completed the temporary furniture, which was later sold off to a second-hand furniture dealer. For adornment, were more lasting possessions—an Eastern rug at 65 francs, tasteful curtains, and a Rochester Junior lamp, which, with its pretty red shade, made the room cozy and homelike.

Most fortunate was this party in their selection of a "femme de menage." All are not, of course, so good as she, but for the most part they are efficient and reliable, and their moderate charge of 30 centimes an hour is well earned. The French system of concierges adds much to the comfort and safety of the house, and supplements very satisfactorily the need of further service.

Now, as to living. Prices, of course, vary from shop to shop, but in the Latin Quarter especially, one can buy so easily just enough for daily needs that the expenses are always under control. Mutton chops are from 20 to 25 centimes each. The best beef is 2f. and more, but one can buy a very good steak for 1.60f. Judicious selections of veal for blanquette, (white stew;) of boeuf à la mode, and mutton for ragout lessens these figures, while there is always a choice of good vegetables, and abundance of salads, oranges, figs, and dates. The French bakers and confectioners add much to the comfort of life; their delicious St. Honoré, Savourins, and St. Germains make welcome items in the simple menu.

The ubiquitous charbonnier is also an important factor in Paris student life. He is very willing and obliging, and, as none of the small "appartements" have any arrangements for the storing of quantities of coal, his services are indispensable. A good sack of anthracite, or "charbon de terre," at 2.60f., fills the little coalbox satisfactorily for a few days. In the coldest weather these young ladies, who were renowned for the brightness and comfort of their little home, rarely burned more than five or six sacks, and in milder weather much less. Oil is to be had for 2.60f a "bidon," or large can, and one usually supplied the lamps for a week.

Each member of the little party kept house in turn, thus insuring to each in the interim perfect rest from domestic care, and the 21f. put by every one weekly into the household purse provided comfortably, occasionally leaving a margin, which formed a reserve fund to draw upon for special needs.

A common pursuit and interest, mutual forbearance and patience, with a general disposition to make the best of things, and a sense of humor which renders even ordinary every-day mishaps amusing, went far, and always will, to make such a combination pleasant and successful, and are always necessary to any who are like-minded to try temporary housekeeping in Paris.

MR. BALFOUR'S GREAT RISK

The Educational Bill Is Now Approaching Its Critical Period in Parliament.

ENTERING COMMITTEE STAGE.

The Opposition Will Now Have a Chance to Obstruct the Measure in All Possible Ways—The Irish Board of Agriculture Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Educational bill, in which Mr. Balfour has risked his place and reputation, approaches its really critical period, as it is now entering the committee stage. Its passage through a first and second reading was assured—the Liberal opposition complained in vain that the bill was being rushed through with only a few days elapsing between the text of the measure being put in circulation and the second reading. It is the first interest of Mr. Balfour and of the Government to force the bill through at every stage, and in hurrying it on to the second reading they were within their powers, and obstruction tactics could not be successfully resorted to by the Opposition.

In committee obstruction has its chance. Amendments upon amendments are already filed on every leading clause. The Government may, in their anxiety to get the bill passed before the end of March, resort even thus early in the session to repeated closure motions, yet even with the most ample use of their powers to limit the debates the bill is unlikely to pull through.

As to Mr. Balfour's capacity to guide the bill in committee, it is heard in the lobbies that his lack of physical stamina will oblige him to fall back upon Sir John Gorst or one of his other colleagues to assist him, so as to enable him to be absent from the House at repeated intervals. The dissatisfaction against his leadership, mentioned last week as having strongly revived in the Tory ranks, is somewhat moderated. A group of influential members, all Carlton Club men, deliberately set about the formation of a "cave," which was meant to worry Mr. Balfour out of the leadership and get Sir M. Hicks-Beach to replace him, but the latter gentleman set his face sternly against the cabal, which has for the nonce subsided.

The other Balfour—Mr. Gerald—upon whom has fallen the burden of the bill creating a Board of Agriculture for Ireland, has a scheme in reserve behind the provisions constituting the board, which Government circles think will commend the whole measure to the Irish Nationalist sections. Given that the board proper consists of only eight members, Mr. G. Balfour will propose that a larger Consultative Committee, elected from and by farmers' associations and Irish provincial bodies, shall assist the board in an advisory capacity. In effect, this Consultative Committee, an elective body, will rule the board, and may in time rule the Government of Ireland. It could, at all events, become a valuable nucleus in Irish political action.

The reunion of the Irish factions practically gets no further. Mr. Dillon continues to profess himself to be disinterested in the question of the leadership, beyond desiring the welfare of Nationalism in Ireland. The "melancholy humbug" phrase, which his enemies applied to him, was always too palpably dishonest to be effective, and is now worn out. His genuine honesty and uprightness, which almost endeared him to men like and unlike, as Justin McCarthy and Mr. Davitt, would keep him in his present position, if considerations for reunion were not paramount. In the pending negotiations between Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Tim Healy, wherein also Archbishop Walsh and the Catholic Primate of Ireland have a potent lead, Mr. Dillon's policy is one of personal surrender. It has been so throughout these factional disturbances.

CECIL RHODES GETS ANGRY.

Was Disposed to Ignore the Committee of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The committee of the House of Commons that is inquiring into the Jameson raid and South African affairs generally will resume its sitting on Tuesday. It is expected that it will report to the House toward the end of May.

Mr. Rhodes, the star witness, expected that after reading his voluntary statement to the committee only a few questions that would lead to explanations of the statement would be asked him. He was very angry when Sir William Vernon Harcourt lengthily questioned him as to his veracity and motives. Mr. Rhodes was inclined not to return to the witness stand yesterday, and prepared a letter to the committee to that effect. His friends, however, dissuaded him from his intention, and urged him to see the matter through.

Among the witnesses who will be called are the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales; Lord Rosmead, Governor of Cape Colony; Dr. Jameson, and Miss Flora Shaw, the writer of the colonial article in The Times. She dispatched the famous Times telegram which hastened the so-called Johannesburg revolution. Miss Shaw, who is a clever Irishwoman, is a niece of Sir E. M. Shaw, formerly Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

The Discovery of North America.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A meeting of Americans was held to-day to make arrangements for the participation of American citizens in the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by John Cabot, which is to be held at Bristol in June. The meeting, at which seventeen representative Americans were present, was presided over by Patrick A. Collins, United States Consul General. A committee was appointed, of which United States Ambassador Bayard was chosen President, Consul General Collins Vice President, and Mr. L. A. Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol, Secretary, to solicit subscriptions to cover the expenses of the celebration.

New York Society Folk in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 20.—This is a list of the representative New York society folk who are in Rome this Winter: Mrs. Isaac Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mrs. George Bend, the Misses Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Stewart Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Laight, Miss Laight, Dr. and Mrs. William Irvin, Miss Irvin, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Gray, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Miss Helen Turnbull, Miss Nichols, Mr. Charles Dudley, Miss Helen Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Miss Sands.

Rome has been particularly gay thus far, and the majority of these New Yorkers are prominent at the entertainments.

The Upper Nile Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Late news from Cairo fixes the start of the expedition in the Upper Nile for June. The Egyptian forces will number 22,000, strengthened by Anglo-Indian forces to a grand total of 32,000. The new gunboats, now being completed in England for the expedition, carry each six machine guns, with one twelve-pounder. They have only two feet of draught, are twin-screw boats, and carry their big guns forward. Six of these formidable craft will be at the service of the expedition, and will carry the most terrible weapons of war the Dervishes have yet encountered.

Senator Wolcott Well Pleased.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—United States Senator Wolcott returned to London yesterday from Berlin. He was in good spirits, and looked as though his trip to Europe had benefited his health. He told a representative of The United Associated Presses that he was much encouraged by the outlook for bimetallism, which he implied was favorable. He had been well received everywhere. He had always traveled in his private capacity, and had not seen anybody officially.

Mr. Wolcott and his family will return to the United States on Wednesday next, sailing on the steamer Majestic.

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Chemical National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

BUFFALO CONSOL 5s, 1931.
BUFFALO CROSSTOWN 5s, 1932.
BUFFALO DEBENTURE 6s, 1917.
BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS 5s, 1935.
ROCHESTER CONSOL 5s, 1930.
ROCHESTER DEBENTURE 6s, 1911.
LYNN & BOSTON 1ST MTGE., 1924.
COLUMBUS (O.) CONSOL 5s, 1932.
COLUMBUS CROSSTOWN 5s, 1933.
SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT 5s, 1946.
NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE 5s, 1943.
CRESCENT CITY 5s, 1943.
PATERSON R'Y CONSOL 6s, 1931.
28TH & 29TH STS. 5s, GTD., 1996.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is not much merrier than a graveyard. Barely more than 100,000 shares of stock a day represented transactions on the New York Stock Exchange last week. Something more than a score of stocks fluctuated as much as a whole point. Commission houses apparently had nothing to do but lament. The insignificant transactions making up the week's record were for the most part a contribution by professional speculators who for the time being are playing the lonesome game of making bets with themselves, while the general public holds aloof, apparently altogether uninterested. One day has raids, another day has in it the tactics that strive to make a boom; and so all the days pursuing one another accomplished nothing.

Yet the week just ended has not been without developments of interest. The legislative trust investigation has lost its terrors, Wall Street's estimate now putting it in the list of matters ludicrous. Two or three times during the week some little feverishness has been excited by foreign war news. Small profits have been made, however, by any speculator disposed to risk margins on the theory that anything imminently grave was threatened in the Cretan incident. Some disposition in the early part of the week was shown to increase the short interest here in such stocks as are listed abroad, but such sales seemed to exercise no influence of consequence.

Europe has not been selling American stocks, though arbitrage transactions have from time to time seemed so to indicate. The fact is that the European investor holding American securities has through a long term of patient expectation fixed his convictions as to intrinsic values quite beyond what any current market quotations may disclose—and on this account new bugaboos do not scare him into unloading stocks which for the most part have been bought at prices higher than the present average.

This indisposition of the foreigner to let go American stocks is identical with the tendency of our home investors to ignore wholly scarecrow attacks which continually parade against stock market values. The most ferocious bear speculators in Wall Street, appreciating this significant phase of the financial situation, are inclined to go slow in putting out short contracts. Such operators do not try to disguise the fact that there is strength for the market provided by this calmness among investors, offsetting to a great extent conditions which ordinarily might be expected to exercise active depressing influences. Among financiers who count confidently upon material betterment eventually coming into the market this factor of the situation is accounted of even further importance.

Nobody of consequence doubts that stocks now are in strong hands. The speculator has largely been supplanted by the investor. Fewer securities are now being carried on margins in Wall Street than at any time for a decade. Brokers of the Stock Exchange are the custodians of fewer stocks and bonds than ever before. The people who hold stocks now are more largely than ever people who own them outright.

One of the facts that this denotes is that American stocks and bonds are today better distributed than at any time in the past—average holdings being smaller as well as less speculatively situated.

In conditions like these centres much which must be influential whenever there shall appear in the stock market any substantial tendency toward improvement.

Washington—what may be done or what may not be done at the National capital—continues above other things to be of Wall Street interest. The nauseating treatment to which high National interests have been subjected through the attitude of our statesmen toward the British arbitration treaty has been worse than even the most bearish speculator presumed to foreshadow. In every sense the effect of such discreditable Senatorial conduct is bad. It reaches sensitive quarters in the financial world. Danger is in it. Sacrifices for the investment interests of the country are threatened by it—and sacrifices not inconsequential.

As in New York we hear of the spitfire proceedings of granger Legislatures, so in Europe may the effect be which follows the parade of our National Legislature in this sorry business of putting petty partisanship and the cheapest sort of politics above National interests that are vital. As the Eastern investor hesitates to leave his capital where the stay laws of Kansas or the taxation grabs of Nebraska are threatening, so there may be cause to apprehend that the carrying forward of such exhibitions as have strutted at Washington may chill and frighten the investor of Europe, who will need keen second-sight to discern in the tactics of the American Senate much else than the spirit which exalts repudiation in districts where Mr. William J. Bryan is hero and apostle.

What the United States Senate has been guilty of in its treatment of so serious a question as the proposed establishment of arbitration relations between our country and the greatest nation of Europe lends color, unfortunately, to reports now going the rounds representing that when Mr. McKinley shall convene his special session of Congress he will find himself confronted by practically the same anti-Administration conspiracy—that the fashion of cheap politics may not wholly be exterminated by any 4th of March sunburst.

Wall Street now hears—and hears upon what Wall Street is inclined to consider authority—that the new President will have to face among Senators of his own party an opposition as pronounced and perhaps more virulent than even any with which President Cleveland's Administration has had to contend. United States Senators of note—that is to say, Senators who are able to be much talked about—are making jokes about the "smooth paths" which they say Mr. McKinley expects to find ahead, these jocular statesmen being of Mr. McKinley's own political party. Having so far failed to get the chance to be influential in arranging for the distribution of any of the coming Administration's spoil, these Senators do not hesitate to make merry over their anticipations of what they will be able to do in contributing to the embarrassment of the President and such leaders of his party as have been preferred above these Senators who joke. What these persons propose is to block legislation. They do not have the manhood to declare this, but the mark of their intentions is on every expression coming from them. When Mr. McKinley gets ready to put through his tariff bill, the occasion will have arrived, so they felicitate themselves, when the Administration can be properly humbled. So close will be the working majority in the next Senate that these gentlemen count confidently upon being able to tie up at their own caprice any and every legislative proposal not altogether to their own liking.

This contest, if it is to come, will last precisely as long as the new President shall be able to show to the American public that he has backbone. Wall Street operators who happen to have rather close relations with some of these statesmen proposing obstruction are so much persuaded that President McKinley will have to exercise vast patience in getting his tariff bill through that they are making bets that it will be midsummer before the special Congress session adjourns with its tariff bill enacted. This has nowhere in it any flavor satisfactory to the American business public. It is inimical to every substantial interest of our country. What every business man is now anxious for is that if the tariff is to be revised it shall be revised promptly. The commercial and industrial and financial worlds need to know how much they are to be meddled with, and, above everything else, they hope to have this meddling soon over. The tariff, whatever it be, whether it be low or be high, needs to be fixed and permanent if business interests are to thrive. There is, therefore, in the conspiracy now hatching a threat against what is vital to every man having any business relations whatsoever—whether in commerce or in industry—whether he be capitalist or laborer.

To interpose obstacles, to hold up a settlement, to keep current demoralizing uncertainty continual—such proceedings approach close to treason. So long as such pettiness can rule, so long the American business world must stand still, or, (as unfortunately may be,) recede. Statesmanship seems to have forgotten how curtly rebukes can come from a tired-out American public, a lesson which, when there was trifling over a repeal of the Sherman silver law, was most emphatically taught. A new lesson seems due. And politicians who imagine that such a rebuke need not again be apprehended are politicians who, through ignorance or stupidity, are ignoring the present temper of the American business public.

And herein is one reason why we miss, and may continue to miss, that recently much predicted stock market inauguration boom.

SATURDAY.

Wall Street has not for a long while seen as dull a day as yesterday. Even for a Saturday it made a record for inactivity. Total sales of stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the two hours of business were less than 32,000 shares. And of this, it is safe to say that commission business furnished less than 25 per cent.

⁂

The market showed considerable strength throughout the day. The usual Saturday covering movement was in evidence, although the inactivity showed that even this was insignificant. Traders operated on both sides of the market, and fluctuations were few and far between.

⁂

The best indication of the stagnation was Sugar Trust stock. It was more active than anything else in the market, and yet was dealt in to the extent of only 3,600 shares. It fluctuated between narrow limits and closed with a net change for the day of one-eighth of 1 per cent. This showing is significant when compared with the activity in Sugar stock during the early part of the week. The Granger stocks were firm, and the coalers were strong on what seemed to be a profit-taking movement on the part of the bears. The day was marked by the absence of news, and even the bank statement showed little that was new.

⁂

The statement of the New York banks shows an increase of over $4,000,000 in surplus reserve. The money market situation was illustrated fully by the decrease of $1,600,000 in loans, and the increase of over $4,500,000 in deposits. The banks have now a total reserve of nearly $199,000,000, which is $55,665,000 in excess of legal requirement. They have outstanding $49,000 of loans, greater than ever before at this time of the year.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales were $100,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅞@111¾, and $50,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

C. & Northwest. pf.	1	N. J. Central	¾
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	West. U. T.	¾
Nat. Lead	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	¾	W. & L. E. pf.	⅞
Ill. Steel Co.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	C., H. V. & T. 5s	3
B., R. & P. gen.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Kentucky Central 4s	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $79,287,141; balances, $5,014,828; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $533,895.

Money on call in London, 1½@1⅝ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 1⅝@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅛@95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

⁂

Mr. Charles Schumacher says, regarding the sterling exchange market:

"The situation in sterling exchange is virtually unchanged from last week. The unknown millions of accumulated exchange are still ruling elements in our market. This accumulation does not seem to diminish much, although, not knowing how much of it there is, we cannot keep track of any increase or decrease.

"It is my impression, however, that for the protection of the stock of exchange on hand, the price is being kept up by free bidding and buying up of the excess of supply over demand. This, naturally, must cause an increase in the amount of exchange accumulated. Any attempt to unload at the present time would cause an immediate decline of no small proportion. But I do not believe this is to be feared.

"The supply of cotton bills is still diminishing, while that of grain and other produce continues fair. I think both together are larger in amount than the demand from all other souces. In fact, I believe that the demand is a very moderate one, and that it is hardly likely to make any inroads on the accumulated exchange for another month or two. After that, the usual Spring and Summer demand should absorb the accumulations at good prices.

"In the meantime it can be carried without cost, although, owing to the lower discount rate in London there will not be the handsome profit which was in sight a month or two ago."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50; Atchison, ¼, to 14⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 77⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 94¼; Erie, ¼, to 14½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 12½. Canadian Pacific sold at 55⅝ and New York Central at 95¼. British Consols declined ¼, to 111 9-16 for money and 111 11-16 for the account.

⁂

The strained relations between the great European powers resulting from the Cretan trouble and the absence of actual developments in that quarter quite naturally keep the foreign stock markets dull and weak. Speculators and investors are feverishly awaiting news from Crete which will give some indication either of a speedy settlement of the affair or of serious trouble between the powers. So far there has been nothing to affect speculative sentiment one way or the other to any extent.

London prices for American stocks for the moment are, of course, dependent on this diplomatic discussion between Turkey, Greece, and the powers. Our stocks will go with the rest of the London market. But it is thought here that of all stocks those of the United States will be affected least of all. There is a general impression that war in Europe would benefit this country in many ways, and, should hostilities result from the Cretan crisis, this would be a sustaining factor in the American department.

Higher London quotations are not to be expected until after these European troubles show indications of being amicably settled, and houses here having foreign connections will probably figure prominently as sellers until that time.

WALL STREET MUST WAIT.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce, in discussing the financial outlook, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Things keep very quiet, and show no evidence of either receding or advancing. There is such a general inactivity that there is really nothing to say about the immediate situation or outlook.

"People are evidently waiting for something. Just what that something is no one seems to know. Now it seems to be the inauguration of Mr. McKinley. Yet why that should be awaited, or why his actual installation as President should mean any more than the certainty of it, which we now have, I do not know. The probability of tariff discussion is, of course, causing some hesitation. But there is something more than this for which business really is waiting. In the meantime it is showing a lamentable lack of disposition to do anything.

"As to money, we are certainly not suffering from a lack of it. There is plenty everywhere. But no one seems to have much use for it. Money is cheap, and shows promise of continuing so, for the banks are daily increasing their holdings while their loans are growing smaller, as shown by this last bank statement. An interesting feature of the financial situation is the fact the Treasury of the banks of New York together hold over $280,000,000 of gold. That shows, better than anything else, the great restoration of confidence that has been going on since the November election.

"As yet I cannot say that I see any signs of business improvement. Nor do I think that there will be any of consequence until we have the inauguration over with, if then.

"I feel just as hopeful and confident for the future as ever. I believe that things are going to show a great improvement, but when the movement in that direction is to begin is beyond any one's power to tell. Wall Street and every one else must wait just as the business world is waiting. The change for the better cannot be forced. We must simply wait and hope, and not let temporary depression discourage us."

"COALERS ARE TOO HIGH."

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. are quoted in The Chicago Journal as telegraphing to their correspondents in that city, King, Alward & Co., the following bearish opinions on the coal stocks:

"By degrees investors will appreciate that Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Lackawanna paying unearned dividends are too high. The Jersey Central gets the bulk of its dividends out of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The Delaware and Hudson has sold stocks and bonds, and put the proceeds into the earnings account. The Lackawanna issues a straight statement, and shows only 5 per cent. earned.

"The bituminous coal roads are again cutting rates, and now are branching out more fiercely into the anthracite territory, which may later make some disturbance in hard coal prices."

WANTED: THE FACTS.

A Chicago authority says, in commenting on the cry that is now going up for honesty in the reports of corporations:

"The question of compulsory annual statements of railroads and other semi-public companies, under affidavit of authorized accountants, which has been agitated in financial circles for some time past, has been taken up by foreign stockholders of American companies. Numerous letters from Holland and England have been received recently by prominent railway men, urging this reform. A similar move was agitated some time ago on the Chicago Stock Exchange, looking to a revision of the rules by which every company whose stock is listed on the board should be obliged to furnish periodical statements as to its business.

"In support of this proposition it is claimed that, inasmuch as the fact of listing the stock on a public stock exchange implies an invitation to the public to invest, it is only reasonable the exchange offering such facilities should at least be in a position to inform the investing public, approximately, of the actual condition of the enterprise whose shares are a subject of barter."

RELYING ON PATRIOTISM.

Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers, say of the situation:

"Conditions remain about the same, with the exception of the complication arising from the squabble between Turkey and Greece over the Island of Crete. This contest would be insignificant and unimportant except that the great nations of Europe are all armed to the teeth, and while they are afraid, the one of the other, they are ready at a moment's notice to fly at each other's throat.

"It is because of jealousy and fear of precipitating a conflict among the nations of Europe, the result of which no one could predict, that the incorrigible Turk is permitted to retard the march of civilization.

"This latest war scare will, like its predecessors, probably blow over, and cease to be a deterring factor. In our opinion, most conditions are distinctly favorable, and we stick to it, that, barring any, at present unanticipated, unfavorable events, we will have a prosperous year.

"Some of the newspapers, especially those in opposition politically to the incoming Administration, are predicting a failure to accomplish any favorable results, either in the way of obtaining a sufficient revenue or a readjustment of our currency system. We have no doubt as to the accomplishment of both of these most desirable objects. Even should the party in power not have a majority in the Senate, we are confident that among the party in the minority will be found more than enough of honest men who will use their efforts in the direction of securing a full revenue and in perfecting a banking system which will relieve the Government from its obligations as a banker.

"Furthermore, no doubt, several of the recalcitrant Senators, if not the most of them, will realize which side their bread is buttered on. Patronage conceded or withheld is a powerful lever with a professional politician."

⁂

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. quote a Pittsburg coal trade journal as saying regarding the recent cut in rates by the bituminous coal-carrying roads:

"The tidewater coal tonnage is divided among the Erie, Beech Creek, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western Railroads. These roads all compete for this tonnage. The rates mutually agreed upon for 1896 were $1.28 to tidewater, but, young as the year 1897 is, rates have been cut to $1 per ton. Several meetings have been held to adjust rates, but so far no agreement has been arrived at. In the meantime, prices for coal have been slaughtered and a fierce war is in progress, with every indication that the situation will grow worse. The demoralization began with the placing of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad contract. This road consumes about 1,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and is the largest single buyer in the New England States. Prices at which their contract was taken were exceedingly low and cannot be beneficial to either the coal operators or the railroads.

"The coal business was in a very deplorable state previous to the conditions that have been brought about by the failure of the coal-carrying roads to agree upon rates and an equitable distribution of tonnage to tidewater, but it is now in a much more serious position, threatening ruin and disaster to thousands of the people of this country. It is no benefit whatever to the coal operators to have the railroads haul their product at an unremunerative price, and $1 per ton to tidewater is certainly too low to admit of any profit to the railroads.

"To a novice it appears remarkable that six men who are at he head of the coal-carrying roads mentioned so far forget the trust imposed in them that the interest of their stockholders and the public are ruthlessly sacrificed! What good can come of gratifying personal feelings by such enormous sacrifices? Additional equipment, improvement to the property, and, last but not least, dividends, cannot be earned when the tonnage handled is at a loss. The result is that no interest whatever is subserved, and ruin and receiverships pile up.

"It is time that the railroads indulging in these pleasantries should come to a halt. The officials of these roads are well aware that the methods such as they are pushing would not be tolerated in the management of a private business firm. Good common sense would forbid any such destructive measures. In this instance it is most exasperating to know that the roads engaged in the destructive work are not the only sufferers, but thousands of innocent people who have no direct interest in their squabbles."

⁂

In commenting on this, Hambleton & Co. say:

"It does, indeed, seem remarkable that the managers of railroads cannot agree upon a policy which would be remunerative. While it is true that during dull times there is not enough freight offering to supply all who compete for it, the remedy would appear to lie in an agreement as to tonnage and the maintenance of rates, rather than in a throat-cutting warfare which brings loss to all

"The Chesapeake and Ohio people accuse the Baltimore and Ohio of cutting rates, and the Baltimore and Ohio returns the compliment. So far as the result is concerned, it is immaterial who precipitated the coal-rate war. It is now on, and we hear that an open rate of 85 cents per ton has been made."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Match stock sold today at 129½ to 128¼. The taking of profits and the fact that Monday is a holiday were responsible for the decline.

Biscuit prices advanced to-day from an opening at 43½ to 45¾, when profit taking caused a reaction to 43¾ and a close at 44¼.

West Chicago stock is being allowed to decline without any especial reason other than the possible liquidation of small holdings. A full point decline was sustained, the closing being 93¾. While Diamond Match stock is quoted below 130 on the Stock Exchange, negotiations are nevertheless pending for the purchase of a controlling interest in the concern by an English syndicate on the basis of 165 as the purchase price for a majority of the stock.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	61
Brewing & Malt Company	11¾
Brewing & Malt Company pf.	35
Chicago City Railway	200
Chicago P. & P. Co.	36½
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128¾
Lake Street Elevated	16½
International Packing Company	20
International Packing Company pf.	43⅛
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	11⅞
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	36¾
New York Biscuit Company	44
North Chicago Street Railroad	210½
Street's West Side Car Line	15
West Chicago Street Railroad	94
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs	14

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company for the election of nine Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting will be held at Room 41, Hopper Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of March, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close at the close of business Saturday, February 27th, 1897, and reopen on the day following the annual meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
BOSTON, February 16th, 1897.

DIVIDENDS.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co.,
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15, 1897.

Dividend No. 89 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, on March 23. Books close Mch. 13th.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.,
Mills Building New York, February 20, 1897.

The interest coupons upon the bonds of this company due March 1, 1897, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, No. 10 Wall St., New York, on presentation on and after March 1, 1897.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

ATTENTION!—Wanted—Gentleman awaiting remittances wishes loan $275; ample security furnished; $60 paid for thirty days' private accommodation. JUILLIARD, Box 121 Times Office.

LOANS QUICKLY PROCURED ON REAL ESTATE in New Jersey. Chamberlin, Weldon Building, Jersey City.

M. L. AND C. ERNST, BANKERS, 55 LIBERTY St., make advances on open book accounts to merchants.

FINANCIAL.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company
First Mortgage Bonds and Stock.

In view of the recent Receivership of the above Companies, and at the request of the holders of a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security holders and to prepare and submit a plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
} Committee.
JOHN F. DILLON,
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Counsel.

Referring to the above advertisement, the Committee are now prepared to receive deposits, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, of THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS, and deem it important for the protection of their holders that such deposits should be made immediately under an Agreement, copies of which will be furnished upon application.

Negotiable engraved receipts are ready and will be delivered on deposit of the Bonds.

LOUIS FIZGERALD, Chairman.
NEW YORK, February 3d, 1897.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1926;
WHEELING DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1928;
WHEELING EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT 5s OF 1930;
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4s OF 1992;
TOLEDO BELT RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS;
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK; ALSO
WHEELING, LAKE ERIE & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

Holders of any of the above named securities are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned,

DICK BROS. & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
423 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY,
HENRY B. HYDE,
HENRY C. DEMING,
} Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald,
John Jacob Astor,
Marcellus Hartley,
Russell Sage,
H. B. Hyde,
Eugene Delano,
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Henry G. Marquand,
C. C. Cuyler,
George L. Rives,
Edward D. Adams,
Charles Coudert,
J. Hampden Robb,
James W. Alexander,
William H. Slocum,
George Coppell,
John J. McCook,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Clement A. Griscom,
John T. Terry,
George J. Gould,
A. J. Cassatt,
Thomas T. Eckert,
James McCreery,
Rudulph Ellis,
Henry M. Alexander,
John E. Searles,
James H. Hyde,
Charles H. Godfrey,
John W. Hunter,
James Stokes,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM,
W. A. NASH,
} Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
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Henry H. Cook,
Charles R. Flint,
W. L. Trenholm,
William B. Kendall,
Walter S. Johnston,
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Edwin A. McAlpin,
Andrew Mills,
William A. Nash,
George Foster Peabody,
J. D. Probst,
Henry Steers,
George W. Quintard,
Forrest H. Parker,
Charles Scribner,
Charles L. Tiffany,
George W. White,
Percival Knauth,
Francis S. Bangs,
Francis Lynde Stetson,
Thomas A. McIntyre,
Edward E. Poor,
Anson G. McCook.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE
Chicago Gas Company:

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ % on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or after February 25th, 1897. The transfer books of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY certificates will be suspended between February 20th and February 27th.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Monetary Trust
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Financial Forecast.

The great powers of Europe have long been balancing around a column, whose foundation rests in the narrow channel of the Dardanelles. Anything which threatens to disturb that balance is felt instantly in all markets. Obstreperous Greece, therefore, has suspended for the moment the buying movement in American securities, in which The Monetary Trust was leading the investors of Europe. Modern machinery of war, however, has reached such a gigantic power of destruction that actual conflict is not consistent with our civilization, and, as far as American interests are concerned, courageous investors should rely upon protracted peace in Europe. When the Cretan flurry reached London, Consols declined more than St. Paul common. Even if war indications should become serious in Europe, it would reach the American department of the London Stock Exchange in very limited degree, because many investors would prefer to have their money in American securities, and because of the scarcity of stocks in that department. It is a remarkable fact, discernible in every part of the world, that the holders of American securities, in the absence of new facts or revelation of new forces, do not desire to sell their present holdings. On the contrary, innumerable buyers are waiting to acquire them when developments seem to them unmistakable. When something starts these buyers, they will compete with each other. When will they start?

After eight sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, the citizens of this country will pass into a new régime. At Washington and elsewhere they will put off the old and put on the new, and will be governed by hope and not by fear. Already quiet, serious men everywhere are making preparations for larger development of their respective interests. In the Northwest, for example, our Mr. Prime reports "Hopefully of the coming season, from an agricultural position, for the reason that high prices of wheat are inducing the largest possible preparation of new acreage, and, from an industrial position, for the reason that never in the history of the St. Paul Road have there been so many inquiries for the opening of new manufactories and new enterprises." In New York and elsewhere money is again extricating itself from the grip of anxiety and distrust, and iron is teaching lessons to those who think. Railroad earnings are perceptibly improving, and business circles already more active. Will Wall Street wait for once until new dry goods boxes are everywhere visible and freight cars everywhere filled? Business improvement this time shows natural signs of development. It is moving as Nature moves when she comes out of Winter into Spring. Everywhere the close observer sees the buds of promise, and everywhere there are indications that commerce will soon break out in cheerful foliage.

If there is a genuine foreign war scare, the decline in our market will not be large, and the recovery will be quick and sharp, as it was after the Venezuelan decline. This is because there will be no general liquidation. The Monetary Trust urges its clients into the following policy: Do not stay out of the market. Do not go in with narrow margin. Make purchases of sound shares with resources abundant in proportion to the purchases. If there is a sudden break on any war scare, double your purchase. The probabilities are there will be no war scare, and the market will advance before you have made a second purchase. If there is a sudden clearing of the foreign skies, increase your purchase. No unfortunate developments can defeat this policy at this juncture.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co.
REORGANIZATION.
First Mortgage Bonds.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

General Mortgage Bonds.
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the First and of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and for the reorganization of the Company's affairs.

The Railroad Company has been unable to dispose of the first mortgage or prior lien bonds, and to secure thereby funds to discharge the receiver's certificates and other preferential liens. A reorganization is deemed inevitable, and the committee is formed before default upon the bonds, because there should be prompt and united action and co-operation on the part of the bondholders for the protection of their interests and of the property and its earning capacity, and will then been dissolved, and it is hoped to avoid the expense and damage to the road's business necessarily consequent upon the operation of the property by a receiver. The committee will at once secure from a competent expert a report upon the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and submit a plan of reorganization. In the meantime the committee will act for those bondholders who may deposit their bonds under a Bondholders' Agreement dated February 20, 1897, for which negotiable certificates will be issued, and all bonds deposited thereunder may be withdrawn in case the plan of reorganization is not acceptable, without expense or charge to the non-assenting depositors.

A copy of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of

The Mercantile Trust Company, New York,
Depositary for First Mortgage Bonds,
and the
Metropolitan Trust Company, New York.
Depositary for General Mortgage Bonds.

THE DESHLER NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBUS, OHIO, WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS AS AGENT FOR THE DEPOSITARIES.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
(President Mercantile Trust Company.)
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
(President Metropolitan Trust Company.)
L. C. WEIR,
(President Adams Express Company.)
F. K. STURGIS,
(Strong, Sturgis & Co., Bankers.)
JOHN G. DESHLER,
(Vice President Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.)
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Counsel to Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y., February 20, 1897.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

The Standard stocks do not decline, and there is no evidence of liquidation in them, and the demand for good bonds still exceeds the supply. As we stated last week, it is simply a waiting market, but one that is liable to advance sharply at any moment in response to the sure improvement in the general situation, political, financial, and commercial.

WHEAT.

The underlying strength of the wheat market is evidenced this week by the rapid rise in price on the mere suggestion of foreign complications, but the real cause of strength is the law of supply and demand.

FOREIGN BUYING, FIRM CABLES, LIGHT RECEIPTS, AND LARGE DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE STRONG SITUATION HERETOFORE NOTED, AND IF PRECEDENT IS ANY GUIDE, WILL RESULT IN MUCH HIGHER PRICES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL." Describes method of trading on margins, gives highest and lowest prices, 10 to 30 years. Maps, &c.,

ISSUED AND MAILED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, Provisions,
bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York National Bank references furnished.

HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY.
BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST.

SOME CHICAGO OPINIONS.

F. G. Logan—The pacific character of the news, and higher London markets brought general buying into the market of a fair character, Northern Pacific, Atchison, and Louisville and Nashville. Better weather is expected to make a better showing for the Grangers, on increased grain business, and they are looked upon favorably. A Director of the Western Union bids 1⅛ for the next dividend of that stock for any part of 10,000 shares. News from the manufacturing districts in the East almost uniformly favorable, showing that labor is again getting to work and the policy for a long pull is undoubtedly buy stocks on any drive.

King, Alward & Co.—Evidently those who are well informed believe that the Lexow committee has accomplished nothing, so far as Sugar is concerned, as the fresh buying of the stock yesterday started the shorts to cover, and the faction that has been depressing the stock so vigorously during the past week, it is believed, covered a large line yesterday. The decline in the industrials caused the traders to take long side of general market. We are inclined to think that the short interest is pretty well covered; the market would sag again, and would buy on declines.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—Although nothing official can be obtained, the Street has made up its mind that the Manhattan dividend, to be declared in March, will be reduced to a 4 per cent. basis. It is argued that if a reduction is made, some stock, which has been held for the 6 per cent. dividend, will come on the market, but somewhere between 75 and 80 the stock ought to become steady, provided the earnings continue on the same basis as last year.

Jamieson & Co.—Market duller and less steady. German buying advanced the Northern Pacific. Sugar about steady. The talk of a new refinery in Brooklyn is not regarded as serious. Spurt in Tobacco and advance in other industrials put down to petering out of Lexow investigation. Manhattan looks ragged; sustained to some extent by short interest.

E. L. Brewster & Co.—The advance in Sugar has been directed very largely against the short interest. The stock was freely sold on tariff conjectures and on the trust inquiry. The recovery in the last few days does not appear to have been on any change in the tariff situation, or on any evidence brought out by the Lexow committee. On this account it is assumed that the advance is not likely to go very far.

Breese & Cummings.—A Director of Western Union says: "I do not think you will see the Western Union dividend reduced. There is no reason why it should be reduced. Our office receipts, every week this year, have shown an increase over last year, and we will be able to earn and pay the 5 per cent. dividend, besides making necessary renewals and betterments. People who are figuring on a reduced Western Union dividend will be disappointed."

STRENGTH "FRITTERED AWAY."

General conditions of business are approaching a more normal state, as is shown by the railroad traffics, which are beginning to show rather more increases than decreases. Our view is that only the way in which the incoming Administration have frittered away their moral strength by putting the currency question, on which the election was won, in the background, has prevented trade being active all over the country. It ought to get active in any case, but their conduct has been nearly as mischievous as possible. Still the rank and file of Republican members in the House are beginning to be heard from, and Mr. Gage's utterances show that at least one important member of the new Cabinet is awake to the reality of the situation.

If such opinions were to gain the upper hand, the relief of the business world would show itself in a burst of genuine and joyous activity, which would last. Meantime we go on in gloomy waiting, though as we said before, railroad traffics, comparing with poor receipts last year, are ceasing to show decreases and are giving small increases.—Robert Goodbody & Co.

CHICAGO DISSATISFIED, TOO.

New York wired yesterday that there was a story on the Stock Exchange that, to retaliate against the Western Union for supplying quotations to the bucket shops, the Stock Exchange would move to throw off all the Gould stocks from the "list." The story is too improbable for consideration.

It shows, however, the point to which the New York stock brokers have finally worked themselves over their loss of business to bucket shops. There has in times past been the same heat here, but that was when the Wall Street people were indifferent.

Chairman Barrett of the Board of Trade Quotation Committee is carrying on negotiations with the Western Union officials with the idea of changing the quotation service in some particulars. The telegraph companies, however, have leases from the Board of Trade which do not expire until next September, and so no very speedy change of arrangements can be made. Such negotiations as have been carried on have been amicable.—Chicago Times-Herald.

RECALLING PAST TWISTS.

Boston, as the financial headquarters of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, continues to be much exercised over current gossip about that property.

"Talk on State Street indicates a strong belief that the maintenance of the dividend rate is unwise," says The Transcript, "but on the other hand argument is not lacking that the hard times are past and that the road can demonstrate 4 per cent. earning power this year. The majority of active brokers undoubtedly believe that the road ought to reduce to a 3 per cent. basis. Probably in no one stock is there so heavy a short interest, indeed it has been the Wall Street bear favorite for some years now, and the very size of this interest is a not unimportant factor in maintaining the price of the stock. The traders are so much set against Chicago, Burlington and Quincy that the effect on the market of maintenance of the rate bids fair to be bearish. The average Wall Street trader rarely buys Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, save to cover shorts, and his persistence on the short side has caused numerous twists in the past."

CHEERFUL TALK OUT WEST.

More talk of better trade is heard, and in a less boisterous way than at any time for at least two years. Merchants on 'Change speak of it, though some of them do so reluctantly, and several leading bankers say their customers do so also. The greatest strides at present seem to be in dry goods, still some of the local foundries and mills report an increase in the number of orders received. No better borrowing demand for money is reported by the banks, and they all complain of the burdensome surpluses, and that rates for money are unprofitably low.—Cincinnati Commercial.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20—The volume of business during the past week was small, but it was largely due to the increasing firmness of the actual holders of securities. The Westinghouse group led the advance, with Union Switch and Signal the special feature. The annual meeting of the latter company will be held on the 9th prox., and this week President Westinghouse mailed stockholders the financial report. Notwithstanding 1896 was a bad year for business, the report shows an increase in both gross and net earnings, the latter amounting to $94,429. The balance sheet shows a reduction of $100,000 in the item of patents, and a large reduction in bonded and floating debt. The total bonded debt now amounts to $105,000 and the total floating debt is $70,000. The common stock advanced $2 a share, and the preferred is, for the first time in years, very close to par ($50.) There has been no Air Brake offering this week, and the stock is nominally quoted at 177@180.

In the Tractions, Consolidated is fractionally higher, and the others nominally unchanged. Pittsburg Plate Glass has declined about $4 per share from the recent high point, on sales to realize profits. On the break from 55 to 47 per cent., a considerable amount of stock was bought, and this stock is now coming upon the market. The newly elected board has organized by the election of Mr. John Pitcairn of Philadelphia as President. United States Glass continues firm on the improving business of the company. It is stated that the orders received by the company last week were the largest booked in any one week since its organization. There has been practically nothing doing in natural gas securities, and prices are nominal.

The demand for local steam railroad shares has been unusually good, based upon the belief that the traffic of these roads will be favorably affected by the revival in the iron trade. The bond market is fairly active and firm. Money is in good supply, but very unevenly distributed. The rate is steady at 6 per cent.

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	16½	17
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac. Co.	..	15½
Federal St. & Pleas. Val. Trac. Co.	21¼	22
West End Traction Company	44	..
Consolidated Traction Co., com.	8⅝	8¾
Consolidated Traction Co. pf.	41	43
Union Switch & Signal Co., com.	23	24
Union Switch & Signal Co. pf.	48	..
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	55¼	56½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	194	200
*Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	20½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	45¾	46½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	95½
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	105½	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
*Standard Oil Trust	273	275
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	7
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	65
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	48½	49½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15½	16⅝
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

*Ex dividend.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Bell Telephone rose from 220½ to 227½, closing at 225, said to be in anticipation of a favorable decision next month in the Berliner case, also on expectations of a very favorable annual report at the annual meeting in March. At that meeting it is believed that another issue of new stock will be authorized. The Bell Company has come through the years of business depression in good shape, and its business already is increasing substantially, with every prospect of further material expansion. Investment demand for the stock has been conspicuous this week. Erie Telephone was up 1½, to 66½, to-day, New England holding at 102. An advance of ⅞, to 111⅝, in Boston and Montana was a feature, other copper shares holding firm. Butte was quiet, at 13¾; Centennial was ⅝ better, at 6⅝, and Osceola gained ½, to 33.

To-day's closing:

Atchison, full int. paid	14	14¼
Atchison, new	11¾	12
Atchison pf.	23	23½
Boston & Albany	209¾	210
Boston & Lowell	209½	210
Boston & Maine	161	162
Boston & Maine pf.	163	..
Boston & Providence	262	..
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	73⅝	73¾
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yards	102	103¼
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yards pf	106½	107
Chic. & West. Michigan	5	10
Fitchburg pf.	91¾	92
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	30	..
Maine Central	124	126
Mexican Central	8½	8⅝
New England pf.	..	60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	172½	176
Norwich & Worcester	190	193¾
Old Colony	177½	178
Ore. Short L. & U. N., 4th as. paid	15½	16
Summit Branch	1	1¾
Union Pacific	6⅞	7
West End	66	67
West End pf.	90¾	..

BONDS.

U. S. 2s, 1891, registered	95½	..
U. S. 6s, 1898, currency	103⅝	..
U. S. 6s, 1899, currency	106½	..
U. S. 4s, 1907, registered	111⅝	112
U. S. 4s, coupon	113	113½
U. S. 4s, 1925, registered	122½	123
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	122½	123
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	113¾	114
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	114
American Bell Tel. 7s	104	..
Atchison 4s	80	80¼
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yards 5s	..	110
Chic. & North Mich. guar. 5s	40	..
Chic. & West. Michigan 1st 5s	47	50
Consolidated of Vermont 1st 5s	50½	..
Current River 1st 5s	50	..
Detroit, Lansing & Northern 7s	..	56
Erie Tel. & Tel. 6s, 1909	..	101
Illinois Steel deb. 5s	..	72
Kansas City, Clinton & Spg. 1st 5s	50	60
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Mem. 6s	79	..
Kansas City, M. & Birm. G. M. 4s	65	68
Kansas C., St. J. & C. Bluff 1st 7s	118	..
Little Rock & Fort Smith L. G. 5s	70	80
Mexican Central consolidated 4s	67	67¼
Mexican Central 1st con. income 3s	18¼	18⅝
Mexican Central 2d con. income 3s	..	8
New England Telephone 6s, 1899	102¼	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, ex coupon	119½	210
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s, ex coupon	113	113½
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 6s	..	81
Ore. S. Line & Utah, Nor C. M. 5s	75	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	39	39½
Wisconsin Central income 5s	6	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna Cons., (quicksilver)	3⅝	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3	3¼
Atlantic	21½	22½
Bonanza	.45	.55
Boston & Cripple Creek	.10	.20
Boston & Montana	111¼	111⅝
Butte & Boston	13⅝	13⅞
Calumet & Hecla	356	358
Catalpa	.10	..
Centennial	6⅛	6⅝
Franklin	10½	..
Gold Coin Mines	3½	3⅝
Humboldt	.30	.50
Kearsarge	18⅝	19
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6¾
National	..	.40
Osceola	32½	33
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	115	116
Quincy, scrip, third installment paid	105	105½
Santa Ysabel	..	18½
Tamarack	..	118
Tamarack Junior	17⅝	18
Tecumseh	2⅝	3
Washington	..	.07½

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	222	225
Dominion Coal	8½	8¾
Dominion Coal pf.	83	86
Edison Electric Illuminating	150	155
Erie Telephone	66¼	67
General Electric	34¼	34½
General Electric pf.	73	75
Illinois Steel	33½	34½
New England Telephone	102½	..
Philadelphia Company	17¼	18¼
Pullman's Palace Car	155	155½
United States Oil	17¼	17½
United States Rubber	21	21½
United States Rubber pf.	71	73
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining Company	113⅝	114
American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	102	102¾
Bay State Gas	5½	5⅝
Fort Wayne Electric	.50	1
Merced Gold Mining	8⅞	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17¼	18

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$136,271,971	
Gold bullion	48,734,858	
Total	$185,006,829	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,557,379	
Balance		*$147,449,450
Standard silver dollars	$381,193,644	
Silver bullion	811,791	
Total	$382,005,435	
Net outstanding silver certificates	362,032,338	
Balance		19,973,097
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,924,048	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,686,232	
Total	$117,610,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,610,280	
United States notes	84,195,914	
Net outstanding currency certificates	74,975,000	
Balance		9,220,914
Treasury notes of 1890	$33,072,212	
National bank notes	15,364,995	
Fractional silver coin	15,638,227	
Fractional currency	1,339	
Minor coin	1,239,083	
Deposits in National banks	16,482,237	
Bonds and interest paid	3,275,669	
Total	$85,073,765	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,450,814	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,061,607	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,038,299	
Post Office Department account	3,221,350	
Miscellaneous items	2,956,764	
Total	$46,728,837	
Balance		38,344,928
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$214,988,391

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$546,880	$8,982,048	$88,080,604
Internal revenue	429,667	8,231,393	96,984,975
Miscellaneous	7,762	1,396,663	15,369,122
Total	$984,310	$18,610,105	$200,434,703

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$297,000	$4,377,000	$62,817,958
War	400,000	2,743,000	34,087,620
Navy	217,000	1,926,000	22,603,068
Indians	40,000	782,000	7,972,396
Pensions	350,000	10,729,000	93,202,845
Interest	......	2,320,000	27,872,500
Total	$1,304,000	$22,877,000	$248,556,389
Excess of expenditures over receipts	319,689	4,266,894	48,121,686

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$48,000	$2,964,050	$8,697,147
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	21,450	476,745	5,714,675

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,085,207	$87,246,521	$559,331,728
This fiscal y'r.	46,796,236	7,208,211	54,004,447
This month	407,674	276,672	684,346
This day	14,371	7,110	21,481

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $8,905,000; 5 per cents, $15,146,350; 4 per cents of 1895, $35,754,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $152,535,000; 2 per cents, $22,636,900; total, $234,977,800.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $875,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,950,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,045,000; 2 per cents, $1,033,000; total, $15,938,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Feb. 19: United States bonds deposited, $357,000; United States bonds withdrawn, $467,050.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,353,213; gold notes, $86,367.

National bank notes during the week ended Feb. 19: Received for redemption, $1,691,595.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $913,700; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,652,450; to be destroyed and retired, $291,938.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $110,810; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $23,060,944.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $546,880; from internal revenue, $429,667; miscellaneous, $106,662; National bank notes received for redemption, $543,448.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
2,400	Am. Sugar Refs.	114⅛	114⅜	113⅞	114
100	Am. Tobacco	72¼	72¼	72	72¼
110	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
160	Chicago Gas	76⅞	77⅛	76⅞	77⅛
280	C., R. I. & P.	66⅛	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
1,270	C., B. & Qy.	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅝
2,560	C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	75⅞	75⅜	75⅝
140	Cent. of N. J.	96	96⅞	96	96⅞
80	Gen. Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
340	Louis. & Nash.	49	49⅝	49	49⅛
130	Manhattan	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
10	Mo. Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10	N. Y. Central	93	93	93	93
20	N.Y., L. E. & W.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Nor. Pacific pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛
100	P. & R., all in pd.	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
10	Tenn. C. & I.	27	27	27	27
40	Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	21½	21½	21½	21½
180	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57½
8,130					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Ft.W. & D.C.1st	58¼	58½	58¼	58½
2,000	R. I. 5s, c	104	104	104	104
7,000	Stand. R.& T. 6s	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
3,000	Tex. Pacific 2d	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
$16,000					

High Prices for Hogs.

EDINBURG, Ill., Feb. 20.—At the Hart-Minnis combination sale of hogs held here yesterday, forty-two head brought $13,213.20, an average of $314.60, thus breaking the world's record for hog sales, the previous average price being $251.

A Look-me-over, a seven-year-old boar, brought $3,600. This is the highest price ever brought by any hog at public auction. The A Look-me-over Breeding Association of Stanberry was the purchaser. Anderson's Model, a sow, was purchased by G. W. Mull of Carthage, Mo., for $1,575.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Feb. 20, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110½	113	4	American Express	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	......
13¾	14	100	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
113¾	113⅞	3,627	American Sugar Refs.	113⅞	114¼	113⅜	113⅜	− ⅛
102⅝	102¾	252	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	......
72⅛	72¼	1,700	American Tobacco	72½	72½	71⅞	72⅛	+ ⅝
101½	105	25	Am. Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	101	......
14⅛	14¼	260	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
22¾	23	637	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23	23⅛	23	23	......
⅛	¼	100	Atlantic & Pacific	¼	¼	¼	¼	......
15½	15⅝	250	Baltimore & Ohio	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
11	11½	100	Bay State Gas	11	11	11	11	− ⅝
20¾	21	585	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	+ ¼
44½	45	121	Canada Southern	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	......
163		35	Chicago & Alton	163⅛	163⅛	163⅛	163⅛	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	2,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅝	+ ¼
77⅛	77¼	1,281	Chicago Gas	77	77⅛	77	77⅛	......
75⅝	75¾	3,645	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	......
132½	133½	1	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133½	133½	133½	133½	− ⅛
104	104¼	100	Chicago & Northw.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+1
154		150	Chi. & Northw. pf.	155	155	155	155	+ ⅜
66¼	66⅜	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	......
20½	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	......
149	150	35	Consolidated Gas Co.	149	149	149	149	......
3¼	4	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	......
104½	105½	40	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105	105	105	105	− ⅛
14¼	14½	200	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	......
34	35	15	Erie 1st pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	......
19	20	2	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	......
34⅛	34½	200	General Electric	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
92	93	100	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	−1
32½	34½	110	Illinois Steel Co.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
23¼	24	100	Laclede Gas	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
156½	157½	853	Lake Shore	157	157½	157	157½	......
49	49½	1,100	Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49⅝	49	49	+ ⅝
87⅝	87¾	1,600	Manhattan Con.	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87¾	+ ½
43	44⅛	130	Minnesota Iron	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	
13	13½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	− ⅜
30⅛	30½	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
20	20¼	625	Missouri Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅞
23	23¼	100	National Lead Co.	23	23	23	23	+ ½
91	92	270	National Lead Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
13½	14	250	National Linseed Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
96½	96¾	1,095	New Jersey Central	96	96¾	96	96¾	+ ¾
92⅝	93½	115	New York Central	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
4	4½	185	North American	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
14½	14⅝	210	Northern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
37⅞	38	1,124	Northern Pacific pf.	38	38⅛	38	38	+ ¼
14⅜	14½	235	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
24⅞	25	100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	600	P. & R., all in. pd.	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
29⅞	30⅜	100	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	− ⅛
12½	13½	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	− ½
5⅛	5¼	500	St. L. & San Fran.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
3¾	4	200	St. Louis Southw.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	11	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15	15½	300	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	− ¼
8⅞	9	350	Southern Railway	9	9	9	9	......
28	28¼	405	Southern Railway pf.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
9⅜	9⅞	124	Standard R. & T.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	27¼	340	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27	27	27	+ ½
9⅝	9⅞	233	Texas Pacific	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
6⅞	7	900	Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	2¼	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2	2	2	2	......
7⅞	8¼	200	United States Leather	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	1,851	U. S. Leather pf.	57½	58	57⅜	57½	+ ¼
21⅛	21¼	400	United States Rubber	21½	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅝
15⅝	15⅞	100	Wabash pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	......
99	101	20	Wells-Fargo Express	99½	99½	99½	99½	......
82⅜	82⅝	333	Western Union Tel.	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+ ¾
1⅛	1⅜	125	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	7	280	Wheeeling & L. E. pf.	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅞
Sales		33,358						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	1,000	81
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	3,000	79½
	5,000	79¾
	15,000	79⅞
	10,000	80
	26,000	80¼
	5,000	80½
	5,000	
At, T & S F gen 4s	13,000	81¾
	30,000	81⅝
Adjustment 4s	5,000	46¾
Atlantic & Pacific inc	25,000	½
Brooklyn R T 5s	1,000	80¾
	7,000	80⅝
	2,000	80¾
	10,000	80½
	3,000	80⅝
Buff, R & P G M 5s	1,000	99
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000	76
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s	3,000	89½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	19,000	42¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	5,000	100⅛
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	1,000	104
	6,000	103¾
	1,000	104
Col, H V & T 5s	1,000	68
	5,000	68¾
	2,000	69
Col, H V & T G M 6s	3,000	49¾
	17,000	49½
	5,000	50⅛
Den & Rio Grande 4s	1,000	88¼
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000	58
	10,000	58¼
Int & Gt Nor 3d	1,000	30½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	32,000	74
Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st	1,000	113¼
S & N Ala gtd 5s	1,000	91
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	3,000	87⅝
Keokuk & D M 1st	5,000	101½
Knox & Ohio 1st	2,000	114
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	94
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	10,000	117¾
Manhattan Ry con 4s	5,000	94¾
Mil & St P, H & D Div 7s	4,000	127¼
Minn & St L con 5s	1,000	102⅞
Mo, K & T 2d	13,000	59½
	2,000	59¾
	500	60
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	3,000	67⅝
Nash, C & St L 1st	3,000	128⅝
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	2,000	95⅛
	2,000	95¼
	6,000	95½
	5,000	95⅝
N Y, S & W G M	5,000	72
Norf & So 1st 5s	1,000	100¾
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	15,000	55¼
	15,000	55⅛
	4,000	55¼
	500	55½
	12,000	55¼
	500	55½
	500	55⅛
	15,000	55¼
	11,000	55⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	87,000	88
Nor Pac Term 1st	5,000	108
Ohio Southern 1st	5,000s30F	84½
	5,000s15F	84⅝
Oregon R & N 4s	5,000	83⅛
	3,000	83
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	10,000	75¼
Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000	117
Trust Co certfs	5,000	116⅞
	2,000	116⅝
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	90¼
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	10,000	31¾
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	18,000	81
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	7,000	99⅞
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	73
	1,000	72¾
St L & Iron Mount 2d	1,000	102⅝
St P, M & M 2d	4,000s20F	120
San An & Ar Pass 4s	1,000	58½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	5,000	93¾
St L & S F 4s	5,000	65
St L & S F G M 6s	1,000	112
	5,000	111½
Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000	83
	10,000	83¼
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	6,000	85½
	8,000	85¾
Standard R & T 6s	2,000	73
Tex & N O cons 5s	6,000	94¼
	3,000	94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	3,000	89¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc	2,000	21⅜
	3,000	21½
	5,000	21⅜
	10,000	21¼
Union Elev 1st 6s	8,000	70¼
Union Pacific gold 6s col trust notes	3,000	101¼
Union Pac ext S F 8s	2,000	92½
	3,000	93
Trust Co certfs	7,000	92½
West Shore gtd 4s, reg	5,000	105¾
Wabash 1st 5s	4,000	107
Wabash 2d 5s	5,000	68½
Total sales		$731,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Adams Express	148	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Coal	111	119
Am. Cotton Oil	11⅛	12⅛
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	53	55
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32	33
Am. T. & C.	85	90
Ann Arbor	9½	10
Ann Arbor pf.	25	23
A., T. & S. F., new	11¾	12¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Bklyn Union Gas	89	92
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½
Buff., R. & P.	18	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	54¼	55½
Central Pacific	11	12
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	17¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	44
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	27
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
C. Coal & I. Dev.	½	1¼
C. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal, all in paid	3¾	4
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	10	40

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Com. Cable	160	175
Consol. Coal	34	40
Del. & Hudson	107¼	107⅝
Del., L. & W.	153¼	154
D. & R. G. pf.	40¼	41¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	10
Ed. E. I. of Bklyn.	98	98½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	67
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4	5
Harlem	293	..
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Cent.	6¾	7½
Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	26
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12½	13½
Keokuk & West.	32	40
Laclede Gas pf.	70	75
L. E. & W.	16	17
L. E. & W. pf.	68	70½
Long Island	46	49
Man. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Met. Trac.	107	108
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	89½	93
Minn. & St. L.	18½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77½	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	48
Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
Morris & Essex	164	166½
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	53	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
New Cent. C.	5	7
New England	..	37

	Bid	Ask'd
N. Y. & N. H.	173	175½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	26½
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	9¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24¾	25¼
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West.	11⅛	11½
Nor. & West. pf.	16	17¼
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11½
Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Ore. R. & N. pf.	42½	44
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15¼	16¼
Penn. Coal	310	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2¼
Peo. & East.	4	8
Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued	48	50
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	..	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Pull. P. C. Co.	154½	156
Quicksilver	1	3
Quisksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
R., W. & O.	117	118
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	40
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14½	15¼
St. P. & Duluth	20	21
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	114	117
St. P. & Omaha	48½	49
St. P. & O. pf.	130	135
Sil. bull. certfs.	64¾	65¼
Third Avenue	152	157
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. S. Express	35	40
U. S. Rubber pf.	71	72½
Wabash	6⅜	6½
West. Union Beef	6½	7¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The market was excessively dull. Less than 3,000 shares of stock were traded in outside of Lehigh Valley, which sold to the extent of 4,662. It held firm between 24@24½, closing at 24⅜@24⅝. There was more or less realizing in this stock, but it was offset by a demand from the short interest. Lehigh Valley bonds also continued strong. The sevens brought 129, consolidated sixes, registered, 112; coal fives were bid for at 94, and the annuity sixes were up ½, to 120. The broad-top stocks were lower, the common receding 1⅝, to 17⅜, and the preferred 1½, to 47½. These are the lowest prices at which the shares have sold for a long time. Unfavorable reports regarding the soft-coal trade caused the selling. The tractions were very dull, while absolute stagnation prevailed in the industrial group. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24⅜	24⅝
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52¾
Reading	12 3-16	12¼
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½
Reading generals	80¾	81½
Electric Traction 4s	75¼	75½
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2⅝
Metropolitan Traction	107	108
Philadelphia Traction	72	72⅝
Baltimore Traction	18	18½
Union Traction	9⅝	9¾
Pennsylvania Heat	14½	15
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	27⅞	28
United Gas Improvement	73¼	73⅝
Electric Storage	25¾	26½
Electric Storage pf.	28	28¾
Welsbach Light	43	44

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics & Trad.	130
American Ex.	172	Mercantile	165
Broadway	230	Merchants'	137
Butchers & Drov.	120	Merchants' Ex.	110
Central National	150	Metropolis	425
Chase National	400	Nassau	153
Chatham	290	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	205½	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank, N. A.	130
East River	132	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	260
Fourth National	178	People's	200
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	151½
German-American	110	Seaboard National	169
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Irving	140	State of New York	110
Leather Manf'rs	174	Third National	98
Lincoln National	750	Tradesmen's	80
Manhattan	210	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	215	West Side	275
Mechanics'	184	Western National	114

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—At the request of holders of a large amount of the first and of the general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; Thomas Hillhouse, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company; L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, and F. K. Sturgis of Strong, Sturgis & Co., and John G. Deshler, Vice President of the Deshler National Bank of Columbus, have agreed to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and for the reorganization of the company's affairs. A copy of the bondholders' agreement can be obtained on application to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and Metropolitan Trust Company of New York.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $4,027,725. The banks now hold $55,665,950 in excess of legal requirements. The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.	Differences.
Loans	$500,367,700	$498,747,600	De. $1,620,100
Specie	80,192,500	82,817,000	In. 2,624,500
Leg. tend's	113,464,500	116,016,600	In. 2,552,100
Net depo'ts	568,075,100	572,670,600	In. 4,595,500
Circulation	16,773,500	16,663,400	De. 110,100

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,818,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$55,665,950	1892	$30,857,550
1896	28,627,050	1891	15,373,025
1895	29,822,725	1890	3,700,800
1894	74,767,500	1889	17,295,600
1893	13,605,900	1888	17,937,375

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 472,070.59 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$348,638
Exports in the same period	326,216
Net imports	$22,422
Net imports, 1896	3,693,070
Net exports, 1895	23,159,208
Net exports, 1894	2,014,008
Net exports, 1893	25,525,849

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Deadwood sold at 1.15, 200 Mexican at .42, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .30.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $9,421,123, of which amount $2,738,904 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $32,365, and the exports of specie were $1,123,755.

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following are the bank statements in detail, with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percen'ge of R'e to Deps.
$2,000,000	$1,916,000	Bk. of N. Y. N. B. A.	$12,680,000	$3,360,000	$1,510,000	$13,890,000	35.0
2,050,000	2,146,200	Bk. of the Man. Co	13,698,000	2,792,000	2,484,000	15,993,000	32.9
2,000,000	1,048,200	Merchants' Nat.	10,261,100	2,871,500	2,192,800	13,781,400	36.7
2,000,000	2,209,400	Mechanics' Nat.	9,078,000	1,132,000	1,835,000	8,660,000	34.2
1,500,000	2,508,400	Bank of America	18,790,300	2,867,600	3,866,700	22,307,900	27.9
1,000,000	361,900	Phenix National	4,022,000	280,000	664,000	3,636,000	25.9
1,000,000	3,582,300	National City	25,666,000	5,996,000	7,235,300	34,076,700	38.8
750,000	86,500	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,540,300	213,900	365,700	2,213,100	26.1
300,000	7,381,700	Chemical Nat.	24,239,000	4,263,600	3,594,800	24,451,400	32.1
600,000	185,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,467,500	800,200	719,200	5,235,900	29.0
1,000,000	1,648,000	Gallatin National	5,980,400	690,200	1,378,300	5,124,200	40.3
300,000	209,800	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,252,800	159,600	184,500	1,208,800	28.4
400,000	278,600	Mechanics' & Trad.	2,001,000	280,000	310,000	2,030,000	29.0
200,000	158,400	Greenwich	912,500	104,600	212,800	888,200	35.7
600,000	495,900	Leath. Man'frs' Nat.	3,041,000	305,200	556,500	2,768,400	31.1
300,000	105,400	Seventh National	1,616,700	252,800	328,000	2,008,400	28.9
1,200,000	500,900	Bk. of State N. Y.	3,054,700	155,000	568,500	2,358,300	30.6
5,000,000	2,482,100	American Ex. Nat.	23,371,000	2,060,000	5,181,000	19,894,000	36.4
5,000,000	3,672,800	Nat. Bk. of Com.	22,504,700	2,390,300	5,334,800	19,036,900	40.5
1,000,000	1,665,500	Nat. Broadway Bk.	6,042,400	700,100	528,300	5,085,700	24.3
1,000,000	1,000,000	Mercantile National	7,404,100	788,600	2,715,500	8,828,800	39.6
422,700	482,500	Pacific	2,378,500	411,000	638,800	2,979,100	35.2
1,500,000	938,600	Nat. Bk. of Repub.	12,307,000	2,390,600	1,549,100	13,778,200	28.6
450,000	980,300	Chatham National	5,936,400	562,400	1,378,500	6,226,400	31.1
200,000	235,700	People's	1,742,700	246,600	661,100	2,566,700	35.3
700,000	593,000	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	5,859,000	871,000	1,874,000	7,210,700	38.0
1,000,000	2,063,300	Hanover National	16,436,800	5,218,400	5,964,900	24,897,700	44.9
500,000	355,600	Irving National	2,904,000	245,400	479,200	2,787,000	36.0
600,000	413,600	National Citizens'	2,674,300	488,600	283,100	2,922,000	26.4
500,000	276,800	Nassau	2,435,500	189,600	496,900	2,946,100	23.2
900,000	1,026,700	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,744,500	618,800	1,133,200	5,936,500	29.5
1,000,000	105,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,406,900	420,200	519,500	3,548,100	26.4
1,000,000	1,292,600	Corn Exchange	8,312,500	1,352,500	1,522,000	9,758,500	29.1
1,000,000	231,800	Continental National	4,546,000	557,000	2,168,800	6,548,200	41.6
300,000	406,800	Oriental	1,798,000	156,000	276,000	1,630,000	26.5
1,500,000	5,715,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,314,000	3,214,000	4,849,000	25,533,000	31.5
2,000,000	3,258,500	National Park	24,213,000	7,002,800	7,527,800	34,567,100	42.0
250,000	141,200	East River National	1,156,700	153,500	265,500	1,172,000	35.7
3,200,000	2,110,300	Fourth National	21,050,300	2,827,000	5,459,900	24,315,000	34.0
†1,000,000	549,300	Central National	8,849,000	1,199,000	2,839,000	11,606,000	34.8
300,000	662,600	Second National	4,632,000	839,000	1,443,000	6,077,000	37.5
750,000	350,100	Ninth National	3,774,100	367,500	1,072,400	4,570,700	31.5
500,000	7,035,200	First National	24,674,800	3,390,300	2,529,800	23,888,200	24.7
1,000,000	260,600	Third National	8,622,100	1,495,000	2,004,700	10,832,700	32.3
300,000	71,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,362,000	143,200	321,000	1,389,800	33.3
250,000	601,500	Bowery	2,939,000	412,000	334,000	2,968,000	25.1
200,000	422,700	New York Co. Nat.	2,455,800	700,800	350,500	3,236,600	32.4
750,000	293,000	German-American	2,738,900	205,600	557,400	2,688,300	28.3
500,000	1,500,000	Chase National	14,431,200	4,015,900	6,174,100	22,628,700	45.0
100,000	1,087,600	Fifth Avenue	7,331,000	1,272,000	821,500	8,192,800	25.5
200,000	606,600	German Exchange	2,424,500	254,500	685,400	3,042,400	30.9
200,000	679,900	Germania	2,997,500	529,400	336,400	3,815,300	22.7
500,000	589,800	United States Nat.	5,997,900	1,018,900	667,900	6,576,400	25.6
300,000	615,000	Lincoln National	5,518,300	889,600	1,528,000	6,847,800	35.3
200,000	708,300	Garfield National	3,600,100	791,400	845,500	4,660,800	35.1
200,000	314,200	Fifth National	1,584,100	212,700	384,800	1,806,700	33.0
300,000	803,200	Bank of Metropolis	4,668,400	822,000	1,466,000	6,371,100	35.9
200,000	323,400	West Side Bank	2,135,000	175,000	476,000	2,293,000	28.3
500,000	301,500	Seaboard National	5,421,000	775,000	3,485,000	9,013,000	47.2
200,000	347,100	Sixth National	1,645,000	175,000	267,000	1,441,000	30.6
2,100,000	420,600	Western National	11,777,800	839,300	4,983,500	14,256,500	40.8
300,000	940,700	First Nat. Bk., B'klyn	4,965,000	913,600	1,335,800	5,968,000	37.6
1,200,000	581,500	National Union	9,379,600	1,678,700	1,450,400	10,108,900	30.9
500,000	236,700	Liberty National	2,398,600	253,800	504,900	2,512,300	30.1
1,000,000	318,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,581,300	559,200	340,100	3,134,200	28.6

Total, National banks: Capital, $49,000,000; net profits, $61,887,900.
Total, State banks: Capital, $10,772,700; net profits, $13,000,200.

BANK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Par.	Capital.	Last Paid.	Dividend. Rate.	Div. Per Year.	When Payable.	Bid.	Ask.
America	100	$1,500,000	Jan., '97	7	14	J & J	315	330
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	Nov., '96	3½	7	M & N	172	175
Bowery	100	250,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	310	...
Butchers & Drovers'	25	300,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	125	140
Broadway	25	1,000,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	230	250
Central National	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	157	170
Chase National	100	500,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	400	...
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan., '97	4	16	QuarJ	290	300
Chemical	100	300,000	Jan., '97	25	150	Bi-MoJ	4,000	4,500
City	100	1,000,000	Nov., '96	10	15	M & N	500	700
Citizens'	25	600,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	125	135
Columbia	100	300,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	170	180
Commerce	100	5,000,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	205	208
Continental	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	130	140
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb., '97	6	12	F & A	290	300
East River	25	250,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	130	...
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	200	...
Fifth Avenue	100	100,000	Jan., '97	25	100	QuarJ	2,900	3,300
Fifth National	100	200,000	Jan., '97	6½	12	J & J	250	...
First National	100	500,000	Jan., '97	25	100	QuarJ	3,500	...
First National of S. I.	100	1,000,000	Sep., '96	3	6	M & S	120	150
Fourteenth Street	100	100,000	Nov., '96	3	6	M & N	...	130
Fourth National	100	3,200,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	178	185
Gallatin National	50	1,000,000	Oct., '96	6	12	A & O	305	330
Garfield National	100	200,000	....	.	..	....	500	...
German-American	75	750,000	Feb., '97	3	6	F & A	112	120
Germania	100	200,000	Nov., '96	5	10	M & N	350	...
Greenwich	25	200,000	Nov., '96	3	6	M & N	165	...
Hanover	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	315	340
Hide & Leather	100	500,000	Aug., '96	3	6	F & A	88	...
Hudson River	100	200,000	Feb., '97	3	6	F & A	155	...
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	Jan., '97	10	20	J & J	530	540
Irving	50	500,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	140	160
Leather Manufacturers'	100	600,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	170	...
Liberty National	100	500,000	....	..	..	....	125	...
Lincoln National	100	300,000	Aug., '96	3	12	QuarF	750	...
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	Feb., '97	4	8	F & A	210	230
Market & Fulton	100	900,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	215	240
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	186	195
Mechanics & Traders'	25	400,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	125	135
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	165	175
Merchants'	50	2,000,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	137	140
Merchants' Exchange	50	600,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	110	...
Metropolis	100	300,000	June, '95	6	12	J & D	425	...
Mount Morris	100	250,000	July, '94	3	..	....	...	103
Nassau	50	500,000	Nov., '96	4	8	M & N	154	170
National Union	100	1,200,000	....	.	..	....	200	...
New Amsterdam	100	250,000	....	.	..	....	190	...
New York	100	2,000,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	230	240
New York County	100	200,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	650	...
N. Y. National Exchange	100	800,000	Aug., '96	3	6	F & A	...	100
N. Y. Produce Exchange	100	1,000,000	Oct., '96	3	6	A & O	115	125
Ninth National	100	750,000	Jan., '97	3	..	....	105	115
Nineteenth Ward	100	100,000	Jan., '97	3	..	....	100	130
National Bank of N. A.	70	700,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	130	137
Oriental	25	300,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	175	...
Pacific	50	422,700	Feb., '97	2	..	....	170	...
Park	100	2,000,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	260	270
People's	25	200,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	200	...
Phenix	20	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	104	110
Republic	100	1,500,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	150	160
Seaboard National	100	500,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	169	175
Second National	100	300,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	425	...
Seventh National	100	300,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	100	110
Shoe & Leather	100	1,000,000	July, '94	3	..	....	90	96
Sixth National	100	200,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	270	...
Standard	100	200,000	....	.	..	....	105	115
State of New York	100	1,200,000	Nov., '96	3	6	M & N	110	114
Third National	100	1,000,000	July, '90	2½	..	....	100	103
Tradesmen's	40	750,000	Jan., '94	2	..	....	...	95
United States National	100	500,000	July, '95	2	..	....	175	200
West Side National	100	200,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	275	...
Western National	100	2,100,000	July, '94	3	..	....	114	118

SPECIE IMPORTED INTO NEW YORK FROM FEB. 13 to 19, INCLUSIVE.

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Silvia	Mayaquez	$395
P. Mauritz	Jacmel	5,000
Seneca	Tampico	700
Philadelphia	Curacao	520
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Silvia	Mayaquez	110
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Saratoga	Havana	5,278
Silvia	Mayaquez	120
Carib	Truxillo	1,991
Gold Bullion—		
Valencia	Colon	1,800
Valencia	Colon	1,856
Valencia	Tumaco	800
Marie	Savanilla	341
Philadelphia	Curacao	74
Silver Bullion—		
City of Wash.	Vera Cruz	13,380
Total		$32,365

SPECIE EXPORTS PORT OF NEW YORK, FEB. 15 TO FEB. 20, INCLUSIVE.

Date. Feb.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
15	Venezuela	P. Cabello	G. C. (Sp.)	$31,545
15	V. de Bord.	Haiti	G. coin (U. S.)	35,000
15	Havel	London	S. coin (Mex.)	25,200
15	Havel	London	S. bars. (oth).	164,100
16	St. Louis	London	S. bars. (oth).	433,710
16	St. Louis	London	S. C. (S. A.)	9,500
19	Servia	London	S. bars (other).	419,700
Total				$1,118,755

TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT.

Feb.				
13	Athos	Haiti	G. coin (U. S.)	$5,000
Total				$1,123,755

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Feb. 20, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	
New York	$455,838,233	$524,826,765	−13.1
Boston	69,631,238	68,884,278	+ 1.1
Philadelphia	52,225,697	52,502,774	− 0.5
Baltimore	10,536,053	11,408,063	− 7.6
Chicago	66,627,722	68,761,514	− 3.1
St. Louis	23,989,489	19,249,965	+24.6
New Orleans	7,299,943	8,345,581	−12.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$686,148,325	$753,978,960	− 9.0
Other cities, 5 days	127,926,248	132,849,248	− 3.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$814,074,573	$886,828,208	− 8.2
All cities, 1 day	161,437,291	....	....
Total, all cities, for week	$975,511,864	$886,828,208	+10.0

Complete returns for the week ended Feb. 13 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a loss of 10.3 per cent.; with the same week in 1895, a gain of 3.9 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 8.9 per cent. Outside of New York the loss, as compared with 1896, was 1.3 per cent., with 1895, a gain of 7.7 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 11.2 per cent.

Fall River Cloth Market.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20.—The cloth brokers of this city, when asked last evening for the usual report of the week's business in the local market, gave for publication only the amount of production and of sales. Other figures were withheld, they said, by request of the mill men, who think that it interferes with trade.

The report given out is as follows: Production for the week, 160,000 pieces; sales, 77,000 pieces. Market quiet and steady at 2 11-16c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	285
1st week Feb.	$9,533	$10,118	$8,897
From Jan. 1	47,661	49,974	47,835
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Feb.	$21,630	$22,029	$14,219
From Jan. 1	138,030	128,207	114,476
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,130	1,136	1,134
1st week Feb.	$81,745	$75,714	$60,974
From Jan. 1	380,852	468,421	340,685
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	576
2d week Feb.	$27,883	$25,493	$21,549
From Jan. 1	148,819	160,111	160,743
C., C., C. & St. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,888	1,838	1,850
2d week Feb.	$238,800	$242,687	$226,936
From July 1	8,216,308	8,970,428	8,541,526
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week Feb.	$20,647	$16,305	$17,297
From Jan. 1	121,156	109,876	110,855
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	584	587	579
1st week Feb.	$21,761	$37,826	$35,071
From Jan. 1	119,294	170,642	153,621
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Feb.	$1,034	$1,588	$1,631
From Jan. 1	5,158	7,749	8,720
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
1st week Feb.	$46,068	$41,119	......
From Jan. 1	233,133	198,702	......
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Feb.	$31,791	$40,304	$22,729
2d week Feb.	39,616	32,779	20,523
From Jan. 1	216,393	227,367	151,750
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Feb.	$34,407	$36,011	$32,812
2d week Feb.	35,049	37,314	37,334
From Jan. 1	198,674	227,439	199,743
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
1st week Feb.	$304,344	$285,920	$247,439
From Jan. 1	1,618,122	1,637,189	1,669,332
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
1st week Feb.	$10,366	$6,389	......
From Jan. 1	46,004	51,117	......
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
4th week Jan.	$55,921	$41,156	$47,237
From Jan. 1	194,306	169,016	187,281
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
1st week Feb.	$8,215	$1,390	......
From Jan. 1	26,778	10,362	......
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
1st week Feb.	$7,434	$7,674	......
2d week Feb.	8,059	8,211	......
From Jan. 1	50,827	50,995	......
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
1st week Feb.	$18,560	$24,665	......
From Jan. 1	122,230	147,087	......
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
4th week Jan.	$66,000	$62 000	$66,588
From Jan. 1	277,000	239,500	249,575
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Jan.	$21,800	$13,259	$12,028
From Jan. 1	53,664	40,490	38,175
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
1st week Feb.	$61,179	$62,472	$48,491
2d week Feb.	56,362	55,239	46,857
From Jan. 1	311,055	360,353	249,495
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
1st week Feb.	$6,020	$5,026	$5,316
From Jan. 1	33,353	31,275	29,973
OHIO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	226	226	226
1st week Feb.	$16,404	$13,499	......
From Jan. 1	59,328	80,017	......
ST. JOE & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
1st week Feb.	$30,984	$10,425	$9,200
From Jan. 1	104,244	59,328	63,894
TOLEDO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Feb.	$20,869	$19,476	$17,742
From Jan. 1	91,962	107,971	97,414
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Feb.	$42,645	$33,973	$25,138
From Jan. 1	259,841	222,521	161,413
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
2d week Feb.	$51,200	$39,700	$40,700
From July 1	1,986,636	2,107,615	2,101,600
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for December—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	52,214	59,035	43,268
Operating ex.	26,900	32,642	23,281
Net earnings	25,314	26,393	19,987
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	290,413	293,097	259,592
Operating ex.	168,006	168,383	144,858
Net earnings	122,407	124,714	114,734
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	314,497	317,659	......
Operating ex.	248,796	262,544	......
Net earnings	65,701	55,115	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,647,064	1,776,577	......
Operating ex.	1,271,369	1,611,058	......
Net earnings	375,695	165,519	......
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD for December—			
Gross earnings	2,177,804	2,061,040	......
Operating ex.	1,627,419	1,443,546	......
Net earnings	550,385	617,494	......
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	13,513,349	12,733,016	......
Operating ex.	10,128,537	8,628,131	......
Net earnings	3,384,812	4,104,885	......
BANGOR & AROOSTOCK for December—			
Gross earnings	60,890	45,423	28,502
Operating ex.	37,890	28,659	24,046
Net earnings	23,000	16,764	4,456
Charges	22,007	18,939	12,012
Surplus	993	*2,175	*7,556
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	719,718	722,583	366,287
Operating ex.	439,774	483,383	241,736
Net earnings	279,944	239,200	124,551
Charges	262,058	219,973	......
Surplus	17,886	19,227	......
*Deficit.			
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for December—			
Gross earnings	47,236	37,865	......
Operating ex.	23,108	22,746	......
Net earnings	24,128	15,119	......
Charges	12,668	12,414	......
Surplus	11,460	2,705	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	309,789	257,338	179,854
Operating ex.	139,081	130,555	104,664
Net earnings	170,708	126,783	75,189
Charges	76,456	68,977	......
Surplus	94,252	57,806	......
OREGON IMPROVEMENT for December—			
Gross earnings	256,946	240,328	277,197
Operating ex.	216,199	244,836	255,303
Net earnings	40,747	*4,508	21,894
*Deficit.			
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for January—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	45,040	46,301	39,661
Operating ex.	38,928	45,405	42,578
Net earnings	6,112	896	*2,917
Charges	19,104	19,212	17,233
Deficit	12,992	18,316	20,158
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	447,506	495,036	502,406
Operating ex.	285,358	333,980	312,947
Net earnings	162,148	161,056	189,459
Charges	133,729	134,486	120,631
Surplus	28,419	26,570	68,828
*Deficit.			
SUMMIT BRANCH & LYKENS VALLEY for January—			
Gross earnings	155,954	164,275	189,026
Operating ex.	148,161	169,033	106,896
Net earnings	7,793	242	80,130
TENNESSEE COAL & IRON for January—			
Net earnings	57,938	94,385	51,000
Charges	47,777	47,884	59,700
Surplus	10,161	46,501	*8,700
*Deficit.			
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for January—			
Gross earnings	71,093	88,495	79,671
Operating ex.	56,158	64,399	62,845
Net earnings	14,935	24,096	16,826
Charges	22,673	21,618	......
Deficit	7,738	*2,478	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	539,286	619,755	572,901
Operating ex.	407,497	456,509	429,324
Net earnings	131,789	163,246	143,577
Charges	161,684	144,050	......
Deficit	29,895	*19,196	......
*Surplus.			
WESTERN OF ALABAMA for December—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	60,976	63,578	48,176
Operating ex.	35,682	34,427	30,295
Net earnings	25,294	29,151	17,881
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	335,881	322,557	289,781
Operating ex.	193,386	190,695	182,420
Net earnings	142,495	131,862	107,361
WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for January—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	84,710	97,462	70,121
Operating ex.	53,166	65,988	46,051
Net earnings	31,544	31,474	24,070
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	671,990	714,416	624,581
Operating ex.	442,635	463,717	417,015
Net earnings	229,355	250,699	207,566

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 73 roads for the first week of February, 1897, at $6,073,518, an increase of $177,380, or 3.01 per cent.; 50 roads for the second week of February, 1897, report $4,670,223, an increase of $195,357, or 4.37 per cent.

Making Use of an Old City Hall.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday granted the use of the old City Hall to the Board of Education. The building will be used as a public school, in place of School No. 1, in York Street, which is to be torn down April 1 and rebuilt. This will compel the city to raise $40,000, temporarily, to make good a deficiency of that amount in the new City Hall account, which is to be made good by the sale of the old building.

Smuggled Uncut Diamonds.

Customs officers in Hoboken yesterday found and confiscated four uncut diamonds, valued at $1,000, which Percy Walton of Minneapolis, Minn., just landed from the steamship Spree, had concealed on his person.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	92½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21¾
Cotton, middling	7⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9⅝
Butter, Western extra creamery	20
Butter, State, finest creamery	19½
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.45
Molasses, O. K. prime	24
Tallow, prime	3¼
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5
Lard, prime	4.20
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	4⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	3.30
Copper, lake ingot	12.00

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74⅞@76⅛c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74½c, by sample; No. 2 red, 85⅝@87⅛c; No. 2 corn, 22½@23c; No. 2 oats, 15⅜@16c; No. 2 rye, 33¾@34c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 74@77½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per barrel, $7.85@$7.90; lard, per 100 lb, $3.92½@$3.95; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.90@$4.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.64; standard A, $4.39; linseed oil, raw, 25c; boiled, 27c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.85@6.87
March	6.87	6.91	6.85	6.86@6.87
April	6.95	6.95	6.92	6.92@6.93
May	7.01	7.02	6.96	6.98@....
June	7.06	7.06	7.01	7.03@7.04
July	7.10	7.10	7.06	7.07@7.08
August	7.12	7.12	7.07	7.09@7.10
September	6.78	6.78	6.74	6.74@6.75
October	6.68	6.68	6.64	6.64@6.65
November	6.70	6.70	6.66	6.66@6.67
December	6.74	6.74	6.71	6.71@6.72

Market closed steady at 3 to 7 points advance, compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, 690. Total sales, 90,100 bales. The amount of cotton on shipboard Friday night, not cleared, was reported at 151,088 bales, leaving stocks of 829,274 bales. Last week the amount on shipboard was 147,963 bales, and last year 152,673 bales. Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7⅛c; middling Gulf, 7⅜c. Sales, 619 bales, all spinning. Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 29-32d. Futures quiet but steady; sellers. 1-64 decline; closed firm, unchanged to 1 point net advance. February, 355v; February-March, 355v; March-April, 355v; April-May, 355b; May-June, 355½b; June-July, 356s; July-August, 356b; August-September, 353½b; September-October, 347½b; October-November, 343½s; November-December, 342b.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Cotton very firm; good middling, 7 5-16c; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 4,297 bales; gross receipts, 6,106 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,350 bales; to the Continent, 8,075 bales; coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 357,060 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 870 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,087 bales; coastwise, 623 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 29,090 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—Cotton firm; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 851 bales; gross receipts, 1,331 bales; shipments, 1,137 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 126,183 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 3,174 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,701 bales; coastwise, 2,439 bales; sales, 252 bales; stock, 63,163 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton, holiday; net and gross receipts, 3,172 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,746 bales; to the Continent, 4,356 bales; sales, 309 bales; spinners, 110 bales; stock, 112,803 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 20.—Cotton firm; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,458 bales; exports, coastwise, 514 bales; sales, 134 bales; stock, 18,478 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Cotton dull; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net receipts, none; gross receipts, 235 bales; stock, 18,754 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 66 bales; stock, 12,647 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c bid; net and gross receipts, 612 bales; stock, 37,134 bales.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

February	..	..	..	29⅝
March	84	84	84	84⅜
April	..	..	..	82⅞
May	82½-¼	82½-⅝	82	82½
June	81½	81½	81½	81⅞
July	80	80¼	79¾	80¼
September	..	..	..	77½

CORN.

February	..	..	..	84
May	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
July	31⅜-½	31½	31⅜-½	31½

OATS.

February	..	..	..	21⅝
May	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
July	..	..	..	22⅝

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb.	75½@..	75⅝@..	74⅞@..	75⅛@..
May	76⅝@..	77⅛@..	76⅜@..	76½@..
July	73 @..	73⅝@..	72⅞@..	73⅛@..
Sept.	71⅝@..	72 @..	71¼@..	71⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Feb.	22⅝@..	22⅞@..	22⅝@..	22⅞@..
May	24¼@..	24½@..	24¼@..	24⅜@..
July	25½@..	25¾@..	25⅛@..	25⅝@..
Sept.	26⅝@..	27⅛@..	26⅞@..	26⅞@..
Oats No. 2—				
Feb.	15¾@..	15¾@..	15¾@..	15¾@..
May	17⅝@..	17½@..	17⅝@..	17½@..
July	18¼@..	18⅝@..	18¼@..	18¼@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
May	$8.00	$8.00	$7.95	$7.97½
July	8.10	8.12½	8.10	8.10
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	4.02½	4.05	4.02½	4.02½
July	4.10	4.15	4.10	4.12½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	4.10	4.10	4.07½	4.07½
July	4.17½	4.20	4.15	4.17½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Wheat opened quiet, prices showing but slight change from yesterday's finals. Foreign markets were generally higher, although not advancing in the satisfactory manner hoped for by the bulls. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were comparatively light and reflect the small amount of business being done in grain at present. News from the West showed but slight change as far as crop conditions were concerned, and there was very little in the movement in the Northwest to disturb operators. The receipts at Duluth, Minneapolis, and Chicago were 323 cars, against 618 last week and 508 in 1896. Minneapolis reported flour prices advanced 5@10c this morning, with a fair volume of trade doing. There was no disposition to hammer the market, and prices held steady up to the close, leaving off at ½@¾c net gain. On the curb between 12 and 1 P. M. the market was easy, breaking from 82½c to 82 3-16c. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 2,120,000 bushels, against 2,051,000 bushels the preceding week, and 3,149,000 bushels last year. Since July 1, 111,332,539 bushels, an increase over the preceding year of 24,350,037 bushels. The primary receipts this week have amounted to 1,450,000 bushels, against 1,723,000 bushels last week and 2,279,000 bushels last year. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week ended to-day were 177,000 bbls of flour and 764,000 bushels of wheat, against 152,000 bbls and 1,073,000 bushels last week and 253,000 bbls and 544,000 bushels last year. The market failed to develop any export inquiry today and was quiet, with prices held higher, with futures, although in some cases the nominal difference of the wheat compared with the May option was reduced. No. 2 red was quoted 8@15c over May, free on board, afloat, for ordinary to choice; No. 1 hard, New York, 7c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New York, 3½c over May, free on board, afloat. May closed at 82½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The trade was bullish and the few shorts who have been fighting the advance for almost a week covered. Liverpool advanced ¾@1d. English consols were ⅜d lower, the decline still contributing to the uncertainty of European political affairs. Exports from both coasts for the week were 2,120,000 bushels, a little more than was expected. The market opened firm, advanced ½c, and then settled back to about the opening figures. Argentine shipments for the week were light, at 152,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 23 cars, and 34,165 bushels were withdrawn from store. The Northwest received 301 cars. Closing Paris cables were unchanged to 15c lower for flour and 10c higher for wheat. Antwerp was unchanged. Berlin 1⅛ marks higher. Atlantic seaboard clearances were light at 199,707 bushels. May wheat opened from 76⅝c to 76⅞c, sold between 76⅜c and 77⅛c, closing at 76½@76⅝c bid, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 239,066 bushels; shipments, 96,867 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 80,570 bushels; shipments, 42,141 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 20.—Strong Liverpool cables and weekly clearances larger than last week gave firmness to the opening wheat market. May opened at 73⅝c, closed at 73⅞@74c; July opened at 74⅝@74⅞c, closed at 74⅞@75c; May closed yesterday at 73⅝c and July at 74⅝@74¾c. Cash wheat—There was a sharp demand for spot wheat at ⅜@½c premium over May; No. 2 Northern sold in a fair way at 1¼@1½c under No. 1; No. 3 ranged from 3 to 5c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 139 cars; shipments, 29 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 20.—The total cash sales of wheat were 30 cars; the market opened at 76⅝c, sold up to 77c, and fell from there, closing at 76½c. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; No. 3 Spring, 68¼@70¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; May, No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; July, No. 1 Northern, 77c; September, No. 1 Northern, 75c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Wheat opened stronger; May opened at 76⅞c, rose to 77⅜c, fell to 76⅝c, and closed at 76¾c. Sample wheat, ¼@½c higher; No. 2 Northern, 77@77¼c; No. 3 Spring, 75½c.

Corn.

Corn was quiet, but fairly steady. The enormous exports of the past week did not stimulate business to any important extent, although the improvement of the last few days has been partly attributable to this cause. The exports have been very largely from Southern ports, the New York exports being comparatively moderate. Bradstreet's figures for the week ended Thursday make the unparalleled aggregate of 6,441,000 bushels, against 4,169,000 bushels last week and 2,925,000 bushels last year. Since July 1, 93,482,000 bushels, an increase over the preceding year of 32,713,000 bushels. The exports from Atlantic ports alone were 5,599,000 bushels for the week ended today, against 4,044,000 bushels last week and 1,502,000 bushels last year. The future market at midday closed quiet at unchanged to ⅛c advance. The curb market was unchanged. Cash corn was nominal and was quoted at ¾c under May in the elevator; May closed at 30⅛c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Corn exports for the week were unprecedented in volume, aggregating 6,441,000 bushels; naturally these shipments had a firming influence on the market; the strength of wheat also exerted some force on corn; Liverpool cables were ¼d higher; receipts amounted to 211 cars; no corn was taken from store; Argentine shipments last week were 192,000 bushels; Atlantic seaboard clearances were 680,937 bushels; May corn opened at 24¼c, advanced to 24½c, closing at 24⅜c, a shade higher than yesterday; cash corn was firm and ¼@½c per bushel higher; receipts at principal Western points, 618,551 bushels; shipments, 451,470 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 730,825 bushels.

Oats.

OATS—Were flat and featureless, moving in an insignificant manner, both in cash and futures, closing featureless at unchanged to ⅛c advance. Primary receipts for the past week have been 2,928,000 bushels, against 3,881,000 bushels last week and 1,922,000 bushels last year. Exports from Atlantic ports, 597,000 bushels, against 762,000 bushels last week and 165,000 bushels last year. Cash oats were very quiet, but about steady. Sales of cash oats were 29,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 21@29c, as to quality. No. 2 oats quoted 21¾c, elevator; No. 3, 20c; No. 2 white, 23½c, and 22c for No. 3 white.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Oats derived strength from other grains. Trading fair, with no particular activity. Receipts were 266 cars, and 1,200 bushels were withdrawn from store. Export clearances amounted to 5,570 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were barely steady, sellers finding it difficult to dispose of what they had to offer because of a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off in the expectation that there would be heavy accumulations on Tuesday.

Flour.

FLOUR—Showed a much better tone, following the advance of 5 to 10c a barrel in Minneapolis, and prices were held higher, regulation patents selling at $4.45. Quite a fair trade developed in Spring patents and bakers', but Winter flour was dull. Total sales were unusually good for Saturday, footing up 15,150 pks, including 300 bbls Winter patents, $4.70; 900 bbls straights, $4.40@$4.50; 1,000 bbls clears, $4.20; 150 bbls superfine, $3; 8,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75, including fancy; 500 bbls straights, $4.20; 1,800 bbls clears, $3.90; 2,000 pks extra 2s, $2.60, in sacks, and $2.80 in barrels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The better outlook for flour was a feature of general comment. Two Minneapolis firms sold 50,000 bbls yesterday, and the expectation is that nearly the full milling capacity will be set in motion next week. Patents, $3.90@$4.15; bakers', $2.65@$3.55. Production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 38,234 bbls. Millstuffs—Brisk tone. Prices bid fair to again take a jump of from 25 to 50c. Bran, in bulk, $6.25@$6.75; shorts, $6@$6.25; middlings, $7@$7.25.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market dull and easier; car lots, State, 39@41c; No. 2 Western, 38¾@38½c, Buffalo, opening navigation. Rye flour quiet. Sales, 300 bbls, at $2.60@$2.75. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding quoted 26@26½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation; malting, 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market very dull; quoted 34c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; spot, $1.25, nominal. CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales, 200 bbls at $1.90; kiln-dried, $1.80@$1.90. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 70@71c; coarse, 58@60c. FEED—Steady; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; 100 lb, 65c; sharps, 72½@80c; rye feed, 52½@55c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, $1.02½@$1.05; city feed, 65c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Rye—Offerings were very light, which caused a firm market; receipts were three cars; trade was quiet; No. 2 on the regular market sold at 33¾@34c, and No. 3 at 32½c; May sold at 35½c; July at 37c. Barley was steady; there was a fair demand, but nothing important was noted; receipts were 63 cars; the range was from 22½c to 32c for common to choice; fancy was 33c, nominal. Timothy was steady; prime cash, $2.50, nominal; March, $2.60, nominal; country lots, $1.50@$2.50; prime clover, $7.50, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull, but firm; sales, 100 bbls; mess, $8.50@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.50@$10. BEEF—Unchanged; extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $18. DRESSED HOGS—Strong at 5@5⅛c for 160-lb; 4¾@5⅛c for heavy to light. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet and steady at 4⅜@4½c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders scarce and strong at 5@5½c; pickled hams steadier at 8½@9c. TALLOW—Steady at 3¼c asked. STEARINE—Firm; lard, 4⅝c; oleo, 4 1-16c. LARD—Unchanged and dull, prime steam closing at 4.20c asked; city, 3.80c; refined steady; South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.45c; compound, 4½c; options closed at 4.30c, nominal, for May.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 60s; prime mess dull at 48s 9d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 45s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lbs, steady at 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 26s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, easy at 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western spot steady at 20s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, dull at 58s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined firm at 15s 6d.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Product experienced a slight setback by reason of a decline in hog prices; the trade was reasonably fair, both shorts and longs being something in the way of evening up for the week; at the close May pork was 5c lower than yesterday, May lard a shade lower, and May ribs 2½@5c lower; domestic markets were steady; Liverpool quoted 3d advance on lard; receipts were moderate and shipments liberal; the cash market was steady.

COFFEE.

Opened quiet at unchanged prices, and was very dull, with sales amounting to only 1,750 bags. The tone was firm, and the close was at 5 to 15 points net advance. Foreign cables were quiet, but fairly satisfactory. Santos was steady, with good average at 10 $ 800; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 423,000 bags. Rio market firm, with No. 7 at 10$350; exchange, 8 9-16c; receipts, 2,000 bags; cleared for United States, 8,000 bags; for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 258,000 bags. Hamburg reported ¼ pf advance, and sales 8,000 bags. Havre opened steady and unchanged, and closed barely steady and unchanged, after having declined ¼f. Sales were 21,000 bags.

Deliveries were fair for Saturday, amounting to 16,209 bags, but the deliveries as a whole the past week have been comparatively small. Stocks at the ports have increased about 31,000 bags since Monday, while the amount of coffee afloat has decreased 7,000 bags. Trading in invoices was light to-day, and the market closed dull and somewhat nominal. Rio No. 7 was quoted at 9⅝c on spot. Some business was transacted in coffee afloat at 9½c, and that was the price for afloat coffee at the close of the market. The trading in mild coffee was moderate, but market steady.

SUGAR.

The London market reports cane steady at quotations, with Java quoted at 11s 1½d, with fair refining at 9s 3d. Beet was quiet, but steady, with present and next month quoted at 9s 1½d. There were some sales of raw sugar, including about 4,000 bags San Domingo centrifugal, afloat, basis 96° test, at 3¼c. The market closed very firm, with refiners apparently anxious to buy on the above basis. The closing price on muscovado, 89° test, was 2⅞c, and on molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c. Refined sugar was fairly active, with prices unchanged; granulated quoted at 4⅝c. The market is somewhat oversold, and orders were taken subject to delay.

HAY AND STRAW.

There is no surplus of really choice grades, but the undergrades are plenty and weak. Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover-mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

OILS.

The market for cottonseed oil was bare of feature, except for a steady holding of values in keeping with firmness of lard products. Charles B. Taintor & Co. state that some trading has been done in further options, but at slight advances. Prime Summer yellow is offered, free on board, here at 25c for May, June, and July, and so far without takers, best counter offers not exceeding 24½c. We quote: Prime crude, bbls, 20c; mills, 15@17c; off crude here, 19c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23⅛c; butter oil, 26@26½c; prime yellow, Winter, 29c; prime white Summer, 26½@27c; lard oil, 40c; linseed oil, American raw, 29@30c; American boiled, 31@32c; Calcutta, raw, 50c. PETROLEUM—The market for National Pipe Line certificates closed with 92½c bid. Refined unchanged and quoted: Bbls, New York, $6.30; Philadelphia, $6.25; cases, New York, $7; Philadelphia, $6.95.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 53,210 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,267 bbls; tar, 1,963 bbls. The market for both resin and spirits of turpentine is about steady and unchanged, with common to good strained resin quoted at $1.70, and spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, quoted at 28½@29c. Tar and pitch quiet, steady, and unchanged. Tar regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3@$3.12½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine dull; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Tar firm at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80; virgin, nothing doing.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c; sales, 100 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

BEEVES—Receipts, 22 cars, or 342 head, all consigned to exporters and slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef sides had a limited demand at 6¾@8½c per lb. Latest London and Liverpool cables quoted refrigerator beef weak at 8@8½c per lb; American steers slow at 10½@11½c, dressed weight; live sheep steady at 8@9c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 52 head, all veals, and sold at $4@$7 per 100 lb. Feeling weak. Barnyard and Western calves nominally steady; city-dressed calves in light supply and unchanged at 7@10½c per lb; country-dressed quiet at 6@9c; little calves steady at 4½@5½c, and dressed barnyard do at 4½@6c.

SHEEP—Were a trifle firm and lambs 10c higher, and the pens were readily cleared. Medium to prime sheep sold at $4@$4.50 per 100 lb; fair to choice lambs at $5.30@$5.75. Dressed mutton firm at 6½@7½c; a few selected wethers selling at 8c; dressed lambs also firm at 7½@9c, with general sales at 8@8½c. Country-dressed Spring lambs steady at $3@$7 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts, 14 cars, or 2,520 head; all for slaughterers. Nominally steady at $3.65@$4.10 per 100 lb; pigs at $4.10@$4.25. Country-dressed quiet at 3¾@6½c per lb for extreme weights.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—SIEGLER & Co.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Siegler & Co., composed of Lewis Siegler and Saul Margulies, dealers in cotton goods at 325 Broome Street, from Thomson & Allen, for $525, in favor of Tefft, Weller & Co. They have been in business about a year, but are said to have made no money last year, owing to difficulty in making collections.

—GEORGIANA I. HOTCHKISS.—Judgment for $6,080 was entered yesterday against Georgiana I. Hotchkiss, doing business as Hotchkiss & Co., bankers, formerly at 31 and 33 Broadway, and Edward P. Baker, in favor of the Garden City Banking and Trust Company of Illinois on a note made in 1893 for $5,000 by Mr. Baker, which was indorsed by Hotchkiss & Co., and the Crowell & Class Cold Storage Company of Philadelphia.

—OSCAR S. SACHS.—The Sheriff has received two executions against Oscar S. Sachs, dealer in dry goods, at 25 Avenue B, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch, in favor of Hardt, Bernuth & Co., for $1,085, and Passavant & Co., $324. Mr. Sachs has been in business since 1887, and has had two partners since then, but has been alone since December, 1894. He dealt principally in auction goods. His liabilities are reported to be $4,000; assets small.

—FERDINAND H. MELA.—Ferdinand H. Mela, a builder at 13 Astor Place, is in temporary financial difficulties, having been unable to meet some of his notes, which are maturing. His unsecured liabilities are $162,000, and his assets in real estate are much larger. Mr. Mela has been in business since 1884, and has of recent years erected a number of large mercantile fireproof buildings in the new wholesale district above Houston Street. One of the latest operations is an eight-story factory building at 15 to 21 Lafayette Place, extending through to 708 Broadway, and he had just commenced operations for a ten-story building at 830 Broadway. Several mechanics' liens have been filed against him on the first-named operation in favor of Charles A. Cowen, $21,280; John J. Radley & Co., $22,240; Adolf Klaber, $3,212, and the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, $3,850. Rose & Putzel have taken his affairs in hand, and said yesterday that Mr. Mela had transferred the property 708 Broadway, which connects with 15 to 21 Lafayette Place, to William R. Rose, as trustee, for the benefit of his creditors. The property is subject to a mortgage for $350,000. It was recently appraised by one of the most conservative appraisers of this city at over $700,000. Mr. Mela owes $162,000. Nearly all of the creditors have called upon Mr. Mela and expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the arrangement. To James W. Conrow has been transferred 830 Broadway to secure a note of $10,000. A number of mechanics' liens were filed by creditors before they knew of the purposes of the transfer of real estate. Most of them have expressed their willingness to cancel their liens and stand in under the trust deed. Rose & Putzel expressed confidence that Mr. Mela's assets would be sufficient to pay all his creditors in full and leave him a large surplus.

Out of Town.

—E. C. HODGES & Co.—At a meeting of the creditors of E. C. Hodges & Co., in Boston, yesterday, Col. Melvin O. Adams, Henry Hurlbut, and J. Norton were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Hodges and ascertain the best offer of settlement they can make.

—GEORGE H. BOULTER.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,305 against George H. Boulter, manufacturer of hosiery at Philadelphia, in favor of Joseph T. Low & Co., and an order has been obtained to serve the summons on him by publication.

—LACONIA CAR COMPANY.—Before Judge Fellows, at Tilton, N. H., yesterday, Dennis O'Shea, assignee of the Laconia Car Company, filed an inventory and asked for an order to sell the property. The Court fixed March 11 at 1 P. M. as the time of sale unless previously disposed of at private sale by consent of the parties.

Judgments.

AZZELLIO, Antonio, and Pieto Indelli—D. De Mattio	$2,251
BAKER, Joseph F.—C. E. Quackenbush	1,041
BURCKHARDT, Robert—Morgan Marshall Company	130
BOUILLON, Michael L., and Patrick M. Hannigan—Harriet M. Vantine	900
BAKER, Edward P., and Georgiana I. Hotchkiss—Garden City Banking and Trust Company	6,080
BONANNO, Domenico—Robert A. Cheesebrough	705
BLANDIN, Charles F.—Deane Steam Pump Company	377
BROWN, Mary A.—Moses Loewenstein	244
COLLINS, Charles W.—Mary S. A. Starke, as administratrix, &c.	173
COELHO, Anton H. de Paula—W. Buhl and others	920
CORNWELL, Jacob S.—E. E. Hoff	89
COFFEY, John F.—William S. Smith and another	115
CORNISH, George H.—Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.	109
DUFFY, Hugh—Isaac Krauss	26
DROUGHT, William—James Curran Manufacturing Company	434
DASSEL, Louis H.—E. Hathaway	321
EHRLICH, Ferdinand—B. Kohn	12
FOX, Edward—B. Trujillo and another	125
FOWLER, David O., and Theodosius Oliver—C. Purcell	70
FRENCH, John H.—W. and J. Sloane	115
FIFE, John H.—H. B. Kirk and others	2,867
GERHARD, George—Henry Ilse	234
HAND, Thomas J.—Henry W. Peabody and others	1,202
HAGGERTY, Rose—J. Ryan	151
HARRIS, Simon—I. M. Berinstein	847
HARRIS, Henry G.—The Equitable Life Asurance Society of the United States	96
KEIM, William—Remington Arms Company	114
KARGER, Robert—H. Karger	68
KALISKE, Theodore and Charles—W. Morse and another	118
KLEIN, David, and David Philips—A. F. Richter	66
KIRSCH, Nicholas—R. S. Emmett and others	48
LEHMAN, Oscar—Thomas C. Lyman	121
LUTZ, Charles A.—J. Murray	172
LEIPZIGER, Moritz—Walter H. Graef	199
MILLER, Leopold, and others—H. Ellis	1,838
MORGAN, Rollin M., and Warren Sage—L. Straus and others	824
MAGGS, Richard—J. Illig	142
MITCHELL, Alfred A.—John McKessan and others	665
MARION, William C.—Emma C. Jourgensen and others	163
MARZULIES, Saul—William E. Tefft and others	525
MAYER, Frances L.—A. Howell	259
MARIE, Leon, and Richard G. Platt—H. J. Pattison and another	1,576
SAME—William Montgomery and another	3,261
NALLY, Christopher—H. McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	49
NASON, Alfred G.—Theodore Kilian and another	5,796
O'SHAUGHNESSEY, Patrick—The Excelsior Brewing Company	1,456
PEARSON, Alyma Y.—Hattie Neville	41
RIBETH, Henry A., and Julius Trattner—Lillie R. Stern	261
RUPPERT, Jacob—W. C. Glassmann, by guardian	1,297
RAFALSKY, Mark—J. L. Hamilton and others	999
RICHARDSON, Marie S.—Remington Arms Company	94
SCHAFFNER, George and George F.—L. Samuels	425
STOPPERS, Peter G.—W. C. Burrows	442
SCHENCK, Frederick L.—C. F. Thompson	150
SHERMAN, Abraham—J. McCreery and another	246
SCHUNEMAN, Charles—Manhattan Electric Light Company	198
SACHS, Oscar S.—R. Passavant and others	324
SAME—E. Hardt and others	1,085
SMITH, Gerrit—J. L. Hamilton and others	98
TINGUE, Edward W.—J. Dreicher and another	226
WEISENTHAL, Isaac—Eastmans Company of New York	472
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Kaiser	467

The following judgments have been entered against the city: J. Mayer, $40.42; J. J. Hickey, $21.02; I. M. Hirshe, $118.95; H. Bayer, $66.01; M. Strecker, $163.75; C. H. Randell, $73.66; F. Stahl, $38.70; J. Cobe, $44.87; E. Clark, $46.55; Lena Cobe, $49.20; William Werhan, $78.58; J. Stehlik, $66.95; J. Lauber, $81.34; E. Steinbeck, $102.07; M. W. Morris, $113.68; W. Fuchslocher, $90.19; J. B. Thorpe, $73.04; Theodore Eisele, $25.45; F. Frank, $86.40; W. Burke, $84.09; M. J. Morrisey, $24.05; E. Scheland, $32.63; O. A. Watson, $122.77; A. Dryfoos, $200.46; G. E. Cobe, $165.90; W. Morris, $40.35; R. Bruckman, $170.81; P. Lederhos, $195.11; H. Wiebke, $99.36; G. Muller, $87.91; F. Hollender and another, $442.31; O. Rohde, $170.11; W. Gunther, $195.11; C. Tielenius, $229.26; W. Hayes and another, $2,407.89; Gertrude R. Waldo, $210.79; I. Schoenberg, $292.61.

THE BATTLE OF SPANKTOWN.

Early History of Rahway and Its Environs.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 19.—Tuesday will be the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Spanktown. The Rahway of to-day is what was known in the last century as Spanktown, the name having been given because an early settler publicly took his spouse across his knee and chastised her.

Lower Rahway was originally part of Woodbridge. On the 21st day of May, 1666, John Pike, Daniel Pierce, and Abraham Tappern signed articles of agreement in behalf of themselves and associates, with Gov. Carteret, whereby they were to have the right to settle one or two plantations, or townships, with 100 families, "between the Rahwack and the Raritan Rivers." The charter to the Town of Woodbridge bears date June 1, 1669. The name of Rahway was formally adopted July 29, 1822.

Rahway Port was settled in 1708. The first church (built of logs) was erected in East Rahway, back of Gibby's Woods. The first physician in Rahway was William Robinson, and his will is dated May 18, 1685.

Lower Rahway was settled by the Society of Friends, who conducted most of the business then transacted in town.

Feb. 23, 1777, the American forces, under Gen. Maxwell, were stationed at Spanktown, and a battle was fought between these troops and the Third British Brigade, stationed at Perth Amboy. The American troops were victorious, and the British retreated in disorder to Amboy, followed by the Americans, who pursued so rapidly, and fought so determinedly, that the British got no opportunity to rally their forces until farther pursuit by the Yankees became impracticable. The American loss was reported as 3 killed and 12 wounded, while the British dead numbered 500.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Stancourt Laundry of Brooklyn; capital, $500. Directors—A. D. Pentland, W. H. Huntington, and G. H. Morgan, New York.

—Livingston Laboratory of Brooklyn, to make and sell fruit flavors; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. A. Livingston, George A. Sommers, R. H. Livingston, and William Burch, Brooklyn.

—The Ford Cherry Phosphate Company of New York, to make and sell fruit syrups; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. C. Cushman, A. H. Lockett, T. W. Lamont, J. H. H. Wheelock, New York, and Charles A. Corliss, Englewood, N. J.

—Wheeler Manufacturing Company of New York, to make and sell building and fire-proof materials and sanitary articles; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles H. Van Nostrand, Orange, N. J.; S. W. Eells and W. A. McFadden, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, is ordered to report in person to the Governor of Illinois, at Springfield, Ill., for duty with the National Guard of that State.

Navy.

—Lieut. D. P. Menefee is detached from the Monocacy, on the Asiatic station, and ordered home.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. T. Smith will be relieved from duty on the Adams March 20, when he will be succeeded by Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone, detached from the Naval Hospital, New York, for that purpose.

Oil Companies and Pipe Lines Merge.

The Pure Oil Company of New Jersey, which was organized a year ago, with a capital of $1,000,000, held a meeting in Jersey City on Friday, at which the United States Pipe Line Company, the Producers and Refiners' Pipe Line Company, and the Producers' Oil Company were merged with it. The capital will be increased to $3,000,000. Directors were chosen, as follows: David Kirk, Hugh King, M. Murphy, J. B. Aiken, W. A. Dennison, C. P. Collins, V. K. Phillips, E. H. Jennings, J. W. Lee, Lewis Emery, and C. F. Pierce. Mr. Kirk was elected President.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Number of Sales of Small Properties the Feature of the Week.

DOWN-TOWN OFFICE RENTING.

A Dull Week for the Auctioneers—Something About the Sale of Suburban Lots—Coming of the Spring Season—The Syndicate Building Deal.

The reported sales at private contract last week, exclusive of many that were announced by brokers simultaneously with or subsequently to the filing of the deeds, indicated some recovery from the slump experienced in the previous six days, not enough, however, to bring the business up to the average value that held good during the first five weeks of the year.

The actual transactions made public were far more numerous, in fact two and a half times as many, as those reported from Feb. 8 to Feb. 13, but they involved, in the aggregate, only a few dollars more than the total represented by the smaller number of sales closed between those dates.

The past week's purchases were nearly all of minor properties. In two instances only, and both trades, did the totals require six figures to express them. Neither was of any special importance. A more pronounced purchasing movement by investors in new and old dwellings was the most encouraging feature.

Buyers of down-town property were scarce. Up-town lot sales and those of sites with antiquated structures adapted for improvement in the older sections of the city contributed largely to the amount of business accomplished. Flat and tenement property of the cheaper class was also in good demand.

Down-Town Office Renting.

While the firms whose specialty is selling are temporarily, it is hoped, accomplishing little or nothing in that line, those who combine with the brokerage business that of renting agents are beginning to feel the effect of the customary Spring inquiry for accommodations of every kind. Office renting south of Chambers Street gives promise of a specially good season quite unlike the unprecedentedly dull one for store and loft agents that ended with January in the wholesale dry goods district.

The renting of down-town buildings is in the hands of a much more limited number of agents than most people imagine. There is no lack of firms that claim to conduct an extensive business in that particular branch, but a great many of them really control only one or a few buildings, in which cheapness of office rates is the sole inducement offered to tenants.

The management and renting of property of this class has long been practically monopolized by a small number of perfectly responsible firms, whose names are familiar to all who carry on business in the lower part of the city. Furthermore, every year brings to each of the big firms many additional buildings for them to take charge of, and it looks to be a question of but a few years before the majority of the regiment of small agents will cease to be heard of as landlords.

A canvass of the principal agency offices made a day or two ago found them satisfied with the present outlook. The old style office buildings that are still fair to look upon, with interiors that were renovated years ago, and equipped with the indispensable elevators, are holding their own against the modern sky scrapers. Hundreds of tenants are renewing leases that expire with April, and, unlike their predecessors of a year and two years ago, are doing so without asking concessions, save in an occasional instance, where some special reason exists for the granting of a reduction.

The Skyscrapers.

The tall office structures attract new tenants continually, but most of them can accommodate so many that they will on May 1 still have more than their full quota of vacancies. The first two and the upper floors are most sought, and, therefore, more readily rented. A great proportion of office occupants fight shy of rooms on the intermediate floors.

In somo cases, possible tenants are chary about entering into agreements, owing to the uncertainty existing regarding the date when some of the big buildings will be ready for undisturbed occupancy. The St. Paul Building, at Ann Street, is a notable instance. It was first announced that it would be ready by Oct. 1 last. Discovering that promise to be impossible of fulfillment, the date was changed in September to Jan. 1, and a number of leases were made from then. It is still unfinished, and the repeated deferring of the day of completion has doubtless interfered seriously with the renting of the building that has already become a landmark of New York.

The new National Bank of Commerce Building, now rapidly nearing the last stages of construction, at Nassau and Cedar Streets, is rapidly filling up. The adjoining Syndicate Building, on the Liberty Street corner, has taken a much firmer hold on the public under its new management, and bids fair before long to eclipse as an income producer nearly all of its big competitors.

The Syndicate Building.

Reference to the Syndicate Building calls to mind the fact that the big deal involving its sale to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is still in abeyance. The prospect for its successful conclusion has not diminished any, as persons who should possess inside knowledge claim that it will be closed very soon, not, perhaps, on the exact lines understood to have been agreed to, but with some slight variations in the first proposition made. The Directors of the insurance company have discussed the subject at several meetings, held within ten days, but have not yet decided in view of some missing details not being forthcoming to give the trade their official sanction.

A singular error has been discovered in all the published lists of this important proposed transaction. It is that the Earlscourt apartment house, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, said to be included in the trade, is not owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and will, therefore, not figure in the deal. The Brooklyn property involved is reported to comprise the six-story Cevedra apartment house, 50 by 100, on Union Street, near Ninth Avenue, 494 Ninth Street, and 107 and 109 Berkeley Place, and 398 and 400 St. Mark's Place.

Alleged Suburban Lots.

Despite the recent frequent snowfalls, signs of Spring are multiplying. The manager of a low-priced east side theatre lately placed at the main entrance a large placard, announcing that every purchaser of an orchestra seat would be presented with a lot in a distant Long Island town. He neglected to add, however, that to secure ownership, the little formality of paying $5 for a deed, as well as something more for incidental expenses, would have to be gone through with. The lots are probably dear at $1 each.

There has also been noticed unwonted activity in the office of a soap concern which exchanges lots in a wilderness within a mile or two of a small Hudson River village for coupons collected by retail patrons. The plausible agents who make a specialty of alleged New York suburban lots are again seen on the streets, and wear an air of confidence in striking contrast to their appearance late last Fall, when what they called the greatest hard-luck season ever known had ended.

The proposals of both the theatrical manager and the soap firm are practically harmless, and merely bait thrown out to assist their respective enterprises. Not so, however, with the great majority of promoters of the innumerable suburban schemes to which public attention will be called when the snow and frost have finally disappeared. It would be interesting to know how much money is wasted every year by people with whom gullibility is a dominating characteristic, through purchases on the installment plan of lots in alleged suburbs of this and near-by cities that have always been and always will be only a shade better than worthless.

With many of these suburban investors the habit seems to grow stronger each year. It is not dissimilar to the morphine, opium, cocaine, or other habits deleterious to health. The distinction is the suburban lot buyer's practices are ruinous to his pocketbook, not his nerves and physique. Nevertheless, it seems to require an experience of many Summers before he acquires wisdom, and finally works free from the blandishments of the agents to whom he had been what is called an easy mark.

It must not be assumed that all suburban projects are frauds, and all agents interested in them irresponsible. On the contrary, many genuine suburbs have been remarkably successful and profitable as investments to those who shared in a small or large way the first risks. But they have been managed by honorable men, who ventured more in money than any of their customers, as well as reputation, and who worked almost day and night to accomplish the success obtained. Such enterprises are thoroughly legitimate.

The trouble is the representations made by the mere schemers who are in the business only for the money they can wheedle out of the public, and those of the seller of lots in localities that actually have a future, are so nearly identical that the small buyer in a stupid manner all his own fails to distinguish between good and bad. He or she, for the women lot buyers are as numerous as those of the sterner sex, learns a great deal about imaginary suburbs in a few years, and eventually the thrift of either is attracted to other means of saving or investment.

With the Auctioneers.

The auctioneers were brought to realize more forcibly than ever through their offerings both at public and legal sale for the week the full meaning of the depressed conditions that have for so long affected real estate in common with every other description of investment property. There were only fifteen parcels disposed of under the hammer, thirteen of which were due to foreclosure. The adjournments were fourteen, inclusive of one public offering, while eight was the number of separate attempts to sell that failed after bidding had proceeded for some time. The announcements for this week do not indicate that there will be any pronounced improvement.

At the Real Estate Exchange, on Wednesday, Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell a number of fairly good properties for the account of executors and others.

Brokers' Sales.

Theodore A. Cordler, builder, has bought of Mrs. Katharine Bissell, as a site for a five-story brick and stone apartment house, the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street and Park Avenue, 80 by 62.2.

Hirsh Brothers have sold, for improvement, the lot on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100

Sonn Brothers have purchased, at $27,000, from S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, the vacant northeast corner of irregular dimensions, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Charles Buek, builder, has sold another of his handsome new dwellings in Seventy-second Street. It is the five-story American basement house, 235 West, 23 by 65 by 102.2. The buyer is Gardner Sherman.

Irving Bachrach has bought of an estate the full lot and old house 71 Monroe Street, and will erect a six-story tenement, from plans by Louis Korn. The property has been in the hands of one family for nearly a century.

The seven-story Richfield Apartment house, 237 to 241 West Forty-third Street, on plot 75 by 100.5, has been sold by Mrs. Rosina Vollhart.

David Stewart has sold for Carl Ernest, to Jacob Hess, the plot, 97.2 by 104 11 feet, south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for improvement; also for Mrs. Barteld, to Ferdinand Forsch, 50 by 99.11, south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue; also, for Jacob D. Butler, to William H. Lake, the plot 194.6 by 100 feet, west side of Hamilton Terrace, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for improvement, at about $70,000.

Jacob Bierhoff has sold, for Thomas Moloney, the five-story triple flat, 28 by 99.11, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for $32,000, to Mrs. Mary Cervante, who will give in trade, at $18,000, her residence at 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

K. Hayden & Co. have sold, for the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to M. Borgie O'Brien, the three-story brick dwelling, 17 by 50 by 99.11, 203 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Nagel & Webel have sold for Thomas Everest, to William L. Taylor, a lot, 25 by 95, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

J. B. Ketcham has sold, for Mrs. Julia E. Cameron, to J. H. Fleisch, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 20.11 by 85 including extension by 100, on the southwest corner of Mount Morris Park West and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The house was built seven years ago, but has never been occupied. It was bought by the seller at foreclosure sale for $47,500, and has been disposed of at a "comfortable" advance.

J. B. Ketcham has also sold, for Katharine Sauer, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 15.7 by 50 by 100, 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for $15,000.

Townsend & Mahan have sold, to John D. Crimmins, the entire block, about 27 lots, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River, including the water front, for $175,000. The plot will be used for a power house and yards by the Metropolitan Traction Company for the Second Avenue Railroad.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $227,698. Last year in the corresponding week they were $633,160.

There were recorded last week 341 mortgages, for $3,421,080, of which 135, for $1,637,200, were at 5 per cent.; 149, for $777,630, were at more, and 57, for $1,006,250, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 255 mortgages, for $2,714,481, of which 115, for $1,652,722, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $589,459, were at more, and 31, for $472,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25.6½ by 99.11¼, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $48,128.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 324 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,564; subject to first mortgage for $14,300.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 1,164 and 1,166 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 67 feet east of Fox Street, 37 by 45 by 45.8¼ by 71.9¼, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,493.

By D. P. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Frank J. Dupignac, referee, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, with all title to strip in rear, 30 by 10 inches, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment; subject to first mortgage for $6,493.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 345 West Broadway, east side, 100 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $44,913.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George N. Messiter, referee, Third Avenue, or as shown on map of Adamsville, Fordham Avenue, northwest side, 660 feet southwest of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 120. Due on judgment, $1,811.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Hall J. How & Co., public auction sale, 337 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 280 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 31 feet east of West End Avenue, 17.3 by 76.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,175; subject to first mortgage for $15,000.

By D. P. Ingraham, partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 140 East Thirty-first Street, south side, 153 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 306 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,247, subject to first mortgage for $13,000.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, northwest corner of Katonah Avenue and Two

Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 by 120, six two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,837.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 338 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 119 feet west of First Avenue, 28 by 100.5, five story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,008.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William W. MacFarlane, referee, 207 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 146 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,443, subject to first mortgage, &c., for $29,183.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 158 Convent Avenue, east side, 18¼ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 17¼ by 85, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,438.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 329 Lexington Avenue, east side, 24 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.6 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,176.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $526,016.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sales, southeast corner of Canal and Varick Streets, 74.8¾ by 74.3 by 61 by 80.10, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, and three-story brick tenement, all fronting on Varick Street; small two-story brick building and store on Canal Street, with two-story brick rear building; also, Long Island Sound and First, north side, Rye, N. Y., about 280 by 586, two cottages.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction or trustees' sale, 56 Thomas Street, south side, 125.1 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick store and loft building.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 335 West Thirteenth Street, north side, about 175.9 feet east of Hudson Street, 18.9 by 80, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 310 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also, 74 and 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11 each, two three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings; also, 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story and basement frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.5, five-story and basement brick flat; also, Hillside Street, south side, about 252.4 feet east of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 201.2 by 50 by 201.4.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,655.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 923 Brook Avenue, west side, 50.1½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25.2 by 60.3¾ by 25.2 by 58.4 to Port Morris Branch Railroad, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,410.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 155 Convent Avenue, east side, 35.0¼ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 16.11 by 85, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,575.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, northwest corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets, 44.11 by 75, three-story and basement brick tenement, with store on corner, and similar building, with two-story brick rear building, on inside lot; also, 111 Cannon Street, adjoining, west side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 20 by 100, three-story and basement brick tenement.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, assignee's sale, Benjamin Barker, Jr., assignee, West End Avenue, east side, 65.11 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 14.5 by 100 by — by 23.6 by 11.5 by 76.10; also, West End Avenue, west side, 61.5 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 15.2 by 100 by 18.8 by 100; also, interior lot beginning 100 feet west of West End Avenue and 57.11 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, runs south 44.3 by west 275 by north about 54 by east 275.1, all right, title, and interest of John C. P. Lathrop, bankrupt, on March 16, 1875.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William C. Wilson referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of J. Mooney's lot, as shown on map of the village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, town of West Farms, 90 by 146 by 90 by 141, running through to New York and Harlem Railroad. Due on judgment, $16,088.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Schneider & Herter are the architects of a six-story and basement tenement house, to be built on the plot 20.8 by 102.6, at the northeast corner of Eldridge and Broome Streets, for Abraham and Harris Cohen. The building will be constructed of brick, iron, stone, and terra cotta, and is estimated to cost $30,000. It will have a frontage of 20.8 feet and a depth of 97.6 feet.

Plans and specifications for eighty-seven proposed new buildings, estimated to cost $2,254,100, were submitted to the Department of Buildings last week. These plans call for forty-eight apartment and tenement houses, estimated to cost $1,071,500; thirty-four dwelling houses, to cost about $338,100; four mercantile structures, to cost about $144,500, and the new City Prison, estimated to cost $700,000. During the corresponding week of last year, from Feb. 14 to 20, inclusive, plans for forty-four buildings, estimated to cost $2,180,650, were recorded.

New Building Plans.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed to-day, Feb. 20, 1897:

Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet East of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story iron shop 20 by 40, by Charles E. Appleby of 55 Liberty Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27 by 100.11, by Furman U. Gaines of 128 West Ninety-third Street, owner; cost, $70,000.

Eighty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, for six-story stores and flats, 62.3 by 95.8, by Isidor Hoffstadt of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $140,000.

No. 142 Duane Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and warehouse, 41.3½ by 100.5, by John W. Mason of 138 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 1,781-1783 Lexington Avenue, alterations to two five-story brick stores and tenement, 40 by 50, by Adolph Sussmann of 80 West Ninety-second Street, owner; cost, $1,800.

No plans were filed at the branch office to-day.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Max Marx and wife to Augustus B. Carrington	$1
SAME PROPERTY; Sadie V. Tarler to Max Marx	1
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,636; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman Sonn and another	100
FOREST AV, w s, 159 ft s of 166th St, 20x87.3; Clara Decker to Christian Seidel and another	8,000
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 75x225; Elisha B. Rollins to Eliza M. Nichols	1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman Sonn and another	100
7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11x125; David Steinfeld and wife to Rosalie Spiess	1
127TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 15x99.11; Carrie Gans to De Witt H. Kornhauser	1
102D ST, n w corner of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Charles Buek to Abbie B. Buek	1
112TH ST, 216 West; Ida E. Moore and another to Christian L. Sack	16,500
122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; William Lyman to Jennie Lyman	1
LEXINGTON AV, 751; James W. Kennedy and wife to James Stern	100
AMESTERDAM AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 80th St, 25x82; William Solomon to Lena Solomon	1
17TH ST, 124 West; Peter B. Olney, referee to Isidore Jackson and another	16,100
17TH ST, 122 West; same to same	23,000
184TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Mary J. Barry and another to Margaret Geary	2,000
RAILROAD AV, e s, 40 ft n of Bathgate Av, 60x90; Elisha B. Rollins to E. M. Nichols	1
LEBANON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Henry Schopper to Mary Lyons	3,550

Recorded Leases.

SOLOMON, Leah, to Joseph Gartner and another; 50 Clinton St, 5 years	$2,500
JACOBS, Jane, to Frederick Scharmann; 114 and 116 East 13th St, 3 years	4,500
FROTHINGHAM, Washington, to J. Edward Ogden; 147 and 149 Cedar St, 5 years	1,550
GREFE, John E., and another to Albert Meyer; 130 Liberty St, store, &c., 4 years	1,176

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, Mathilda, to Caroline F. Hoelzle; 1,994 Madison Av, 3 years	$15,000
BLOOMFIELD, William, and wife to Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company; n s of 4th St, part of Lot 688, map of Wakefield, installments	2,200
BRAUN, Lotty, to Laura d'O. Roosevelt, as executrix; n s of 112th St, 235 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	8,000
BERGE, Martha E., to Charles L. Berge; 174 and 176 Avenue A and 501 to 505 East 11th St, 2 years	18,000
DELNOCE, Vincent R., and wife to Ernest Hall, as executor; s s of 150th St, 126 ft e of Terrace Place, 5 years	5,000
GERLICHER, Otto, to Peter Otten; n s of 5th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, leasehold	1,000
INGRAM, William, and wife to Henry Fulling; s s of 7th Av, 338.4 ft e of 2d Av, Wakefield, 5 years	2,600
JACKSON, Isidore, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122 and 124 West 17th St, 1 year	30,000
LABATUT, George, and others to Charles J. McDermott; 108 West Washington Place, 3 years	250
LYONS, Mary, to Henry Schopper; s s of Lebanon St, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, installments	1,050
McCOY, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 140 Mulberry St, 3 years	2,000
SEIDEL, Christian, and wife to Clara Decker; w s of Forest Av, 159 ft s of 166th St, 1 year	2,500
THORNTON, Charles H., and others to Lizzie Fellows; e s of Webster Av, 627.3 ft n of 179th St, 1 year	2,000
VAN AXTE, Frederick, and wife to the New York Savings Bank; n e corner of 8th Av and 18th St, 4 years	10,000
WISWELL, Horatio D., and wife to Lewis C. Ledyard, as trustee; s s of 167th St, 125 ft e of Franklin Av, 5 years	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLARD, Marie L., to T. H. Allard	$100
BRAKER, Henry J., trustee, to the North River Savings Bank	18,000
DARRAGH, Laura A., and another, executors, to Ephraim Mower, trustee, two assignments	4,492
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Henry F. Schwarz	18,000
HIRSH, Henry, and others, executors, to James Flanagan, as trustee	11,000
INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM of the United States to the Independent Order Brith Abraham of the United States for reserve fund, two assignments	28,000
LACHMAN, Samson, to Gustavus Sidenberg	1
MADDEN, Mary A., to A. H. Matheus	3,500
MORDECAI, Allen L., and another to Edmund Coffin	1
RODMAN, Thornton M., as trustee, to Gulian L. Dashwood	5,483
SIMON, Adolph, to Louisa H. Vosbrinck	3,025
STEDMAN, Edmund A., to Miles A. Stafford	1

Lis Pendens.

BAYARD ST, 2 and 4; Charles H. Holt, as trustee, &c., against Paul Hellinger and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

HESTER ST, 103; Thomas P. Galligan and another against William R. Wilson, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

160TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 36x100; James H. Falconer, executor, &c., against Anna T. Dale and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

12TH ST, n s, 324 ft e of Avenue A, 22x103.3; Annie R. Bauerdorf against Anna M. Bayer, formerly Franck, individually and as administratrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Benjamin F. Romaine and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

56TH ST, 112 East, and property in Poughkeepsie; Horace D. Hufcut, as administrator, &c., against Vassar College and others, (for accounting and settlement.)

1ST AV, w s, 399; the Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against William H. Starr and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

COURTLANDT AV, s e s part of Lot 121, map of village of Melrose, 24x100; also e s of Courtlandt Av, 98 ft n of 158th St, 26x100; Courtlandt Av, e s, Lot 75, map of village of Melrose, 50x160, and Courtlandt Av, e s, 98.6 ft s of 160th St, 0.3¾x66.4x0.4¾x66.4; Mary Schaefer against Anna C. Kurz and others, (for a partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 182 and 184; Edward B. Chestersmith against Alvina E. Goodspeed, owner; Samuel Praskey, contractor	60
EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 100x100; Albertson Marble Company against John Walker, owner and contractor	40
5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 102x102; James F. Welch against Lucy E. Turner, owner and contractor	389
92D ST, 153 East; Yellow Pine Company against Stephen A. Palmer, owner; William Hughes and another, contractors	256
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; same against Rufus L. Robinson, owner; William Hughes and another, contractor	218
91ST ST, 301 West; Lenox Decorating Company against Frederick Haas, owner; Hans Reinhardt, contractor	77
BROADWAY, 708; Sprague Electric Elevator Company against F. H. Mela, owner and contractor	5,725
166TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; Garrett M. Emerich against Christiana Uren and Thomas F. Uren, owners and contractors	70
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Michael Cerito against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners; Peter Saltuary, contractor	200
Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.	
11TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of White Plains Road, 100x114; Frederick D. Crowley on Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, to Richardson & Boynton Company	58

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.22	.23
Best & Belcher	.61	.69
Chollar	*.93	.93
Consolidated Cal. & Va.		2.00
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.42	.42
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.10
Mexican	.36	.36
Ophir	.85	.84
Potosi	.42	.44
Savage	.42	.41
Sierra Nevada	.38	.36
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Consolidated		.31
Utah		.06
Yellow Jacket	.26	.26

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.60	.61½
Argentum	.36½	.37
Blue Bell	.05¾	.05½
Consolidated	.10¾	.11
Grouse	.06½	.06¾
Elkton	1.46	1.46
Gibson	.36½	.39
Golden Fleece	.47	.47
Isabella	.48¾	.48½
Jefferson	.13½	.13¾
Pharmacist	.13¼	.13¼
Portland	.99	1.10
Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Union	.23½	.24
Work	.08½	.08½

IN FAVOR OF RETALIATION.

Sir Charles Tupper on the Duty of the Dominion of Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Sir Charles Tupper, late Premier of Canada, who is on his way to Ottawa after a trip of some months' duration to England, expressed himself in an interview to-day as being emphatically in favor of retaliatory measures in the event of the United States adopting legislation hostile to Canadian workingmen.

"Canada," he said, "should treat the United States exactly as they treat us."

WHERE REFORM HAS SWAY

State Ownership of Land and Leases in Perpetuity Are Features of One Australasian Colony.

LAND LAWS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Workingmen Play an Important Part in the Government of the Colony—Social and Economic Methods That Interest all Students.

No man pays any taxes to the State in New Zealand until he is worth more than $2,500, neither does he pay anything for education. He is not, however, exempt from taxation for local purposes, such as highway improvements, and, if he holds city property, he must contribute toward the maintenance of the Municipal Government. There are many peculiar features of the land taxation and labor laws in New Zealand which have been studied by Americans as well as people from European countries within the past year or two.

As explained in the official year book of that colony, the distinguishing features of the present land system in New Zealand are the outcome of ideas which have been gradually approaching maturity for some years. These features involve the principle of State ownership of the soil, with a perpetual tenancy in the occupier. In New Zealand the tendency to State ownership is perhaps more pronounced than in any of the other Australasian colonies, and the duration of the leases has become so extended as to invite the appellation of "everlasting leases." Most of the State lands are now disposed of for terms of 999 years. The rentals are based on the assessed value of the land at the time of disposal without increase or recurring valuations. The fixity of tenure under this system is practically equal to freehold, and, like freehold, it carries with it the power of sale, sub-lease, mortgage, or disposition by will.

Benefits to the Poor Man.

The advocates of the New Zealand system say that one of the most striking benefits of the system is the advantage that it gives to the poor man, who, with little more capital than his robust health, is enabled to make a home for himself by developing the soil instead of expending money in the purchase of a freehold. The State reaps the advantages of the "unearned increment" through the land tax, and at the same time the improvements made in the soil by cultivation, &c., are secured to the tenant. The values placed on the Crown lands are as a rule low, as it is the policy of the State to encourage the occupation of the lands by the people rather than seek to raise a revenue therefrom.

In offering State lands for selection by the people the law restricts the number of acres which each person may hold. The purpose of the law is to prevent any single individual with means at his command from appropriating a large acreage to the exclusion of his poorer neighbor. Under conditions where the price at which land is offered is fixed, and where the choice is by ballot, the poor settler has the same chance as the rich one, and may, should he wish it, hold as much land. The act defines the amount of land any one may select at 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land, inclusive of any land he may already hold. These limits apply to lands which are thrown open for "free selection," but in some cases the limit is made smaller by special regulation.

How the System Originated.

Regarding the causes that led to the formation of the existing land system in New Zealand, United States Consul John D. Connolly says: "By treaty with Great Britain all of the lands in the colony were originally vested in the Maoris (natives) and could not be alienated except by their consent; but early in the history of the colony the European, or 'Pakeha,' with his usual earth hunger, began to manifest his superior intelligence over the poor, unsophisticated Maori by acquiring large areas of the very best land in the Colony for almost nothing. Thus, from the very beginning of British settlement, and for twenty or thirty years afterward this scheme of despoiling the natives of their birthright continued until the most fertile and easily developed lands had been alienated. The population being sparse, this condition of affairs was not noticeable till immigration set in on an extensive scale, when it was found that the eyes had been picked out of the colony—so far as good and easily cultivated land was concerned. It is true that there was any quantity of land still available, but the best lands had been largely acquired both by individuals and companies—sometimes in blocks of 100,000 acres and over. It is charged against the church missionaries that they were as great sinners in the acquisition of valuable lands as were the laymen.

Held for Speculative Purposes.

"Most of the lands thus acquired remain unimproved—held, for the most part, by wealthy people for speculative purposes. However, as population increased, the demand for good land became greater, till, finally, the people became thoroughly aroused and exasperated at the dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by the large holders, and a course of action was determined on, having for its aim the passing of legislation which would bring about a radical change in the land policy of the country. It was this unsatisfactory state of things that induced nearly all the subsequent land legislation which had for its purpose the 'bursting up' of those immense estates, thereby affording each man in the colony who desired it a piece of land upon which to build himself a home. The honest convictions of those who were disinterested spectators and had a knowledge of all the facts was that no moral wrong was committed in compelling the selfish large land holders either to sell, improve, or subdivide their holdings. In my own judgment, the real trouble has been that the progress made was in many respects in advance of the demands of the people. The situations changed with such rapidity that the people were unable to grasp the full import of the new laws which were daily being thrust upon them. And in this way they were not so much to blame if they at times manifested some concern, for the entire fundamental law of the colony had undergone almost a complete change, especially in respect to land and labor legislation."

Three Separate Tenures.

One of the chief aims of the lease-in-perpetuity plan in New Zealand is to provide for the needs and rights of different classes of people without doing injustice to any. Land thrown open for "free selection" is offered to the public under three separate tenures, and the choice is left entirely to the would-be settler. These three tenures are: First—For cash, in which one-fourth of the purchase money is paid down and the balance within thirty days. The title does not issue until certain improvements have been made on the land. Second—Lease with a purchasing clause at a 5 per cent. rental on the value of the land; the lease being for 25 years, with a right to purchase at the original upset price at any time after the first ten years. Third—Lease in perpetuity at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value.

The Land act of 1892 also provides for a special class of settlement known as the "small-farm-association" system. This plan provides that where not less than twelve persons have associated themselves together for mutual help, they can, with the approval of the Minister of Lands, select a block of land of not more than 11,000 acres, but there must be a selector to each 200 acres in the block. The extreme limit that one person may hold is fixed at 320 acres. Within the three years ended March 31, 1895, 1,390 selectors took up 277,579 acres in various parts of the colony, but principally in the Wellington District. This "small-farm-association" system is occasionally confounded with the "village-settlement system," which to a certain extent it has superseded. A new feature in "the village-settlement" scheme, however, is the advance by the State of a sum of money not exceeding £2 10s. per acre, up to twenty acres, for the purpose of enabling the settler to cultivate the land, and of a further sum not exceeding £20 to build a house with.

Work for the Unemployed.

In order to give work to the unemployed, considerable areas of forest-clad Crown lands have been set aside, and small contracts for the clearing and cultivation of these lands have been let. Under the existing laws a residence on selected land must begin within four years from the date of selection on bush or swamp land and within one year on open or partly open land, and a residence must be continuous for a term of ten years on lease-in-perpetuity lands.

It was when John Ballance became Premier of the colony that those land and labor reforms were begun which opened the most important era in the history of New Zealand. The reforms included the extension of the franchise to women and much labor legislation which did not all develop successfully. There are too many legally enforced holidays. Some benefits, it is said, have accrued to the middle and laboring classes from the operation of the income and the land taxes. Comparisons between the old property tax of 1888 and the land and income tax of 1891-2, Consul Connolly points out, show that in nearly every instance there has been an increase of revenue from the sources that are best calculated to pay taxes, and a perceptible decrease in the amount contributed by those who are less able to pay.

A Truly Democratic Country.

It is the opinion of Consul Connolly that New Zealand is the most truly democratic country in the world. The present Government is in every sense a workingman's Government. The one great danger at the present moment is too much legislation in the direction of helping the poorer classes. This is the one thing wherein the Government finds it difficult to resist the demands of organized labor. There is, however, a very gratifying disposition manifesting itself among the more reasonable members of labor societies to let well enough alone for the present.

Mr. Connolly says: "I have been a studious observer of every phase of social life and legislative change that has taken place in this colony during the past seven years. I arrived at the very beginning of the experimental era. That the legislative innovations of the immediate past have shocked the sensibilities of a large number of prominent and well-to-do colonists is unquestionably true, but at the same time as against any inconvenience they may have experienced on this account, there is the fact of increased prosperity in nearly every branch of trade and industrial life throughout the country. Farm products are fetching satisfactory prices; manufacturing industries are running full time and paying good wages and fair interest on the capital invested; labor is remuneratively employed, and interest on money has fallen from 6 and 7 per cent. to 4 and 5 per cent. Millions of English capital are flowing in for the development of the gold fields of the colony, and the credit of the country at no period of its history has stood so high in the English market as it does to-day."

REPORT ON THE MINERS' STRIKE

CRITICISM OF BOTH SIDES BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Complaints from Eastern People About Wild-cat Colorado Stocks—Mexico's Silver and Gold—Contracts for Leadville Manganese.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 14.—The legislative committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the cause of the famous Leadville miners' strike has concluded its work and handed in its report to the joint Assembly. It was exhaustive and criticised the acts of both the miners' union and the mine owners, the former for resorting to arson and murder in order to accomplish its ends and the latter for refusing to agree to arbitation as a means of settlement.

There were two members of the committee who refused to concur in the report, but they did not go so far as to hand in a minority report. The result of this investigation will be the enactment of a law for the compulsory arbitration of all labor troubles.

Leadville is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the strike. Gov. Adams has recalled all the State troops, and the maintenance of the peace is causing the Sheriff no trouble. The imported miners from Missouri are not pleased with the high altitude, and are returning home. The mines above Carbonate Hill, where the flood does not bother, are resuming operations with union men, and it is estimated that over half the miners thrown out of work by the strike are now employed. The output of the camp just before the strike was about 2,000 tons per day. At present it is nearly 1,500 tons.

When the Maid of Erin and Henriette mines pulled their pumps a month ago and allowed Carbonate Hill and the down-town district to be flooded, it was thought absolute destruction had overtaken this portion of the district. Such is far from the case. The Penrose, Bon Air, Welden, and other properties previously drained by the Maid's pumps have ordered pumping plants of their own, and will have them in place within thirty days. The tables will then be turned on the Erin, and she will be compelled to either resume pumping or pay royalties. The district around and above Breece Hill has never been bothered by water and but little by the strike. This is the gold belt of the Leadville district, and operations are now unrestricted. Several rich discoveries have been made in this neighborhood recently. Among these are the Resurrection, Modoc, Sedalia, and Cleveland. In all, the ore carries from 1½ to 5 ounces of gold and some silver and lead—a combination sought for by the smelter men with more eagerness than any other.

Prominent mining operators here have received complaints from investors in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania that unscrupulous promoters have floated large blocks of wildcat mining stocks in those States.

William Guggenheim, manager of La Gran Fundicon Nacional Mexicana et Monterey and La Gran Fundicon Central Mexicana at Agus Calientes, Mexico, which are branches of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company of this city, arrived from the South a few days ago, and will leave for New York and Philadelphia soon, accompanied by his brothers, Simon and Benjamin Guggenheim. In an interview on Mexico he said that the mining industry of that country is making wonderful strides, and the republic is destined to be the greatest lead-silver producing country on the globe. The gold industry is yet in its infancy, and is not worked as extensively as is silver. To show the increased production he pointed to the Monterey district, which in 1891 produced but 2,000 tons of ore per month. To-day it averages 1,000 tons per day.

The Illinois Steel Company in former years has imported about 75,000 tons of Manganese iron ore annually from South America, Cuba, Russia, and Japan for the use of the Spiegel steel furnaces at South Chicago. Last year as an experiment it used about 12,000 tons of the manganese ore from Leadville, and so satisfactory has it proved that on Saturday the company, through its Western agent, Gen. George W. Cook, signed a contract with the Leadville producers calling for the delivery of 60,000 tons during the present year.

EARLY AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

Those Once at Trenton Falls, N. J., Cited as the First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Tribune a few days ago published a communication, coming apparently from Monmouth County, N. J., relative to the Allaire Iron Works. Accompanying the article was a picture, representing what was said to be the ruins of the first iron works in New Jersey. The assertion was not directly made that the Allaire Works were the first where iron was manufactured in New Jersey, but that was the inference. And it is fair to charge that it was the intention to allege that the Allaire Works were the first in that State. But such is not the fact, and if any persons who read the communication in question were misled, it is proper that they should be undeceived. Correctness in historical statements is desirable at all times.

New Jersey was among the earliest of the Colonies, if not the very first, to introduce the manufacture of iron, but it was not through the Allaire Works that this was done. Those works were preceded by others by over one hundred and fifty years.

In 1665, Robert Nicholls, then Governor of New York, and claiming also to be Governor of New Jersey, granted to James Grover and others what is known in Colonial history as the "Monmouth Patent." The grant conveyed a rather indefinitely described tract of land, which, however, undoubtedly, included at least the whole of the modern County of Monmouth. In 1667 James Grover was found at Middletown in that country actively engaged in public affairs, holding, among other offices, that of surveyor. This position gave him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the qualities of the land in that locality. Being one of the grantees in the patent, he was at liberty to make his own selection of a plantation, and he accordingly chose one at what is now known as Tinton Falls, but, as early as 1673, was called the "Falls of Shrewsbury."

Grover soon ascertained that there were valuable deposits of what was called "bog ore," containing 40 per cent. of metal, in the wet meadows forming part of his property, and he took immediate measures to develop an industry which promised excellent results. He sent to New England for two mechanics, skilled in the building of furnaces and in the preparation of other appliances for the reduction of iron ore. Under the direction of these men, forges, smelting furnaces, and other works were built, and these were the first iron works in New Jersey, not a vestige of which in the shape of ruins now remains.

On Nov. 25, 1675, Grover and his associates conveyed 3,540 acres of the land at Tinton Falls, on which were situated the iron works erected by the two workmen brought from New England, to Lewis Morris of the Island of Barbados, but who formerly lived in England, from whence he had removed to the West Indies, being there employed in Governmental business. He continued the manufacture of iron at Tinton Falls for several years after his purchase. His operations were very extensive, not only in the making of iron, but in the sale of the ore, both of which commodities were sold in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

The ore was sold for $6.50 per ton; bar iron was worth at that time £18 in England. The town records of the time reveal the fact that seventy negroes and many white workmen were employed at the smelting furnaces.

The manufacture thus established was deemed of so much importance to the colony that on April 6, 1676, the Legislature passed a law that Mr. Morris's "iron works shall or may be rate free for seven years, excepting in extraordinary cases, as war, or the like."

Lewis Morris had no children of his own, and had received his brother Richard's son, Lewis, named for him, into his house, and at his death he devised this plantation, including the iron works, to this nephew, who afterward became the turbulent Governor of New Jersey.

The iron works were mentioned by several contemporaries. The early settlers in that vicinity refer to them in letters to friends at home; Secretary Nicholls mentioned them in 1680, and Oldmixon speaks of them in 1708.

The elder Morris died in 1691 at his plantation, near Harlem, to which he gave the name Morrisania, still retained. He had called his property in Monmouth "Tintern Manor," after an ancestral estate in England; this name has been corrupted into "Tinton."

The last mention of these iron works was in 1714, when Lewis Morris, the Governor, wrote to the Lords of Trade in England asking them to encourage the "iron interests in this province."

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Morristown, N. J., Feb. 8, 1897.

Convicts Can Shout and Smoke.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Monday will be observed as a legal holiday in Sing Sing Prison. Convicts will be kept in their cells nearly all day, with the exception of the exercise hours, if the weather permits. They will be allowed to sing and make as much noise as they please in the afternoon in celebrating the birth of the father of their country. They will have fine country sausages for breakfast, and for dinner they will have lemon and ginger biscuits and cheese. Cigars will be supplied for their afternoon siesta in their cells. No entertainment will be given.

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RENTS LOW.
For full renting particulars apply to renting office in building, or to the builder and owner, JOHN T. WILLIAMS, New York Life Building, Broadway and Leonard Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
in a desirable location between
Broadway & 4th Avenue,
NORTH OF UNION SQUARE.
A substantial building 50 feet front by half the block, 8 stories high, would be built for a desirable tenant for a term of years.
Possession could be had by November 1st next.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. and 59 Liberty St.

CONSTABLE BUILDING
Fifth Ave., N. E. Cor. 18th St.
This new and magnificent building, covering plot 100x200 feet, can be inspected at any time; perfectly equipped, service unsurpassed.
Stores, Lofts, and Offices FOR RENTAL.
This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish; contains all modern improvements, and every floor has perfect light; six rapid-running elevators, four at Fifth Avenue and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.
For particulars and plans apply to
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d Street,
AND 9 PINE ST.
(5436)

Montauk Building,
Nos. 19 Liberty, 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane.
New fire-proof building, with all modern conveniences. Large and small corner and inside offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

OFFICES AND LOFTS FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing, in the new German Herold Building, 22 and 24 North William St., near Park Row. Inquire 7 Frankfort St.

FOUR LOFTS, WITH POWER, HEAT, ELEvator; light four sides; together or separate. 140 Sullivan St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
A Magnificent
Water Front Property
AT
Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1879.
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, the magnificent water front (280 feet) on the Sound, running back about 586 feet, with two cottages and outhouses. This property is situated on a sloping bluff, about 50 feet above high water mark, and is one of the most picturesque locations on the Sound.
TERMS LIBERAL.
SAME DAY.
VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER.
Nos. 422, 424, 426 Canal St. and Nos. 68, 70, 72 Varick St.,
being southeast corner, with two, three, and four story brick buildings and stores thereon. Size 74.8¾ on Canal Street by 74.3 on Varick St.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and further particulars at auctioneer's office, 66 Liberty St. (Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
BY ORDER OF R. OWEN JONES,
Executor of the estate of Richard Treharne, dec'd,
335 WEST 13TH ST.,
4-story and basement brick dwelling and lot 18.9x40x80.
329 EAST 124TH ST.,
3-story and basement brownstone dwelling and lot 20x45x100.11.
74 AND 76 E. 127TH ST.,
Two 3-story and basement brownstone dwellings and lots 12.6x55x99.11 each.
16 EAST 128TH ST.,
3-story and basement frame dwelling and lot 20x40x99.11.
RICHARD J. LEWIS, Esq., Attorney, 58 William St. Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct's.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
RECEIVER'S SALE.
PURSUANT TO FORECLOSURE DECREES.
VALUABLE 23D WARD CORNER.
THIRD AVENUE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 158TH ST.,
3-story and basement brownstone and brick building, with store and lot, 25x100.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Esqs., Attorneys for Receivers, 30 Broad St. Maps at auctioneers', 71 & 73 Lib. St.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer,
PEREMPTORY SALE.
328 AND 330 9TH AV.,
4-Story Apartments and Stores,
and
370 WEST 29TH ST.,
5-Story Apartment.
NEW YORK HOSPITAL LEASEHOLD.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New York.
For maps and further particulars apply to L. MENTZ, 370¼ West 29th St., or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at auction, Tuesday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
136 West 13th St.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.—Three-story high stoop brick private residence, lot, 22x103.3; immediate possession.
G. THORNTON WARREN, Esq., Referee.
THOMAS HOOKER, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Maps from Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEE'S SALE
of the
Valuable Leasehold Property,
Nos. 377 & 379 Greenwich Street,
between Franklin and North Moore Streets.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Who Speaks First?
RENT $48.00. 3D STORY.
One Superb Apartment in Our New Building,
NO. 269 WEST 136TH STREET.
Seven light rooms, private hall, and tiled bathroom. Every room private; gas ranges, gas grates, steam heat, hot water, unique decorations. One block from elevated.
Nothing Like It in Harlem.
Inquire of janitor on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.
Telephone, 647 Harlem.

Apartments to Let.
PEABODY,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
8 rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $65 per month.
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 per month.
ST. CLEMENT,
365 West 23d St.
3, 4, and 5 rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $55 per month.
ST. HONORE,
1,142 Madison Av.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $65 per month.
225 and 227 West 135th St.
7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $40 to $60 per month.
269 West 136th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents, $48 per month.
273 West 138th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $37.50 per month.
272 West 139th St.
6 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $37.50 to $42.50 per month.
267 West 139th St.
7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $55 per month.
APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

THE PARK MADISON,
MADISON AVE. AND 26TH ST.,
Fronting Madison Square Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Electric lights, elevator, tiled bathrooms, house service, private restaurant; open fireplace for coal or wood; private telephone in each suite; two to nine rooms and bath en suite. Advantageous terms until Oct. 1.

1,049 TO 1,063 PARK AV., NEAR 86TH ST.
Apartments; 6 large rooms; sanitary plumbing. Steam heated; rent, $20 to $23.50.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.
The following elegant three and four story high-stoop and American basement houses; possession immediately:

2,382 7th Av.	$900
2,376 7th Av.	1,000
219 West 139th St.	1,050
271 West 138th St.	1,000
212 West 138th St.	1,200

These houses can be seen by applying to
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St., near 8th Av.

TO LET,
1,024 Park Av.
A four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling; handsomely decorated and in thorough order.
APPPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.

55TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-width dwelling, with outside nickel plumbing. Most desirable house at reasonable rental.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. & 509 5TH AV.

BET. 50TH & 57TH STS.—Severable desirable 23-ft. extension houses, with modern plumbing, and in perfect condition. Rents, $3,500.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. & 509 5TH AV.

204 EAST 68TH ST.—NEW 19-FOOT
Three-story high-stoop dwelling, cabinet trimming; exposed plumbing; beautifully decorated; rent $1,200; street of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
1,181 3d Av. 41 Liberty St.

19th St., near Irving Place.
Twenty-five-foot four-story high stoop dwelling, with large extension, just put in thorough order; rent reasonable.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

MORRIS HEIGHTS, 17 MINUTES FROM 42D St. Depot, several cottages within walking distance of depot; $400, $700, $900; also houses at Kingsbridge and Van Cortlandt. ESTATE OF HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

WE ARE OFFERING THE MOST DESIRABLE houses to rent, in strictly private localities; office open Washington's Birthday. 5th Av., northeast corner 52d St. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY.

16 West 129th St.
Three-story high-stoop dw'g; rent $750.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

LONG BRANCH, BATH AV., CEDAR AV., Holleywood Parks, Elberon, Monmouth Beach, rent or sale, desirable furnished residences, $300 to $3,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Choice Absolutely Fireproof Apartments,
Overlooking Manhattan Square Park.
THE EVELYN,
101 WEST 78TH STREET.
A few choice Apartments vacant, of three and four rooms, with bath, steam heat, electric light, and hall attendance. Elevator runs all night. F. DOVALE, Superintendent.

200 EAST 69TH ST., COR. 3D AVE.,
corner apartments, 6 rooms, conveniently arranged; tastefully decorated; steam heated throughout. Also, in adjoining houses, apartments of 7 rooms; rents, $27.50 to $35.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Ave.

107 EAST 123D ST.
Apartments of seven and eight large rooms, steam heat and hot water supplied; improved plumbing, porcelain bath tubs, &c. Rents $28 to $42.50.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SOUTH IS THE COMING DISTRICT FOR great improvement. We offer Georgia farms $300 and upward. Magnificent 7,800-acre stock farms for sale. Call or write for information about our numerous Southern properties and enterprises. Great chances for investment. SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT CO., 15 Wall St.

VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS ILL'S. GIVES general information about three States and descriptions, with photogravures of the buildings and scenery, of fine farms for sale. Sent postpaid for 25 cents. SOUTHERN FARM AGENCY, Lynchburg, Va.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GRAVE OF GENERAL GRANT

Review of the Memorable Contest Over the Choice of a Burial Place.

THE SOLDIERS' OWN WISHES.

Washington and the State of Illinois Principal Claimants Against New York—The Part of The New York Times.

The near approach of the date set for the dedication of the Grant monument in Riverside Park has reawakened public interest in this project to commemorate the life and character of America's greatest soldier. Hundreds of people are now visiting the park daily. The mild weather of the past week has been taken advantage of by a great many who desired to view the mausoleum and the conditions surrounding it.

This interest is not manifested by sightseers alone. It is shared by the thousands of citizens of New York who recall the hard struggle which was required to have this city selected as the final resting place of Gen. Grant. The history of that protracted fight becomes more interesting as the years roll by. It will be fresh in every mind from now until April 27, the date of the dedication, an occasion which will scarcely be second in importance and interest to the funeral of the soldier-statesman twelve years ago.

Notwithstanding Gen. Grant's desire that his body be interred in New York City, there was in different sections of the country a powerful sentiment against observing his wishes in this particular. THE NEW YORK TIMES on the day after the General's death made announcement of his expressed preference in the matter, and yet a long struggle had to be made before the people of this community had the satisfaction of seeing the rest of the country acquiesce in his desire.

Claims of Other Places.

Illinois made claims because that State was popularly regarded as his home. Ohio wanted the honor, because he was a native of that State. The City of Washington claimed him, because Grant was pre-eminently a national character. New York City's claims outweighed all others, however. Gen. Grant had chosen this for his home at the end of his public career. He was attached to the place and had expressed the wish to be buried here. After THE NEW YORK TIMES had given to the public the first and only authentic statement of what his wishes had been it became necessary to combat the views and erroneous claims of other cities, which were pressed with a persistency that in the end became painful to his family and offensive to their closest friends East and West. For several days after the General's death THE NEW YORK TIMES was devoted largely to gathering and expressing the opinions of the prominent men of the country upon the propriety and fitness of having the interment here.

This finally aroused George W. Childs and other influential friends of the family to call a halt in the unseemly quarrel. When Mr. Childs became conversant with the facts he declined to interfere in behalf of any other city and announced in a public interview that the question could not with propriety be further discussed. Speaking on this subject recently, Mr. John D. Crimmins, who was president of the Board of Park Commissioners in 1885, said:

"Those of us who had to bear the brunt of that fight feel that the services of THE NEW YORK TIMES were of incalculable benefit. THE TIMES not only gave us the first news of Gen. Grant's wishes in the matter, but it kept us advised of every move our opponents made to influence the family against having the interment here. It led public opinion and finally brought the country to see that the Grant tomb could not be located elsewhere without a sinful disregard of the General's desire."

Gen. Grant's Wishes.

Here are Gen. Grant's own words, as presented in writing to his son Col. Frederick D. Grant on June 24, 1885, a month before his death:

"There are three places from which I wish a choice of burial place to be made: West Point—I would prefer this above others, but for the fact that my wife could not be placed beside me there. Galena, or some place in Illinois—because from that State I received my first General's commission. New York—because the people of that city befriended me in my need."

Gen. Grant had thus given his reasons for his choice to his family in the last days at Mount McGregor, but at that time his wife and children were not able to reconcile themselves to the thought that the end was so near, and the subject of the place of burial was put aside. It was clearly his purpose to have this question settled before his death, but out of consideration for the anguish of his family the matter was deferred until too late for him to determine it more fully. The General felt when the arrangements for taking him to Mount McGregor were in progress that he would not return alive to New York. Shortly before his departure he prepared explicit directions in regard to his effects. This was done quietly, only one or two of the family knowing of it. His object in not acquainting the others with the fact was based on the motive that governed him throughout his sickness—a desire to save them pain. He knew to what tension their nerves had been strained.

Mrs. Grant's Idea.

Mrs. Grant could not bring herself to discuss the subject with her children as long as there was the remotest chance of the General's recovery. She had in her own mind, however, considered the appropriateness of different places, and her views rather favored Washington. All along during his illness it had been taken almost as a matter of course that his body would be laid away at the nation's capital. The people of that city reasoned that Grant's character and achievements were national and that he belonged to the nation rather than to any State or locality. Mrs. Grant, in a measure, sympathized with this view.

Two attempts to hold mass meetings on the subject of the place of burial were made in Washington. It was known at the time that President Cleveland, Adjt. Gen. Drum and many other prominent officials discountenanced these efforts, in view of Gen. Grant's wishes, but this did not deter the general populace at the capital from trying to influence Mrs. Grant in favor of that city. Chicago soon joined forces with Washington, and the clamor was continued for many days.

W. R. Grace was Mayor of New York at that time, and he did effective work in combating the opposition to this city and affording Mrs. Grant and her sons such information and assistance as they required in making their choice of a burial site. He was ably seconded by the Park Commissioners, and the Board of Aldermen was equally interested, and in fact there was general activity in the community to counteract the influence of rival places.

Riverside Park Chosen.

Among those who gave their energies to the cause were William H. Robertson, Thomas L. James, William M. Evarts, Henry G. Pearson, C. P. Huntington, Rollin M. Squire, Gen. Franz Sigel, W. E. Connor, Joseph J. O'Donohue, John Hoey, H. K. Thurber, Hugh J. Grant, John Roach, Gustav Schwab, Jordan L. Mott, Edward Cooper, M. C. Murphy, Senator Daly, Adolph Sanger, Police Justice Gorman, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Thomas G. Ritch, John R. Dos Passos, Charles R. Flint, Judge Frederick G. Gedney, Edward L. Parris, Rufus Hatch, Controller Loew, County Clerk Keenan, Hubert O. Thompson, Judge M. J. Power, Senator Plunkitt, S. F. Pierson, Guy R. Pelton, William C. Traphagen, Andrew Dam, John R. Lydecker, J. B. Wheeler, F. A. Burnham, J. D. Ripley, J. D. Barton, John Daniell, A. De Cordova, Stephen A. Walker, James Temple, Jr.; William Campbell, Edward S. Stokes, Hamilton Busby, Bernard Goodwin, W. J. Keyes, Alfred Straut, Jacob Hess, H. A. Barnum, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Charles E. Knapp, J. Rothschild, Clarence O. Bigelow, Washington Winson, B. J. Solomon and Julius Harburger.

As soon as the family had determined that the General's wishes regarding interment should be observed a controversy arose over the question of the location of the tomb. This raged as long and fiercely as the preceding one and was scarcely allayed by Mrs. Grant's selection of Riverside Park. Then came the suggestion that the name Riverside Park be changed to Grant Park, but in time this too became a threadbare topic.

In the last days of July, in fact, for nearly a week before the funeral, a good idea could be obtained of the popularity which was destined to attach to the upper end of Riverside Park for all time. Hundreds of people visited the site of the tomb daily. The great natural beauty of the locality dawned upon the public eye. The improvements in the neighborhood were not impressive, but the attractiveness of the site of the monument was universally conceded. As soon as Mrs. Grant had expressed her preference for this location some twenty or thirty workmen with teams were set at work preparing the ground for the temporary vault, and the country awakened to a keen interest in Riverside Park. The limited stable accommodations of the Claremont Hotel were taxed far beyond their natural capacity, and an army of waiters was kept continuously employed in attending to the demands of the guests who went to the hotel for lunch. The uptown afternoon trains, both on Eighth and Third Avenues, deposited scores of people at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who, taking the cross-town cars, were landed at the foot of the hill on which the tomb of Grant was to be placed. After a hasty glance at the work on the temporary vault, the visitors invariably walked to the bluff overlooking the Hudson and gathered leaves from the giant oak which was riven by lightning at about the time of Grant's death.

SCOPE OF PARK PLANS.

Opportunity for Some Good Work Around the Grant Monument.

That portion of Riverside Park which is designated as the Grant monument reserve, is now being handled in conformity with the rules of landscape architecture. Surprising results are promised in this direction before April 27, the date on which the monument is to be dedicated.

In the reserve proper 1,500 feet of walk and 1,800 feet of granite coping are being constructed. The coping will be twelve inches high and will add to the symmetrical effect of the grounds. The reservation is nearly 800 feet in length and 300 in width between the roadways. An approach from the south end is 40 feet in width, while the walks from each roadway are 50 feet wide. Granite steps lead up to the grounds, both north and south of the mausoleum. The walks by which the reservation is entered directly east and west of the monument are much narrower than those at the southern end. These walks and the entire esplanade are of granolithic material. The basis is hydraulic cement and the surface is concrete, or artificial stone. The remainder of the monument grounds will be sodded. The work of constructing the walks, steps and coping is being pushed as rapidly as possible, in order that the mechanics may be out of the way by April 1, when the sodding will be started.

It is promised that the grounds will present an inviting appearance by the time of the dedication, and that the surrounding park will soon be brought into harmony with the natural beauty of the place and the art displayed in the mausoleum. Beyond a few beds of flowers there will be nothing in the nature of shrubbery in the monument reserve. The landscape architects and gardeners will have a fine opportunity, however, to exercise their talent on the park lying east of the roadway. This strip of land is about 1,000 feet in width and extends for several blocks along the Riverside Drive. Its situation is excellent, and it is the purpose of the Park Commissioners to embellish it in a thoroughly artistic manner. This land has just been acquired. In fact the city's title has not yet been perfected, and, of course, there will be no attempt to develop the improvements until later in the season. As soon as the dedicatory ceremonies are over, if there is no hitch in the matter of title, the Park Commissioners will have the design of the landscape completed and will go forward with the planting, the idea being to treat this addition to the park system so as to make it conform to the Hudson River scenery and the monument. It is said that the opportunity for artistic effects in mounds, walks, flowers, shrubbery and other landscape features is all that could be desired. A small fountain will most likely be one of the adornments.

Three very superior and charming drives to the Grant monument have been developed and are much in use on pleasant afternoons. One is through Central Park to One Hundred and Tenth Street, which is now called Cathedral Parkway. In reaching the Riverside Park district the visitor passes Morningside Park, the site of the new St. John's Cathedral and that of the new Academy of Design. Riverside Park extends from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The Grant monument reserve is between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets. The Riverside Drive is asphalted to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and macadamized above that. The second route is from Central Park through Cathedral Parkway to Morningside Avenue, west, passing on the left the Cathedral of St. John's and St. Luke's Hospital; through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, passing Columbia College and the Bernard School. A third drive, and one which is very popular, is through Central Park to Seventy-second Street, where Riverside Park is reached.

FOR WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Sons of the Revolution Will Celebrate It with Two Events.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution has arranged for two events calculated to revive old and inspire new veneration for the memory of George Washington. The first occurs on Sunday, Feb. 21, when the seventh annual service of the Sons of the Revolution in this State will be held in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This is to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

The service will be conducted by the Rev. David J. Burrell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, and the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of the society. The members of the society, numbering nearly 1,900 men, will attend the service in a body, wearing the insignia of the society. The Aisle Committee will be as follows: Lawrence E. Brown, William Bunker, Banyer Clarkson, Ralston M. Crosby, John Du Fais, Frederick E. Haight, Gerard B. Hoppin, Albert G. Jennings, Philip Rhinelander, Edward G. Schermerhorn, Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., Murray H. Strong, Robert Thorne, Frederic E. Underhill, Cortland S. Van Rensselaer, Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., Frederick S. Woodruff, Philip Livingston, S. Vernon Mann, George A. Morrison, Jr., and Talbot Olyphant, Chairman.

The second event occurs on Monday, Feb. 22, the society's annual banquet at Delmonico's in the evening in celebration of the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of Washington's birthday. More than two hundred and fifty members of the society will be present. There will be speeches by Theodore Roosevelt, Frederic J. de Peyster, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia, John C. Tomlinson, and William Alexander Smith. Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the society, will preside, and grace will be said by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain. The committee in charge of the banquet are J. William Beekman, Frederick Clarkson, and William Carpender.

In Memory of William G. French.

The memorial tablet in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, on Blackwell's Island, in honor of the late Rev. William G. French, for nearly a quarter of a century a missionary to the city institutions on the Island, will be unveiled at 4:30 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. Mr. French was for twenty-three years the missionary in charge of the work on Blackwell's Island for the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, and was the pastor of the chapel in which the tablet to his memory is to be placed. The memorial address is to be delivered by the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

Swedish Engineers at Dinner.

The New York Club of the American Society of Swedish Engineers held its annual banquet last night at 430 Henry Street, Brooklyn. Fifty members of the club and guests were present. Several speeches were made, Consul General Karl Woxen speaking of King Oscar. V. Hybinette spoke for Sweden, Gustav Sjostrom for Norway, F. Arsenius of Philadelphia for America, and A. H. Fries for the club. Among the guests were Consul Chr. Ravn, Dr. Richard Hagner of Boston, Capt. de Thulstrup, Charles Friebert, M. Samuel, and E. A. Johnson.

GRANT MONUMENT EXERCISES.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE COMPLETED BY THE MAYOR.

Cornelius N. Bliss Appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee —Gen. G. M. Dodge to be Grand Marshal.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last Wednesday evening, Mayor Strong announced that he had appointed Cornelius N. Bliss Chairman and James C. Reed Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Gen. Horace Porter Chairman and Walter C. Gilson Secretary of the Committee on Plan and Scope. The Mayor also announced that he had completed the several other sub-committees, and would make them public in a few days.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge was unanimously elected Grand Marshal of the parade, to take place on April 27.

The Mayor has completed the General Committee, which, in addition to the names in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 12, includes the following:

Col. John Jacob Astor,
J. W. Alexander,
C. A. Andrews,
W. H. Appleton,
John J. Allen,
Gen. Robert Avery,
Arthur M. Bowers,
W. Brookfield,
William L. Brown,
J. A. Blanchard,
Gen. H. L. Burnett,
E. W. Bloomingdale,
Major L. C. Brackett,
Col. George Bliss,
Edward P. Barker,
George C. Boldt,
George D. F. Barton,
David S. Brown,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.,
Bertram H. Borden,
Samuel W. Bowne,
William V. Brokaw,
Joseph Beckel,
Albert H. Brown,
C. N. Bovee, Jr.,
Thomas J. Brown,
Milo H. Belding, Jr.,
Frederic R. Coudert,
Eugene H. Conlin,
Elisha K. Camp,
Wildemar Caspary,
John C. Calhoun,
A. W. Conover,
Henry W. Curtiss,
John P. Clarke,
Cyrus Clark,
The Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan,
Col. W. C. Church,
Alexander Caldwell,
John D. Crimmins,
Gen. Howard Carroll,
Gen. Isaac Catlin,
Gen. C. A. Carleton,
Gen. C. F. Christiansen,
Col E. M. Cullen,
F. J. de Peyster,
William E. Dodge,
Edward A. Drake,
Ira Davenport,
Gen. N. W. Day,
John H. Duncan,
Frank Dickerson,
Col. A. S. Dickinson,
Admiral Henry Erben,
Franklin Edson,
Smith Ely,
Col. E. M. L. Ehlers,
Henry M. Flagler,
Sigourney W. Fay,
Roswell P. Flower,
Nicholas Fish,
Morris P. Ferris,
Nathaniel C. Fisher,
Samuel G. French,
Loyall Farragut,
Samuel Gompers,
Hugh R. Garden,
Robert M. Gallaway,
George R. Gibson,
Thomas F. Gilroy,
Hugh J. Grant,
Richard W. Gilder,
Gen. G. S. Green,
George J. Gould,
Col. F. V. Greene, Commander of U. S. Grant Post;
Robert A. Granniss,
Henry Hentz,
Henry B. Hyde,
Thomas Hastings,
Edward Haight, Jr.,
Hiram Hitchcock,
Henry E. Howland,
William S. Hawk,
Charles F. Homer,
Charles R. Hickox,
Sylvester C. Hill,
Edward Holbrook,
Marcellus Hartley,
Frank R. Houghton,
William H. Hume,
Gen. F. J. Herron,
Charles E. Hackley, M. D.,
Theodore M. Ives,
Brayton Ives,
Meyer Jonasson,
Hugo Jaeckel,
S. Nicholson Kane,
Seth Low,
George W. Lyon,
Frank R. Lawrence,
Homer Lee,
William T. Lyle,
Gen. J. T. Lockman,
Col. F. C. Loveland,
John W. Mackay,
Henry Marquand,
Seth M. Milliken,
The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur,
Capt. A. T. Mahan,
Charles R. Miller,
Henry K. McKaig,
Abraham G. Mills,
Col. John J. McCook,
Commander Jacob W. Miller,
Ogden Mills,
Gerson Mayer,
Jerome E. Morse,
Theodore Moss,
Gen. Edward L. Molineaux,
Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin,
Gen. James McAleer,
Henry Newman,
Wm. M. K. Olcott,
Gen. J. R. O'Beirne,
J. Fred Pierson,
John N. Parsons,
The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter,
Clarence Porter,
Col. A. G. Paine,
Wm. A. Purrington,
Isaac B. Potter,
W. Rockwell Potts,
Andrew Patterson,
J. Seaver Page,
Major W. Plimley,
Gen. Fitz J. Porter,
Gen. F. E. Pinto,
John D. Rockefeller,
Philip Rhinelander,
Henry H. Rogers,
Henry Rice,
Alfred Ray,
V. Henry Rothschild,
Peter W. Ray, M. D.,
Col. Josiah C. Reiff,
William L. Stone,
Samuel Spencer,
George J. Seabury,
Lewis Stern,
Gen. D. E. Sickles,
Gen. G. H. Sharpe,
George R. Sheldon,
Col. C. N. Swift,
Clarence A. Seward,
Chris. C. Shayne,
Jacob H. Schiff,
J. A. Scrymser,
Albert R. Shattuck,
Putnam B. Strong,
Gen. Franz Sigel,
P. T. Sherman,
John W. Scott,
Arthur W. Sherman,
Robert A. C. Smith,
Alfred Smith,
John Sloane,
Leopold Stern,
Emanuel L. Spellman,
Col. G. M. Smith,
Samuel M. Schafer,
Mason A. Stone,
Gen. B. F. Tracy,
Charles H. Treat,
Hugh S. Thompson,
John D. Terry,
William L. Trenholm,
Emile Tweffort,
Henry C. Valentine,
Hon. Benjamin Wood,
Gen. J. G. Wilson,
Thomas H. Wood,
H. Walter Webb,
Robert J. Wright,
Frank S. Witherbee,
Salem H. Wales,
Col. J. L. Ward,
Alfred R. Whitney,
W. Hull Wickham,
Gen. Alex. S. Webb,
Gen. Thomas Wilson,
Robert Watts, M. D.,
Col. B. F. Watson,
Andrew C. Zabriskie.

INHALED ILLUMINATING GAS.

Eva Helene Roseland Had Long Contemplated Suicide.

Eva Helene Roseland, wife of Harry Roseland, an artist, committed suicide Friday night at her home, 405 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas. Mr. Roseland found her dead when he returned from the Salmagundi Club exhibition, which included three of his own pictures.

Mrs. Roseland was twenty-three years old and childless. She had been acting strangely since the death of her father and mother a year ago. Her room was next to that of her husband's parents, but she had made her arrangements for killing herself so quietly that they were not disturbed. She had stopped up all outlets and had then fastened one end of a flexible tube to the gas fixture and laid down on the bed with the other end in her mouth. Beside her on the bed was the following note, evidently written as the gas fumes were overpowering her:

"This is my fault. I have made a failure. Forgive and forget. Everybody thinks I am crazy, and I"—

Just after the death of her mother, Mrs. Roseland wrote and had published a morbid poem, justifying suicide.

CHARGES AGAINST MENOCAL.

Nicaragua Canal Company's Officers Have Confidence in Him.

The Nicaragua Canal Company, which has its offices at 54 Broad Street, in this city, knew nothing yesterday about the specific charges reported to have been filed at Washington by the Nicaragua Canal Board against Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal of the United States Navy. As reported, the statement of the board charges Mr. Menocal with falsehood. Mr. Menocal is the consulting engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Company of this city, and the dispute between him and the Canal Board, appointed by the United States Government to inspect the proposed route of the canal, has grown out of conflicting statements.

After the canal company had made its survey, under the direction of Mr. Menocal, the Canal Board was appointed to examine the route and make a report. The board consisted of Army Engineers William Ludlow, Mordical T. Endicott, and Alfred Noble. It spent about forty days in Nicaragua, and something like fifteen days in inspecting the route of the canal. Its report was not favorable to some of the plans suggested by Mr. Menocal, who stated that the investigation of the board had been superficial. The latter replied that Mr. Menocal had not personally gone over certain ground along which he proposed throwing an embankment, known as the San Francisco embankment. In the examination of Mr. Menocal before the Senate committee in June of last year he stated positively that he had personally gone over all of the ground in question.

This is all the canal company in this city knows of the matter. It believes that Mr. Menocal is right in his statements, and that Mr. Ludlow, Chairman of the Government board of engineers that was sent to Nicaragua, knows very little about the actual conditions along the route of the canal. The practicability of the route surveyed by Engineer Menocal, the company says, was clearly demonstrated by him.

NEW DISMAL SWAMP CANAL

The Old Waterway, Abandoned During the Civil War, Being Enlarged and Deepened for Modern Use.

TO BE FINISHED NEXT YEAR.

Opening Up a New Route Between the North and the South—Details of a Plan Which Is Expected to Materially Decrease Freight Rates.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Capitalists of this city are engaged in an enterprise which it is expected will have a marked effect upon transportation between the North and the South. The scheme contemplates a general enlargement of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the restoration of that ancient waterway to something like its former importance as a means of bringing freight from the Carolina rivers to Norfolk or into Chesapeake Bay.

The modern canal is no longer a contracted and shallow channel flanked by a towpath, on which draught animals pull boats of light draught and limited tonnage. On the contrary, it is broad and deep, and of sufficient capacity to float heavy barges towed by steam tugs, or to accommodate river steamers carrying both passengers and freight. To all intents and purposes the canal is an artificial river, differing from the natural water course chiefly in being provided with locks to control currents and maintain the proper level. Consequently, in the rehabilitation of the Dismal Swamp Canal, the towpath will vanish, the width and depth will be greatly increased, and a passage for all shipping drawing less than ten feet of water will be provided between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound.

The first steps in this enterprise were taken about three years ago, when the property was acquired under foreclosure proceedings. About the same time the Lake Drummond Canal and Water Company, taking its name from the big lake in the middle of the Dismal Swamp, was organized to promote the enterprise. A syndicate, formed in 1895 by Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, bankers, composed of capitalists of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, took up $1,200,000 in construction and equipment bonds to provide funds for the improvement. By the terms of the corporation charter, the company is empowered not only to construct and maintain a ship canal, but to use or sell the water of Lake Drummond and the tributary creeks for any purpose.

In March, 1896, the work of construction was placed in the hands of a Philadelphia firm of contractors. Operations were begun upon the locks and terminals of the canal, and machinery placed upon the summit level with which to begin the excavation. Preliminary construction in the way of diverting the channels of creeks near the northern terminal has been finished, and the lock at that point is well under way. By the terms of the contract, the work is to be completed and the canal made ready for traffic Jan. 23, 1898.

The Dismal Swamp Canal starts at the head of navigation in Deep Creek, a tributary of the Elizabeth River, six miles south of Norfolk, Va. It runs thence in a southerly direction twenty-two miles to Mills Creek, N. C. Then through a lock the line of the canal enters Turner's Cut, and four miles further down strikes deep water in Pasquotank River, eighteen miles above Elizabeth City. The old canal was thirty-two feet wide in the bottom and carried four feet minimum depth of water. It had five locks, and navigation on that account was somewhat slow. Barges 100 feet long, 16½ feet wide, and drawing 3 feet of water, could pass through, but for years the towpath has been greatly out of repair, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining tugs to tow in such shallow water.

The improvement now under way will result virtually in constructing a new canal. The prism is being enlarged to a width of 40 feet at the bottom and 60 feet at the surface, with a minimum water depth of 10 feet. Two enlarged and improved locks—one at either end of the canal—will take the place of the five locks of the old waterway. Each of the new locks is to be 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, with 10 feet of water above the mitre sill. There will be three sets of steel gates worked by powerful machinery, and so arranged as to pass boats through quickly. Ten turnouts also are to be constructed, each 20 feet at the bottom and 200 feet in length, and for a distance of 1,000 feet before reaching the locks the canal is to have a width of 80 feet in the bottom of the prism.

By this means provision is being made for both a speed of ten miles an hour and for the accommodation of many boats at once. It is estimated that barges towed by steam tugs will be able to make the passage from Elizabeth City to Norfolk in six hours, and that fast river steamers can go over the distance in about four hours. If anything like such speed can be developed, the new canal will become a powerful rival to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and invite to the shorter inland route much of the coast trade from Savannah, Charleston, and Jacksonville, which now takes the outside passage around Cape Hatteras.

The Canal of Ancient Origin.

The Dismal Swamp Canal is one of the oldest artificial waterways in the United States. It was planned by George Washington, and was chartered by the Legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina in 1787—110 years ago. The charter powers of the original company are such as no Legislature would now grant, the franchise and privileges being perpetual and irrevocable. Ten years was allowed for the construction, but the time was twice extended, in 1810 and in 1816. The need of an inland route of communication was seriously felt by the United States Government during the blockade of the Southern ports in 1814, and Congress appropriated $250,000 for the completion of the canal.

It was opened for traffic in 1824, and almost immediately became a paying institution. From 1840 to the breaking out of the civil war it was the principal inland route for transportation between the North and the South. In 1856 it paid a dividend of 8 per cent. on a capitalization of $484,000. But at the beginning of the war transportation ceased, and after the capture of Roanoke Island in 1862 Gen. Henry A. Wise, who made his escape through the Dismal Swamp Canal, demolished three of its locks to head off pursuit. It was then seized by the Government, partially repaired, and used for transport purposes. In 1865 the property was returned to its owners in a dilapidated condition, and has been practically moribund ever since.

Some years after the war Gen. B. F. Butler and certain New England capitalists conceived the idea of purchasing the canal property and building a railroad on the towpath. But the engineers sent out to make the preliminary survey came back with an unfavorable report, and the scheme was abandoned. There has been talk in Congress of enlarging this canal, and of making it a part of the intercoastal waterway from Boston to New Orleans. This ambitious scheme probably had its origin in the brain of John C. Calhoun, and that statesman was its chief advocate for many years. But the intercoastal canal is still an unaccomplished dream of naval officers and members of Congress who delight in extraordinary modes of spending the public revenues.

Commerce Needs the New Route.

The present effort to restore the canal was not inspired by any ideas of naval strategy, but to satisfy the growing needs of commerce. Water transportation is cheaper than by railroad, and where the time of transit is not the chief consideration freight naturally flows to the least expensive route. This principle lies at the foundation of most rate wars between rival railway systems, and of late years there has been a marked revival of canal and river improvement to provide new highways of trade. Carrying freight in large steel barges in tow of tugboats is the cheapest mode of transportation known. It meets the requirements of maximum bulk at minimum cost, and such projects as the locks in the Columbia River, the enlargement of the New York canals, the improvement of the Mississippi, the construction of new harbor channels, and the restoration of the Dismal Swamp Canal mark the era of return to the ancient and cheaper methods of transportation by water.

Steam navigation is to be provided for on the new canal, which will be equipped with modern appliances to promote the quick passage of boats, and to render the artificial channel as nearly like the navigable water courses of Virginia and North Carolina as circumstances will permit. The ten-foot depth of water corresponds to that of the rivers and to many of the channels in Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. The width of the canal will accommodate the largest vessels which sail in these waters, and the turnouts each two miles, it is expected, will enable vessels to meet or pass without danger of collision. The locks are to be of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest barge and its accompanying tug.

When completed, the canal will establish a direct route for shipping between Hampton Roads and Albemarle Sound, and will provide a quick passage to Norfolk, not only for the traffic of Eastern North Carolina, but presumably for that of the entire Atlantic coast below Ocracoke Inlet.

A Large Area of Navigable Waters.

While the canal itself is only twenty-two miles long, and while the distance from Norfolk to Elizabeth City is only about fifty miles, the proposed waterway will be virtually an artificial strait between two inland seas. At the north end lies Chesapeake Bay, and at the south end is Albemarle Sound, and below it Pamlico Sound, into which empty rivers with more than 1,200 miles of navigable waters. In Eastern North Carolina are large fishing interests, immense lumber forests, and growing agricultural industries, for the distribution of which New Berne has become an important centre. The territory drained by the Chowan, the Pamlico, the Roanoke, and the Neuse Rivers is poorly supplied with railroads, and must seek an outlet for its products by water transportation.

There is a vast coastwise trade below Pamlico Sound, which seeks transportation northward. It goes for the most part over the outside route, around Cape Hatteras—one of the most perilous passages for shipping in the world. For that reason freight must be carried in large ocean vessels, and at increased expense to the shipper. But Ocracoke Inlet affords an entrance to Pamlico Sound, and the conditions of navigation below that point are not adverse to the use of barges towed by steam. Therefore, the projectors of the enterprise expect that much of the trade from Wilmington, Brunswick, Savannah, and Charleston will find its way northward through the inland passage by way of the North Carolina sounds and the Dismal Swamp Canal.

About $1,252,000 was expended upon the old waterway prior to 1855, and $200,000 afterward. To build an entirely new work of the dimensions proposed would have cost at least $2,500,000, but the contract for the enlargement involves a cost not to exceed $900,000. It has been estimated that the revenues of the enlarged canal would amount to $175,000 annually. The projectors estimate that operating expenses need not exceed $25,000 each year, thus leaving them something like $150,000 net income each twelve months.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

CHANGES TO BE MADE TO AFFORD MORE ROOM.

Big Rotunda Planned as a General Waiting Room for the Passengers of Three Roads—The Handling of Baggage.

An elaborate plan for the enlargement of the Grand Central Station has practically been accepted by the New York Central Railroad management. The idea of remodeling this station has been under consideration for several years, and the pressing need of more room makes it imperative that something shall be done without much further delay. The plan that is likely to be carried into effect was prepared by Bradford L. Gilbert, and it involves an expenditure of more than $500,000.

The present station is to be enlarged by the addition of several stories, and the arrangement of the interior will be radically changed. From a detailed description of the plan furnished to the current number of the Railroad Gazette it appears that in the remodeled station but one waiting room for passengers—said to be the largest in the world—is to be provided for the three railroads, the New York Central, the Harlem, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The general scheme of rebuilding the station contemplates the consolidation of the passenger and baggage business of the three railroads in a general waiting room, with the necessary auxiliary rooms and a general outgoing baggage room. The office capacity of the building will be greatly increased by the erection of additional stories. Elevators are to be put in to serve the offices, new plumbing will be put in throughout, also a new steam-heating and power plant, and electric lighting for the entire station—offices, train shed, and yards—as well as a plant for making from twenty to forty tons of ice a day.

The union waiting room, or rotunda, will be located at the south end of the present train shed. This room will be 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, with an arched roof 50 feet high. Its main entrance will be on Forty-second Street, through a foyer 35 by 45 feet. On the east from the present incoming station, access will be had through vestibules 8 by 10 feet each, and from the west, on the Vanderbilt Avenue side, through a foyer 31 by 65 feet. Opening off from the rotunda there will be a general waiting room 30 by 58 feet in dimensions, and off from that will be a room 34 feet square, fitted up especially for the convenience and comfort of women. There will also be three curtained rooms, in charge of a maid, which will be useful in cases of sickness or fatigue. A large smoking room, 30 by 58 feet, is provided for men.

More than twenty ticket windows will be provided along the north side of the rotunda, and there will be parcel rooms, telegraph office, newsstand, and an information bureau. The ticket inspectors will be placed outside of the rotunda, at the gates leading to the train platforms. The three waiting rooms of the station, as it is to-day, if combined, would have an area of 12,000 square feet. The combined waiting rooms of the new station will have a floor area of about 28,000 square feet. The interior finish of the new station will be in oak and cherry woods. Comfortable armschairs and rocking chairs, writing desks and tables, and open fireplaces will be features of the waiting rooms. Steel, iron, and glass will be used in the construction of the roof and upper portion of the structure. There will be six steel arches, with a clear span of 100 feet, supporting the dome.

One of the special conveniences of the new station will be the method of handling baggage. All the outgoing baggage of the three roads will be handled on the Vanderbilt Avenue side of the station. The several pieces will be taken at various points and carried by movable sidewalks under the floor, running at a speed of about 200 feet per minute, to the basement at the extreme north end of the building, where it will be transferred to baggage trucks and carried through a subway 25 feet wide underneath the entire twenty tracks outside, and north of the present train shed. At each train platform there will be a baggage lift 7 by 13 feet in size, which will raise the loaded trucks to the car level.

It is probable that this work of improvement will be begun in the Spring. For convenience in carrying on the work the architect has arranged to use a portion of the private park on Vanderbilt Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, connecting this with the station building at the present roof line by means of a high heavy bridge across Vanderbilt Avenue. Two tracks about 800 feet long each will run the length of the building over the roof, and upon this the material will be handled without disturbing the occupants of the present offices below the roof line. It is expected that all this work will be accomplished without any interference with the passengers.

An Old Soldier Found Dead.

Thomas Brestly, fifty-eight years old, absent on leave from the Soldiers' Home, Old Point Comfort, was found dead yesterday in the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City. He was Captain of Company A, Forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, during the war, and was admitted to the home in 1873.

Dry Goods Men Meet.

An open meeting of the Dry Goods League of America, an organization of salesmen and drummers, was held yesterday during the noon hour in the vacant Jaffray Building, at Broadway and Leonard Street, and was well attended. Speeches on the objects of the organization were made, and some songs were sung.

B. Altman & Co.

NOW OPEN.

PARASOLS,

Including the Novelty

"THE SUNBURST."

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.
(18th St. Elevated Station.)

LEGAL NOTES.

THE PEEKAMOOSE FISHING CLUB CONTROVERSY.—The protracted legal quarrel between John Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, and Anthony W. Dimock, the broker, and others in reference to the possession of the Peekamoose Fishing Club, which has recently been passed upon by the Court of Appeals, has probably cost the parties much more than the total value of the corporate property. In 1894 Mr. Ward began proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the club, alleging that himself and Dimock, the only existing members and Trustees, were divided respecting its management. Dimock in answer declared that there were seven members and five Trustees, and Edward N. Whiton was added as defendant. After many motions were made and orders were granted on each side, the Supreme Court, in October, 1895, made an order dissolving the corporation, and appointed a receiver to sell the property. The matter was presented to the Court of Appeals for review of four orders of the first Appellate Division, one dismissing an appeal by Dimock, one affirming an order denying a motion made by Whiton, one affirming an order denying Dimock's motion to vacate the order of dissolution, and the fourth affirming an order made last July directing the receiver to sell the property. The Court of Appeals, through Chief Judge Andrews, holds that the court below had jurisdiction to grant the final order of dissolution on the special application of any person interested, although the petitioner, Mr. Ward, had neglected or refused to apply for it, after a referee had been appointed and the order, as against Dimock and Whiton, having been obtained upon default, they could not appeal. The other orders were held to have been discretionary, and therefore not reviewable, and hence the four appeals were dismissed.

⁂

NEW TRIAL FOR KAUFMAN.—The conviction in General Sessions of Max H. Kaufman of the misdemeanor of selling an improper book, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justice Barrett giving the opinion. The objection to the indictment, that it failed to state the improper matter, but merely gave the pleader's conclusions therefrom, was held to be untenable, as the indictment states the name of the book and avers it is too improper to be placed upon the records. But the court reaches a different conclusion as to the second point. "The sole question presented to the jury was whether or not the defendant sold the book. Joel testified to the sale as alleged. The defendant denied it, and testified that he purchased the book for Joel." The Court holds that "the defendant had a right to an instruction that his own testimony, which had seemingly been treated as valueless, was sufficient, if credited, to establish that there had been no sale," and for this error a new trial is ordered.

⁂

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT.—A writ of certiorari obtained by the Broadway Improvement Company for review of the action of the Commissioners of Taxes in assessing its property at $210,000 in excess of its market value was quashed at Special Term, on the ground that the petition did not state that the property had been assessed at a sum in excess of the amount at which it would ordinarily sell. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, holds that it is not necessary to follow any particular phrase or set form of words in objecting to an assessment, if it is made distinctly to appear that overvaluation is the ground of objection.

⁂

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.—While in the employ of an asphalt company doing asphalting work on the Pratt Mausoleum, at Latintown, N. Y., John Murphy was injured April 6, 1893, by the falling of a derrick erected by employes of Robert and George McWilliams, who were laying the stone work of the structure. The fall of the derrick was occasioned by the pulling out from the ground of two posts, known as guy posts. There were six of these posts, from which were strung wires, the other end of each being attached to the top of the mast of the derrick, in order to relieve the strain put upon it by the weights lifted. The testimony showed that the guy wires should be strung from the posts at very nearly a right angle. The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment for Murphy in his suit against the McWilliamses for damages. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, says the jury were justified in finding that the guy wires were not attached to the posts at a right angle, but a considerably greater one; that such a construction was negligent, and that it caused the accident to the plaintiff.

⁂

A TRUSTEE SHOULD NOT BUY TRUST PROPERTY.—J. P. Hunt, by his will, created certain trusts, and in a partition action by Robert Hunt, as executor and trustee, the Court held that the provisions of the will were valid, and directed a sale of the realty and a distribution of the proceeds. On the sale under the judgment, the executor and trustee under the will became the purchaser, without leave of the Court to bid at the sale, and the referee's deed was delivered to him. Mr. Hunt afterward contracted to sell the property to James Alexander, who refused to complete the purchase, on the ground that the title was defective. In a suit by Hunt against Alexander, to compel specific performance, Justice Smyth, in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave judgment for the defendant, holding that plaintiff could not convey a marketable title to the premises, because of the rule which prohibits a person occupying the position of executor or trustee from becoming the purchaser of trust property.

⁂

DISTRIBUTION BY RECEIVERS AND ASSIGNEES.—The St. Nicholas Bank, when it became insolvent, occupied premises of D. O. Mills at a rent of $12,000 a year. Hugh J. Grant, soon after his appointment as receiver, vacated the premises and Mr. Mills rented them at $9,000 a year for the three years remaining of the bank's term. The receiver rejected a claim by Mr. Mills for the $9,000 difference in the rental, but upon being referred to a referee, the latter reported in its favor. The Court of Appeals now holds that the claim was properly allowed; that the situation of a receiver of an insolvent corporation is different from that of an assignee for the benefit of creditors, so far as the allowance of claims against the estate is concerned. In the former case the receiver is required to make a fair and just distribution of the property of the corporation among its fair and honest creditors; and sufficient latitude and discretion are vested in the court to enforce such a distribution, while in the latter case there is no discretion, and the estate must be distributed by the assignee in accordance with the terms of the deed of assignment.

District Assembly Enlarged.

General Secretary John Hayes of the Knights of Labor has issued a circular stating that the jurisdiction of District Assembly No. 253, Building Trades of New York, has been extended to a radius of twenty-five miles from the General Post Office of New York. All the local assemblies of the building trades within this radius must affiliate with this District Assembly.

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(18th Street Elevated Station.)

THE STAMP ACT MEMORIAL.

AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF DISPUTED OWNERSHIP.

Now in the Lenox Library, but Thought to be One of the Documents Recently Stolen from the Congressional Library.

There is a valuable manuscript in this city the exact ownership of which is for the present a matter of doubt. It is now in the Lenox Library, but whether it will remain there or go to the Congressional Library, at Washington, is a matter which Mr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, has to decide. The uncertainty as to ultimate ownership shows very clearly the difficulties that are liable to ensue when valuable documents are stolen from their rightful places.

It is not certain that this particular manuscript has been stolen, but there seems to be a possibility that it is one of the large number recently lost by the Government and which led to the arrest of two Congressional Library employes on the charge of purloining them. Most of the autograph letters and documents have been returned to the Government by W. R. Benjamin, the autograph dealer of this city, who purchased them from the men who were arrested.

The history of this manuscript, valued at $500, is interesting. It was purchased for the above amount by John S. Kennedy, one of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, and presented by him to the Lenox Library last December. He bought it from Mr. Benjamin. The manuscript is four pages, folio, and is the original draft of the memorial addressed to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, by the American Stamp Act Congress, meeting in New York City in October, 1765. It is in the handwriting of John Morton of Pennsylvania, who afterward was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Besides this, there are the autograph signatures of thirteen delegates to the Stamp Act meeting, among them that of James Otis, who afterward played so prominent a part in the Revolutionary difficulties in Boston.

This document was inserted in one of the magnificent books on the Stamp Act troubles formerly belonging to Thomas Addis Emmet, and whose collection, probably the richest in early American history, that has ever been gathered together in this country, was purchased last Summer by Mr. Kennedy and given to the Lenox Library.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames, the Lenox Librarian, when asked yesterday if the library would lose the document, said: "The entire matter now rests with Dr. Billings, and I do not know what the result will be. Meanwhile, the manuscript has been taken from the volume and temporarily withdrawn from the collection, and will so remain until the ownership is settled."

It was impossible to see Dr. Billings, but Mr. W. R. Benjamin expressed grave doubts about the Government actually being able to prove its property. "I sold that manuscrip," he said, "and I admit that it was one of the number I purchased from the suspected employes. The Lenox Library, I believe, has offered to return the document if proof can be shown that it is the Government's property. There was no stamp on it of any nature. The fact is, Congress has been so careless in making sufficient appropriations for the care and classifying of Government documents, letters, and papers, that it is comparatively easy for a dishonest person to abstract valuable letters, and the Government is unable to tell whether it ever owned them or not. The Washington diary, which was among the lot, could be promptly identified, as all the Washington papers have been catalogued, but there are hundreds of valuable letters in the Congressional Library which have never been safely classified, on account of lack of funds. Some of my customers to whom I had sold some of the suspected material have returned them, but others have refused to do so, until the property can be proved. In giving back all I had, I acted against my lawyer's advice, and I think I acted foolishly, too, for I am out a good $1,000, and see no prospect of ever being reimbursed."

Mr. Benjamin has just returned from Washington, where he went to see what he could do in being reimbursed by Congress for the money he paid for the stolen papers. He said yesterday the prospect was not very cheerful. A customer in Mr. Benjamin's office said that he had returned 160 letters, and was now sorry he had done it, because there was no real proof that they had been stolen from the Congressional Library.

Concerning Columbia Dormitories.

The delays in organizing a stock company to undertake the construction of dormitory buildings adjacent to the new Columbia University buildings are having a depressing effect on the spirits of some of the students, among whom the belief is spreading that the dormitory project has been abandoned. A representative of Columbia said yesterday that the idea of erecting dormitories on or near the new site of the university had not been given up. Some difficulties, he explained, had arisen in the way of organizing a company with the needed capital, but it is hoped that something definite will be accomplished within the next few months. Plans for dormitories to cost nearly $1,000,000 have been prepared.

Friendless, Old, and Despairing.

An old man went to Central Park yesterday morning, and, seating himself on a bench near the One Hundredth Street entrance, took a big dose of paris green. He was found there by a policeman, who had him sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. There he would not give his name and said: "I have no relations living, no one cares for me, and I do not wish to live. I had a quarrel last night with the people I boarded with, and they told me they were of tired of having me with them any longer. I had nowhere else to go, and made up my mind I would put myself out of the way."

He is a German. Hospital physicians think he will die.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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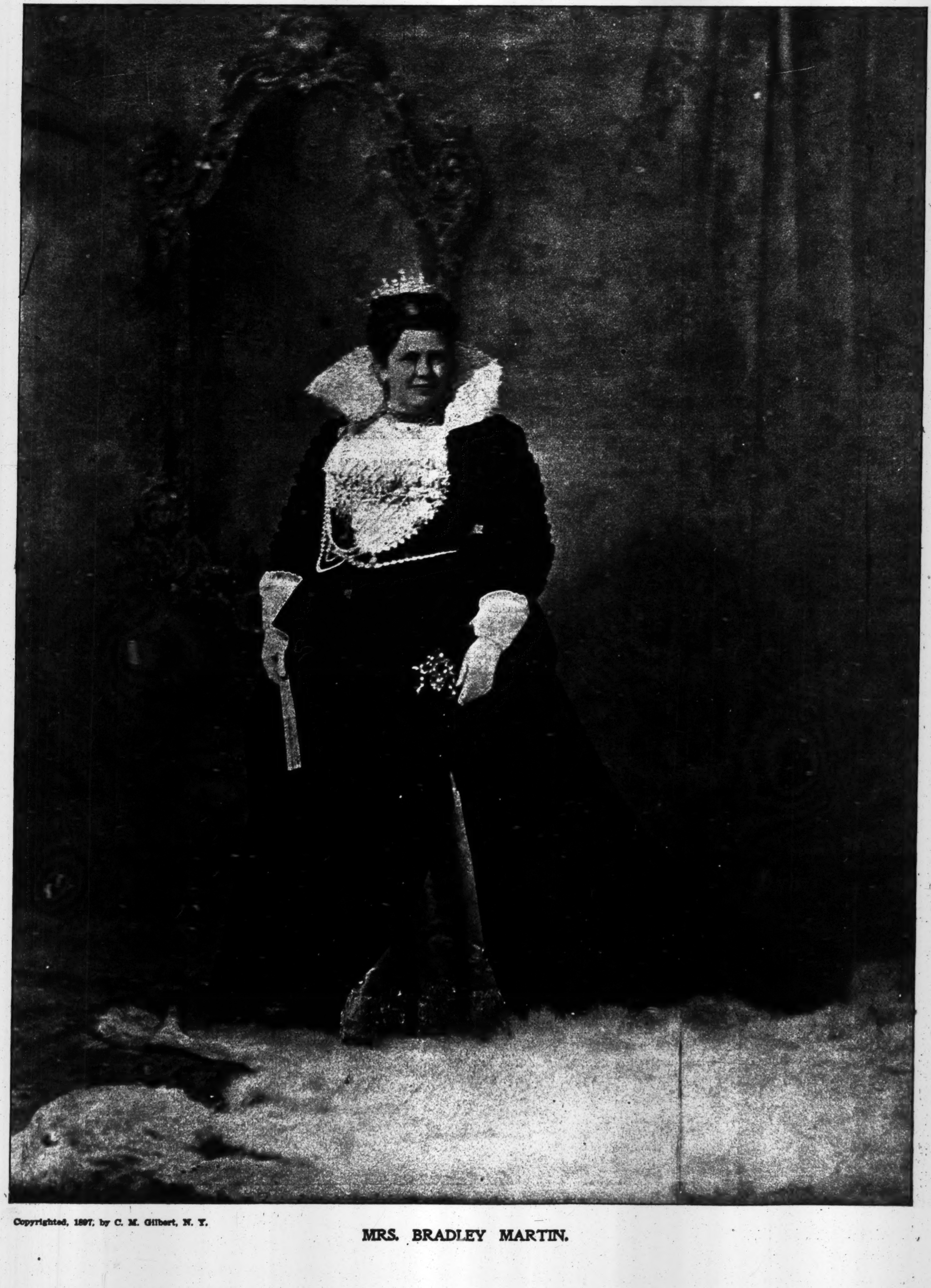

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MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN.

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MR. AND MRS. FRANK PENDLETON.

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MR. JAMES L. BREESE AS CHICOT THE JESTER.

OF all the social events which have made New York society famous, both for lavishness of expenditure as well as for taste, none has attracted such widespread attention as the Bradley Martin ball, but lately passed into history. For many weeks prior to the affair social circles on both sides of the Atlantic have been agog with excitement, not unmixed with speculation, as to the ultimate success of the ambitious attempt on the part of the hostess, who had declared that it was her intention to make her ball surpass anything ever given in this or any other country.

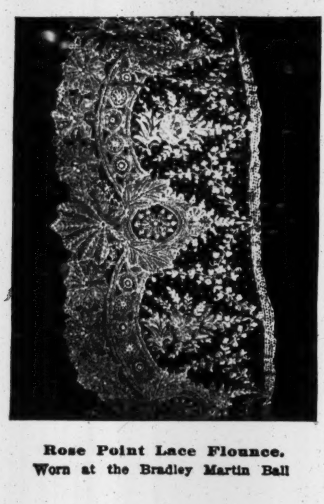
To judge from subsequent comment of the guests, Mrs. Bradley Martin has succeeded. In point of decoration, costumes, and brilliancy the ball was gorgeous. The participants, however, contributed in no small measure to the carrying out of the plans. Not only did they go to considerable expense in obtaining suitable costumes, but careful attention was paid to their historical accuracy and nicety of effect. Every century noted for extravagant dress was represented, particular attention being paid to the Court costumes of the Louis Quinze and Seize periods, when the ingenuity of Parisian milliners and confectionneurs was taxed to the utmost in constantly devising styles that permitted of the most elaborate ornamentation.

As for decorations, no pains were spared to make them worthy of the occasion. Whatever plants and flowers could not be supplied by local florists were obtained from the South. Skilled artists were intrusted with their proper distribution, and scrupulous attention was paid to the manner in which the flowers were kept, that they might lose none of their freshness, when the time arrived for their utilization. The accompanying illustration, reproduced from a photograph taken immediately after the last guest had departed, conveys an idea of the appearance of the ballroom.

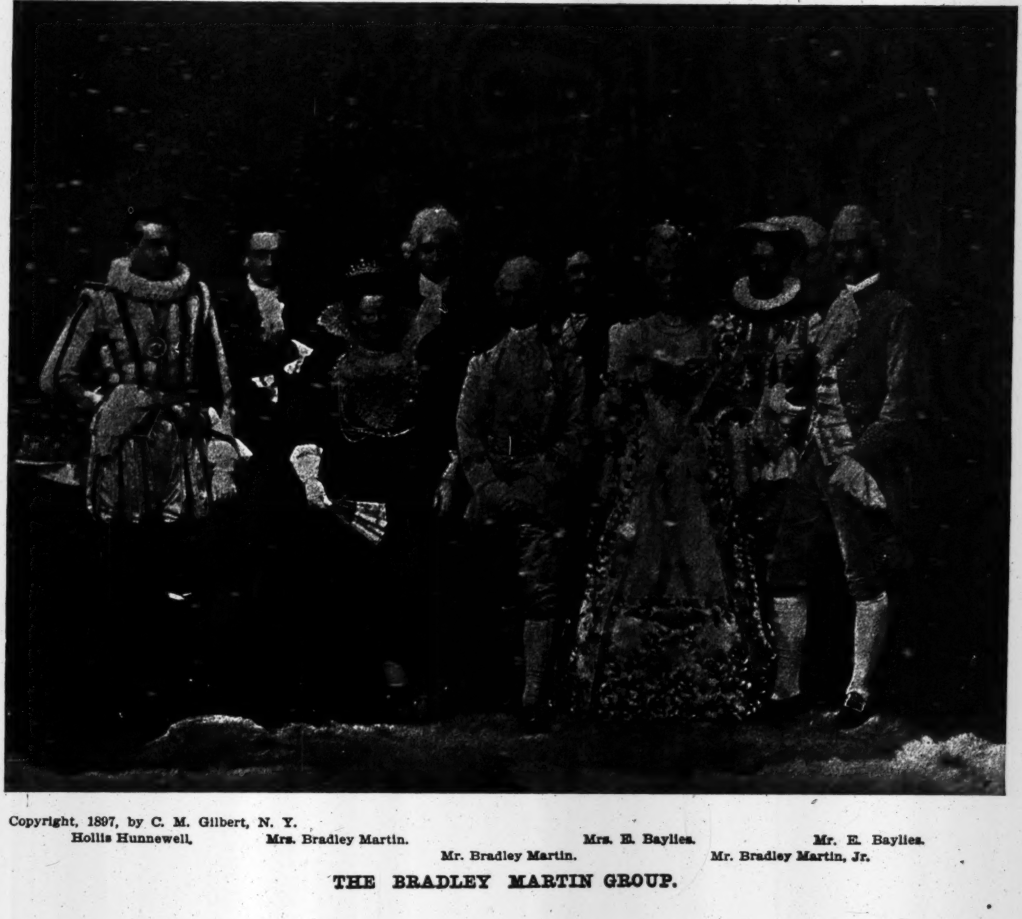
Even with the multitude of servants at the command of host and hostess, it was no easy task to carry out the details to universal satisfaction. Yet this was done in a manner that left no room for criticism. From the moment that the guest stepped out of the carriage to the time of departure, everything seemed to have been prepared for his or her convenience. There were no tiresome delays at the check room, no standing out in the cold air waiting for the carriage to labor through a labyrinth of vehicles or pick its way through a crowd of curiosity-inflamed adulants of the upper circles. Ample protection was secured against any possible outbreaks of fanatical social theorists, as well as against manoeuvres of the ubiquitous long-fingered gentry.

With all these accessories, planned weeks ahead, the success of the event was assured. The next thing to do was to have some tangible proofs of its splendor, aside from the conventional souvenirs distributed as favors. It therefore occurred to the men and women, who for the time being had transposed themselves into past ages, that as durable mementos nothing could surpass photographs, and a few of these, selected with especial view to their historical value and pleasing effect, are here reproduced.

The originals were taken at the Gilbert studio, 367 Fifth Avenue, but two blocks away from the Waldorf, on the night of the ball. This was made possible by employing the lately invented McIntyre electric light, which produces, when placed in proper position, an effect almost as gratifying to the photographer as the rays of the sun. At the studio the rush was expected, and all preparations were made to accommodate the crowd. All night long, from 9 o'clock on the night of Feb. 10 until 9 on the morning of the 11th, the operators were kept busy. The studio, though quite ample in



Rose Point Lace Flounce.
Worn at the Bradley Martin Ball



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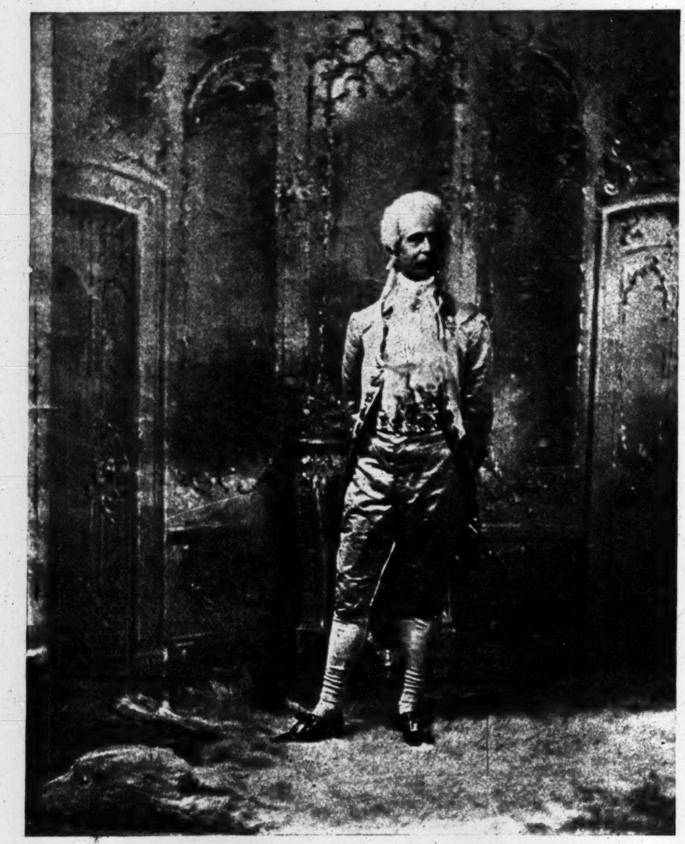
Hollis Hunnewell. Mrs. Bradley Martin. Mr. Bradley Martin. Mrs. E. Baylies. Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr. Mr. E. Baylies.

THE BRADLEY MARTIN GROUP.



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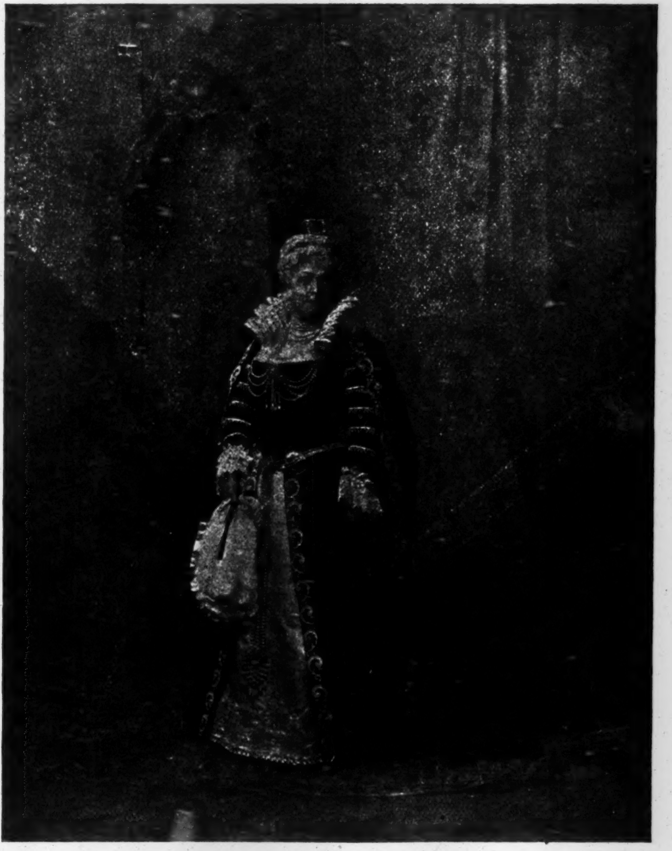
MR. BRADLEY MARTIN.



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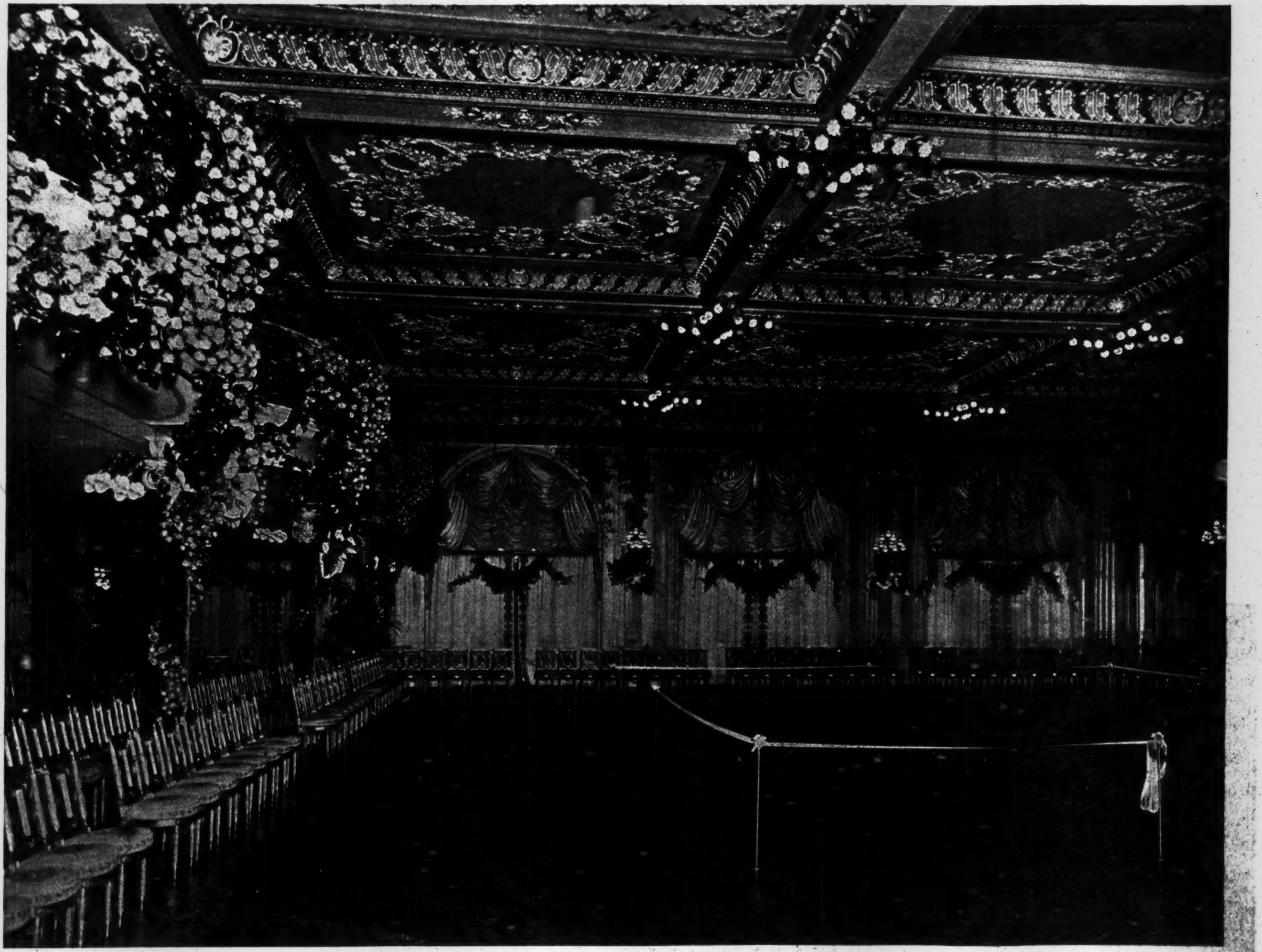

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BALLROOM AT THE WALDORF.

Showing the Decorations for the Bradley Martin Ball.

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A GROUP AT MRS. WILLIAM PARSONS'S.

Mr. Schuyler Parsons. Mr. Barclay Kountz. Mr. Richard Wharton.
Mr. Robert Endicott. Mrs. Charles Peters. Mrs. Barclay Parsons. Miss Parsons. Mr. Gerald Benkard.

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Mr. Lispenard Stewart.

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Mr. Douglas Robinson.

proportions, was filled to overcrowding, and many subjects left because it was impossible to pose them. A surprising feat was accomplished by Mr. Bradley, the poser of the studio, in personally arranging all the sittings of both individuals and groups.

The majority of these photographs were taken between 4 and 7 o'clock in the morning, while the guests were on their way home. This was done to save themselves the trouble and necessity of dressing again, which, in the case of those who tried to appear nearly like the original of the characters they were impersonating, was a tedious proceeding.

Careful scrutiny of the costumes brought to light the astonishing fact that the men made by far the best appearance. In fact, a great many of the ladies' costumes would have been rather unpleasing to the eye, had their effect not been enhanced by the splendor of the jewels worn. The men, on the other hand, at least those who chose costumes becoming to their stature and face, presented a good appearance. In point of exactness, they were also ahead of the women. Untrammeled by considerations such as women have when donning new dress, they paid more attention to detail and accuracy, not alone in style, but also in color.

Of the photographs reproduced here, that of Mrs. Bradley Martin, on the first page, can hardly be done justice, for the brilliant effect produced by the jewels is entirely lost. The tiara worn on the head, seen by electric light, was a small sheet of fire, emitting iridescent rays that blended with the exquisite coloring of the magnificent dress. The group of which Mrs. Martin forms the centre made a very pretty picture.

One of the daintiest dresses reproduced in these pages is that of the dancing girl; the dress was a pale Nile green, bordered with garlands of roses and great puffs of white chiffon. It was copied from an old painting, and the copy is exact in every particular. One of the richest gowns is that of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who looked the veritable Queen she represented. Her three daughters were among the best subjects the photographer had, and while their costumes were not elaborate, they looked rich and elegant.

The pair in minuet position make a pleasing picture. The position represented is the first in the minuet, and by imagining the lacking couples in similar positions, a fair idea can be formed of the quaintness of one of those pretty old-time dances.

J. Lispenard Stewart looked well. His costume was of brown and green leather and velvet, and is a copy of one used in the production of " Under the Red Robe."

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Mrs. J. I. Kane.

There were not quite as many Lord Chesterfields as it was expected there would be, and some of the guests ventured the opinion that it would probably be too great a strain on a man's back to conduct himself with becoming dignity in so marked a costume.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that never in the history of balls was so much

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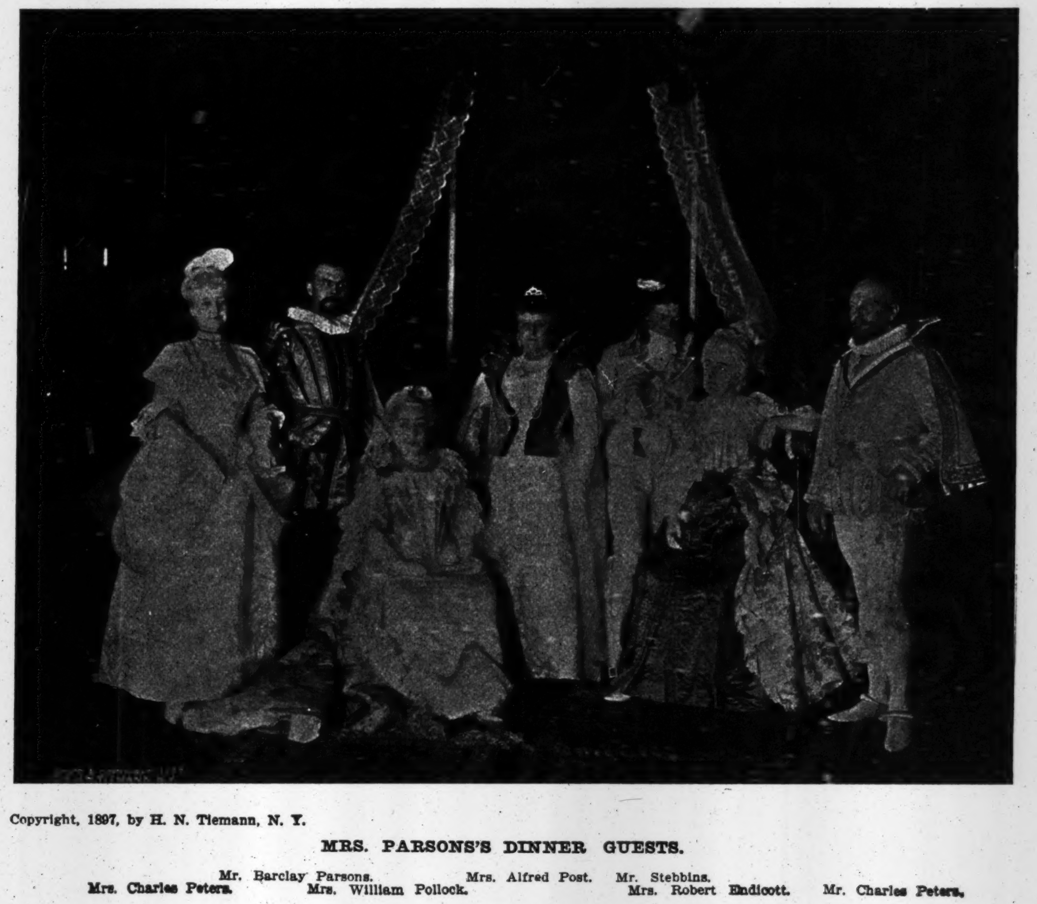
Mrs. Calvin S. Brice.



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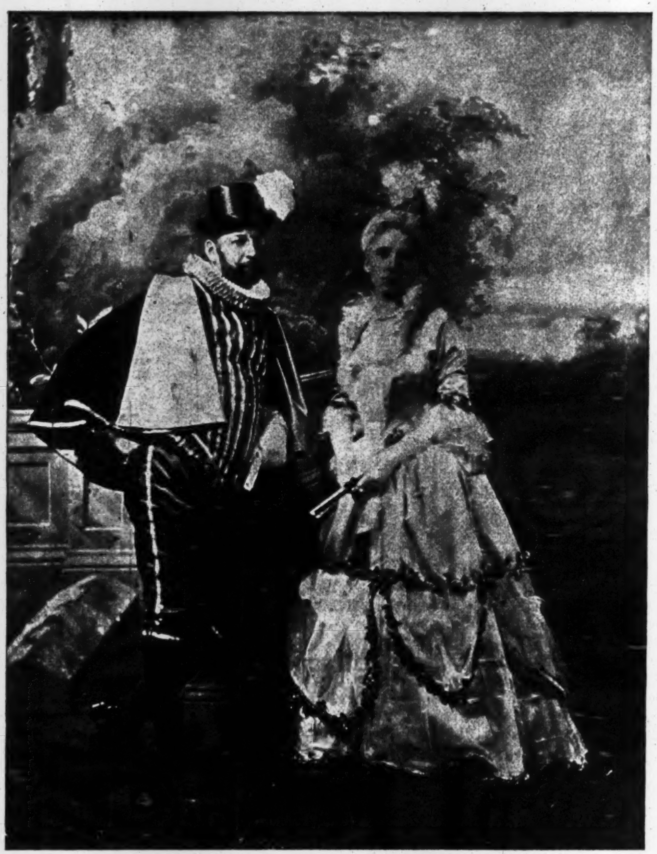
MRS. PARSONS'S DINNER GUESTS.

Mr. Barclay Parsons. Mrs. Alfred Post. Mr. Stebbins.
Mrs. Charles Peters. Mrs. William Pollock. Mrs. Robert Endicott. Mr. Charles Peters.



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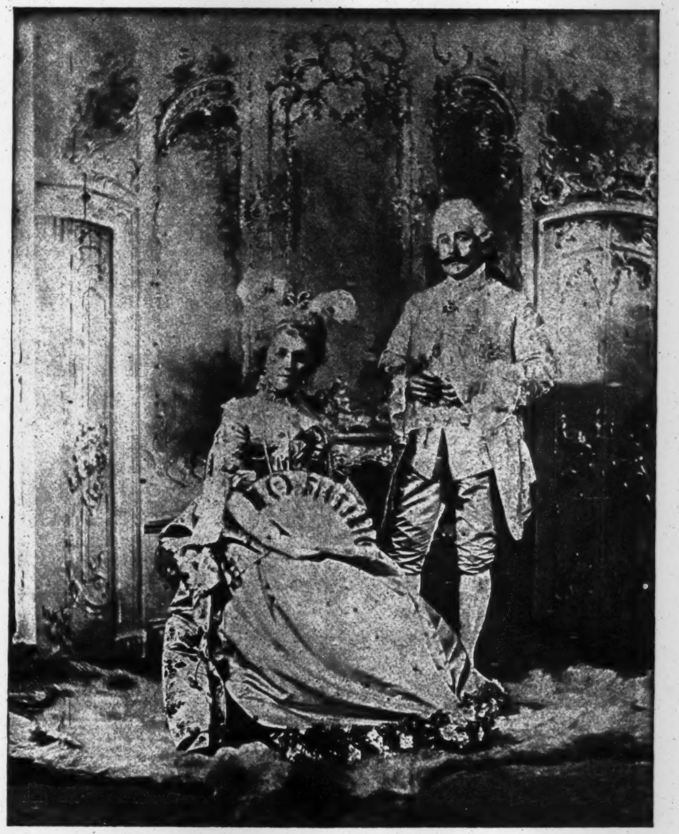
MR. AND MRS. LANFEAR NORRIE.



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MR. AND MRS. HERMAN EMMET.

enthusiasm aroused on the part of the invited guests, or such pains taken by all concerned to make the affair a grand success, and from what can be gathered from people who know, it will be a long time before anything like it will be attempted again. When it is considered that not only did people come from distant cities to attend the ball, but plans arranged a long time previous were set aside, trips abroad were foregone; in fact, two or three came back from a European trip so as not to miss the social event of the season, it must be admitted that the success was brought about fully as much by the attending guests as by the efforts on the part of the hostess.

Now that Mrs. Martin has succeeded in showing New York what money and leisure can do, she is going to seek fresh fields that will give her an opportunity to demonstrate her ability in providing amusement and comforts for those accustomed to both. On March 11 she and her husband sail for England, and will not return for manv months. As usual, they will be accompanied by a retinue of servants, and will carry an enormous amount of baggage. Her arrival in the English capital will revive the gossip of which she has been the centre for many weeks past, and it is the universal opinion that she will have little trouble in securing social recognition from the very highest circles.

After a short stay in England, they will proceed to Paris and the Riviera, and be back in London by the time the season opens. As soon as shooting time sets in, their Scottish castle, Balmacaan, will be thrown open, and entertainments of the most lavish description will be the order of the day. In their social aspirations, the Bradley Martins will have as a powerful ally their son-in-law, the Earl of Craven. He and his wife have made it an object to visit many relatives of high standing, among whom may be mentioned the Cadogans, who are very close to the Princess of Wales.

Up to the present time, Mrs. Martin

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Mrs. Watts Sherman.

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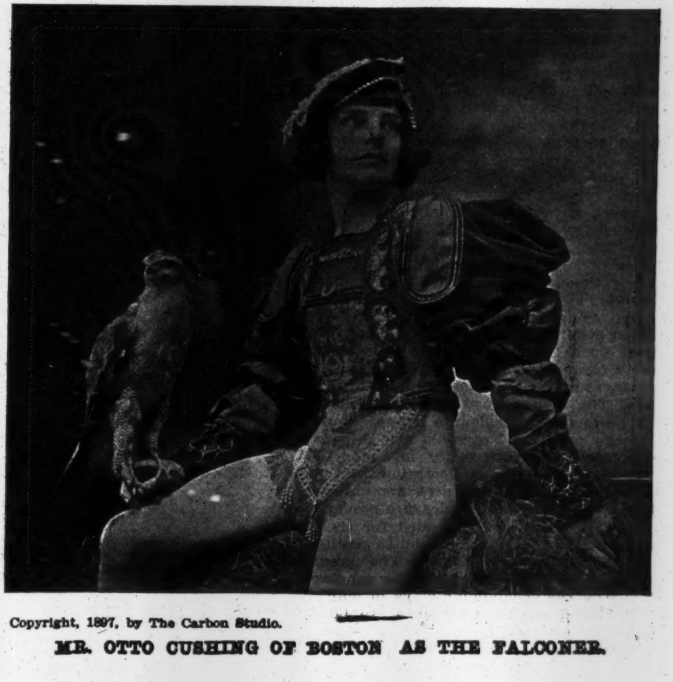
MR. AND MRS. KARRICK RIGGS.



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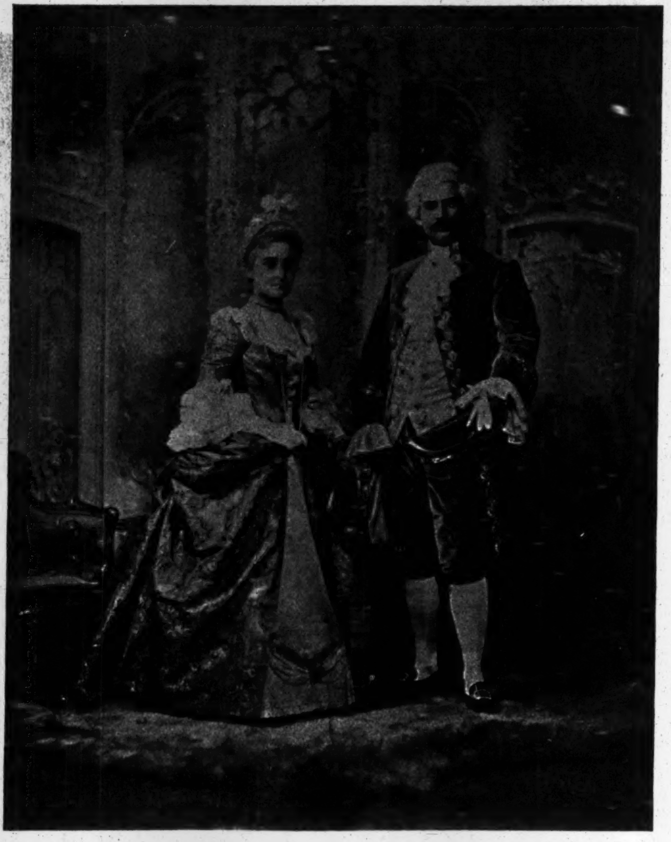
MR. OTTO CUSHING OF BOSTON AS THE FALCONER.



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A COURT COSTUME.

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MISS BLIGHT AND MR. CRAIG WADSWORTH.

has only given one cotillion in London, but on her Scottish estate her entertainments have been characterized by the greatest sumptuousness and a large attendance of the nobility.

At present Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are concluding the social career in this city by a series of dinners on a large scale, which will be continued for only a short time, as they contemplate going to Washington before leaving for Europe.

◆

AMERICANS AS MONEY SPENDERS

New Yorkers are wont to allege that nowhere else in America is the art of money spending so perfect, writes Francis Bellamy in The Illustrated American. Without question there is no other spot which offers such a variety of choices for putting forth money. All possible tastes can be gratified here with no trouble of search at all. Aims the most refined and modest, the most artistic, the most literary and scientific, the most altruistic and beneficent—all find in New York the best opportunity on the hemisphere. But it takes the strongest individuality to follow them. There is no other place where these finer aims are so easily undermined. There is a constant and bewildering assault upon them. Are they worth while? This is the city of fun and splendor. Only the stout heart refuses to be beguiled by the type set by the lavish money spenders. Boston and New England are different. A wider variety of money spending types are in easy evidence. Glitter dominates less in proportion to other things. Money saving and thrift are pretty important there. Education is always worth family self-denial. Families which in New York would spend their moderate income on high rents and carriage hire, in New England will prefer to spend it on modest trips abroad, or in owning a suburban home. In short, it takes less grit to follow out one's individuality in Boston than in New York, simply because a wider assortment of money-spending types are set by the well-to-do. Philadelphia differs also in its way. Glitter counts little there. At night many wealthy ladies in fullest evening toilet still go in the street cars; opera nights make Broad Street like a foyer as the richest gowns discard carriages and coupés and scamper to the cars. The thrifty Quakers like to follow a type of saving cash into capital. Both Chicago and San Francisco are akin to New York in prodigality of money-spending. The same absorption in the idea of getting the largest amount of display and momentary pleasure prevails in both. Riches are esteemed for their power to produce splendor and to gratify the less cultivated whims. The great majority of the wealthy set the popular ideals by the spectacular ways in which they shovel out their fortunes. In both these cities we see New York's way carried further, though not refined by New York's imitativeness of the Old World.

◆

A HISTORIC CANNON.

The cannon from which it is believed the last shot was fired by the Confederates in the civil war is an eight-inch columbiad known as "Lady Slocomb." The gun was named after the wife of Capt. Cuthbert Slocomb, who, in 1862, went out in command of the Fifth Battalion of the Washington Artillery. At the battle of Shiloh the "Lady Slocomb" did its first work, and through the memorable struggles of the Army of the Tennessee it gained a well-earned reputation. It was prettily mounted and was a handsome gun.

After the war the "Lady Slocomb" was taken from Spanish Fort, where it closed the war, to Mobile, and was then purchased by Henry Badger, a prominent Confederate of that city, who had served through the war and knew of the gun. The Washington Artillery tried many times to buy the gun, but Mr. Badger would not sell it, and left it as a part of his estate when he died several years ago.

◆

QUEER MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

An interesting advertisement, throwing a gleam of light on the old-time marriage regulations, is the following from The Providence Gazette of February, 1790. It shows very clearly that the worthies of the past century were strongly opposed to allowing any couple to be married without due and proper publicity of the fact. The notice, with its words of warning, follows. The paper from which it is taken is in the Lenox Library:

"To all whom it may concern, know ye that Rhodes Strivens of Johnston and Abigail Kimbell of Gloucester are endeavoring to get clandestinely joined together in marriage. Therefore all Magistrates, Justices, Wardens, ministers, &c., are hereby cautioned against marrying the said Rhodes and Abigail, unless they produce authentic certificates of their having been duly published according to law; as they must expect in all respects to comply with the law of the State made and provided against clandestine marriages, particularly those who act officially contrary thereto. Especially as they are now legally and duly notified thereof. Signed per order, and in behalf of the Town Council of Johnston, the 16th day of February, 1790.

"JOSEPH BORDEN, JR.,
"Council Clerk."

◆

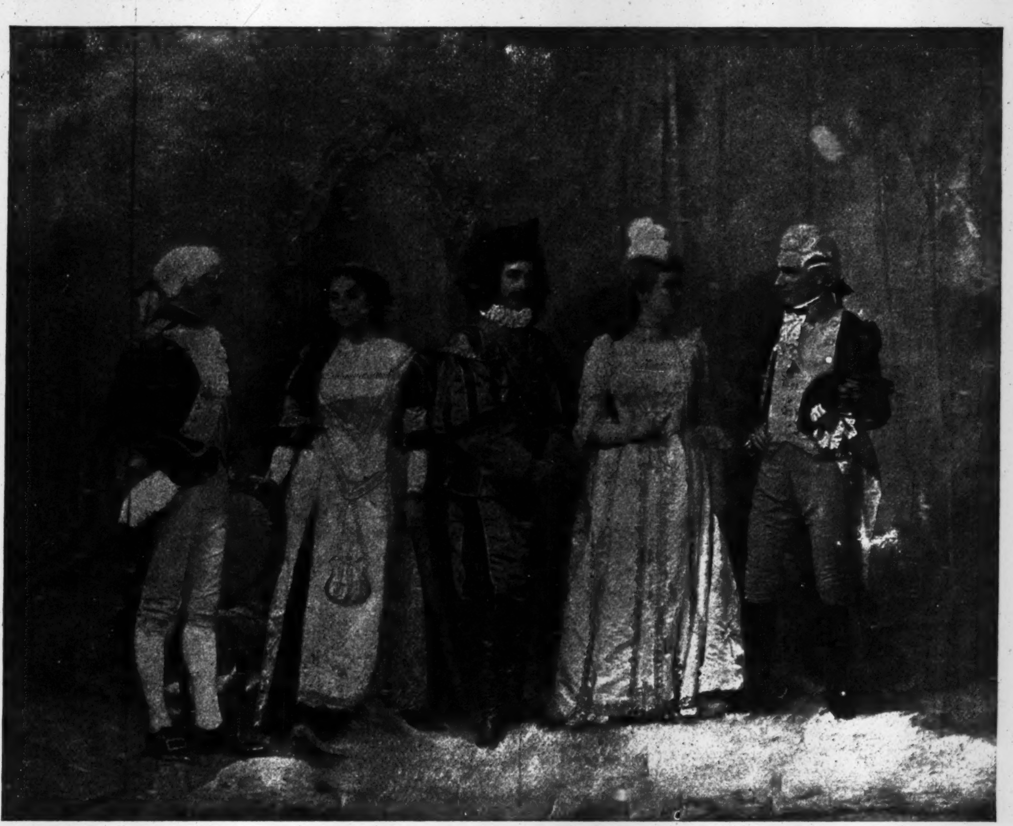
SEMPER IDEM.

On a resting cart, this morning,
  Corydon and Phyllis sat;
Phyllis, calico adorning;
  Corydon, a damaged hat.

Rustic swain and rustic maiden—
  Love is rude to them, thought I,
With their burdens heavy-laden,
  Slow of speech and dull of eye.

Much I wonder what the Cupid
  Can be like who comes to these
Rustic lovers, coarse and stupid,
  Weeds grown up among the trees.

Then toward them, through the clover
  Little rascal Cupid came,
As he is the whole world over—
  To all of us, to them, the same.
    As he is the whole world over,
    Was this Cupid in the clover.
—W. J. LAMPTON in The Cosmopolitan.



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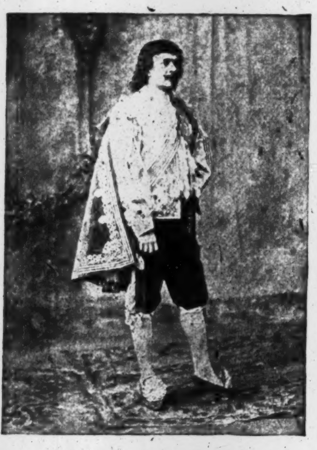
MISS DAVIES'S GROUP.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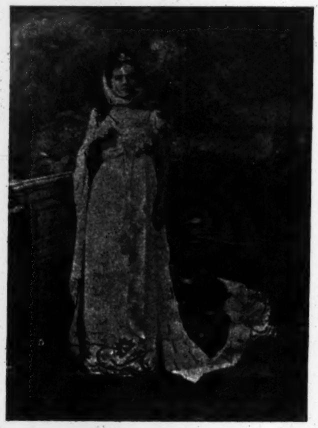
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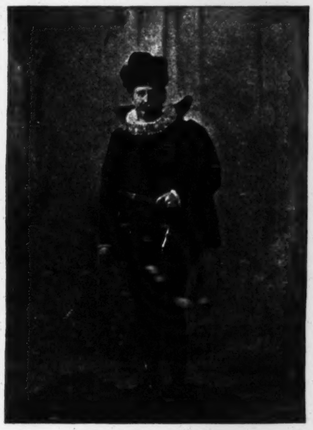
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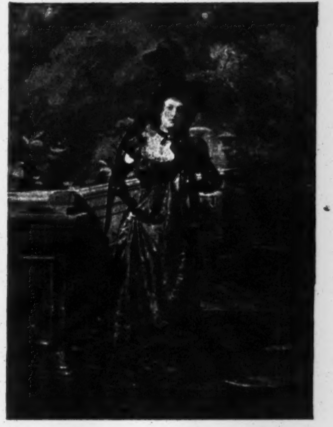
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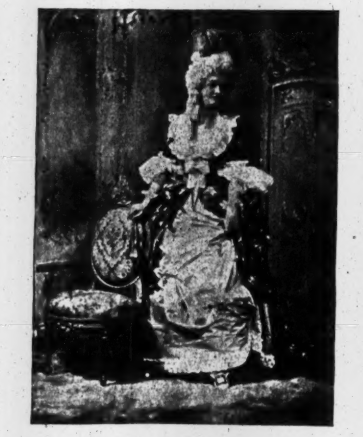
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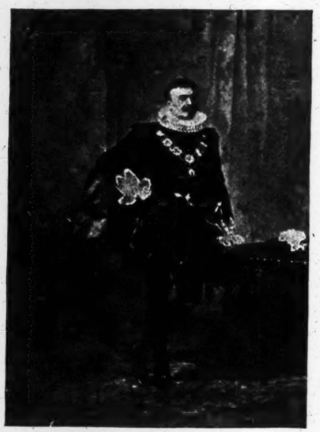
Directoire Costume.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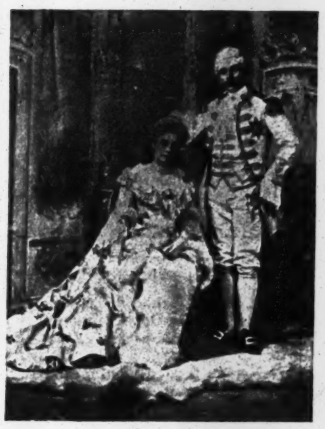
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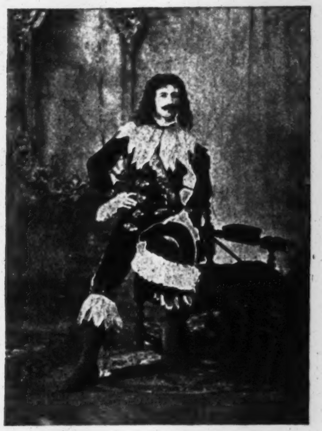
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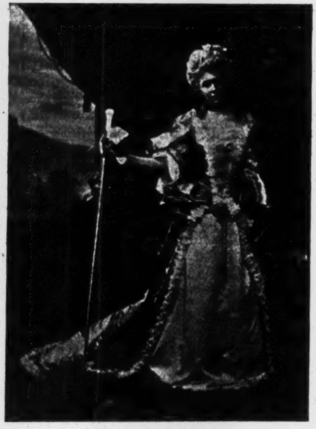
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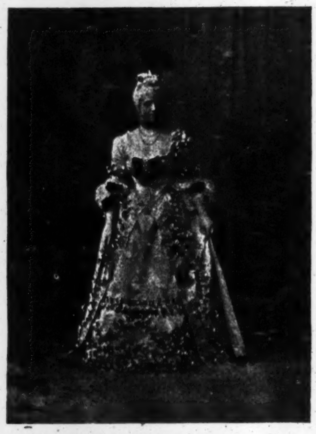
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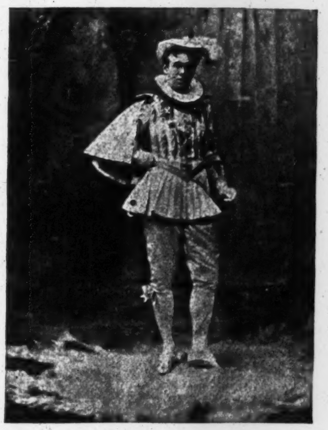
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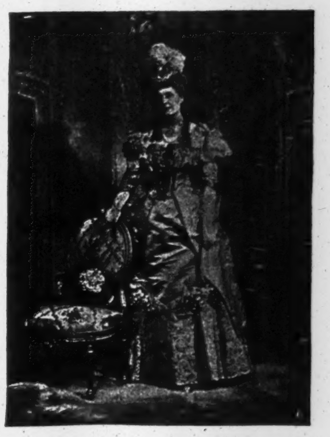
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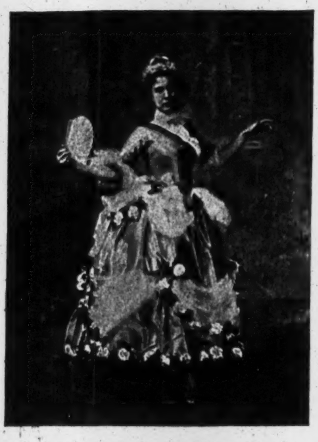
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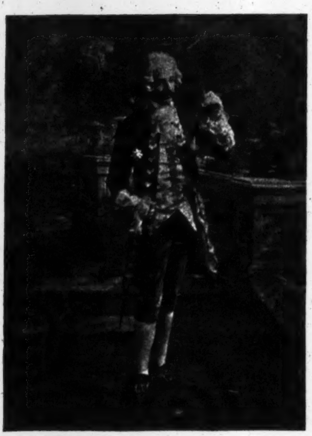
The Dancing Girl.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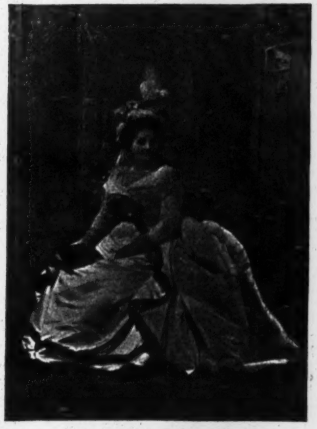
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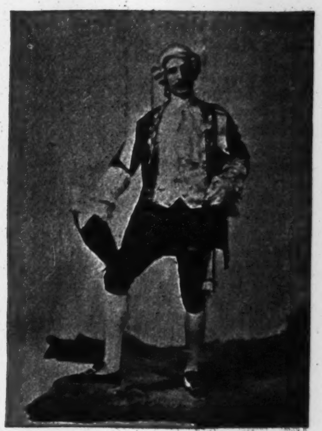
Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.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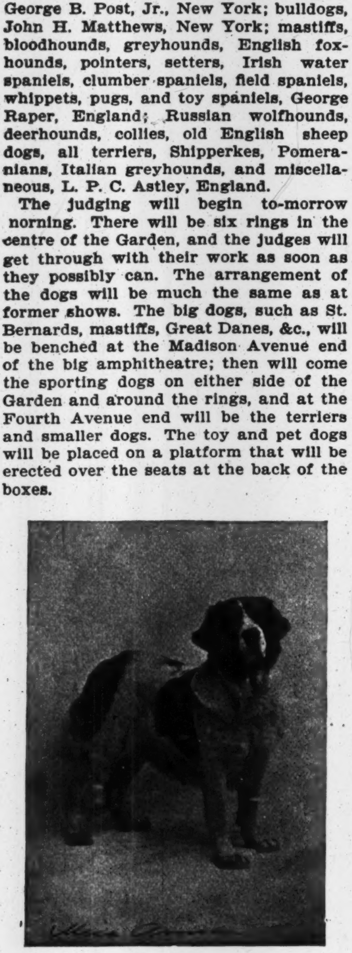
THE DOG SHOW.

DURING the coming week New Yorkers will pay court to the aristocratic beauties of the canine world. Fine animals of almost every known breed will be on exhibition at the Madison Square Garden. The occasion will be the twenty-first annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club. This club is the father of dog shows in this country, and it is largely due to its efforts that the dog occupies its present prominent position and the different classes have been developed to such a state of excellence. The first dog show of any importance was held at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition, in 1876. The best dogs in the country were benched there and set fanciers of dogs thinking. The next year the Westminster Kennel Club held its first show in this city, and since then the annual exhibition has grown so that it is now one of the most important of the Winter attractions in New York. Dog shows are now held all over the country. They are all governed by the rules of the American Kennel Club, but the New York show is regarded by dog men as the best, and to win a blue ribbon here is the highest honor a dog can obtain.

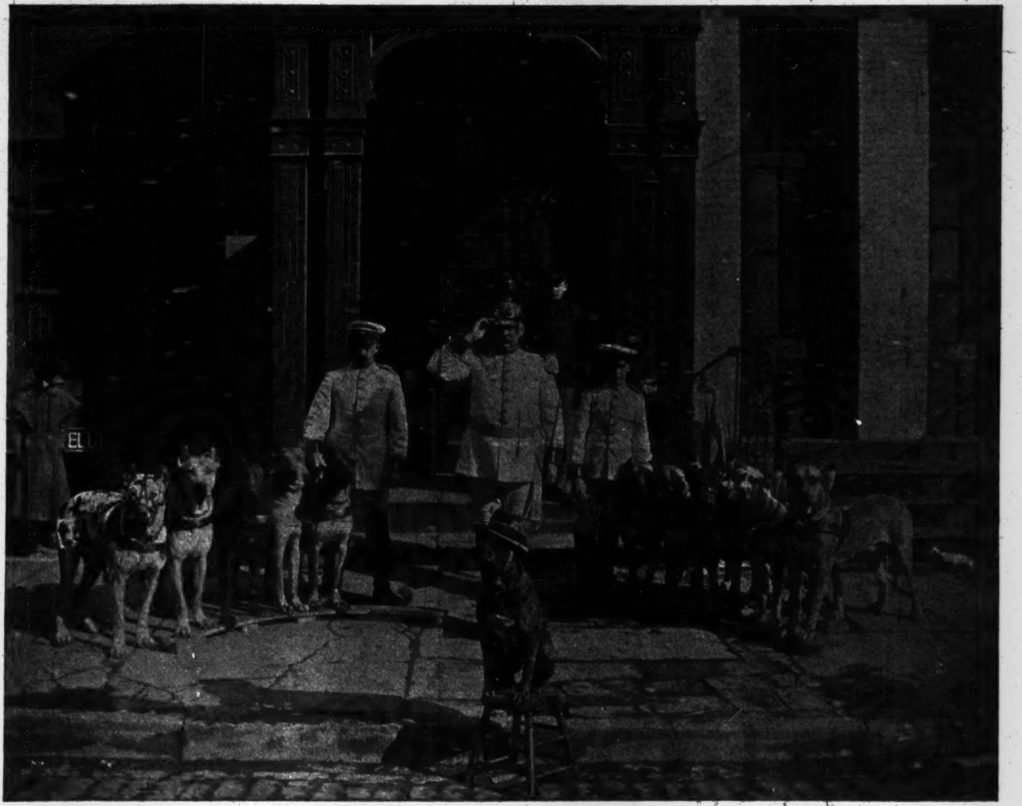
The show will be under the management of the Show Committee of the club—G. De Forest Grant, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Robert D. Foote, and B. R. Kittredge. James Mortimer is the Secretary and Superintendent of the show, and it would be hard to find a man better posted on dogs or more fitted to manage the show than he. Mr. Mortimer is an Englishman, born in Devonshire, and from his earliest recollections has been with dogs. He has brought more dogs across the pond than any other man, has raised and trained many champions, and is well known as a judge in shows all over the country. Nearly 1,700 entries have been made in the different classes to be judged this week. This is the largest entry in the history of the club, and easily beats the Bostonians, who are rather given to padding their entries in order to try and beat the New York show. So far they have not even become dangerous in this respect.

The judges who will award the prizes this week are: For St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.; Great Danes, Charles D. Bernheimer, New York; American foxhounds, R. D. Perry, Phillipston, Mass.; Chesapeake Bay dogs, George E. Pollock, New York; cocker spaniels, Andrew Laidlaw, Galt, Canada; poodles, H. W. Lacy, Boston; Boston terriers, Dwight Baldwin, Allston, Mass.; dachshunde, L. A. Klein, Black Lake, Quebec; beagles, George B. Post, Jr., New York; bulldogs, John H. Matthews, New York; mastiffs, bloodhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds, pointers, setters, Irish water spaniels, clumber spaniels, field spaniels, whippets, pugs, and toy spaniels, George Raper, England; Russian wolfhounds, deerhounds, collies, old English sheep dogs, all terriers, Shipperkes, Pomeranians, Italian greyhounds, and miscellaneous, L. P. C. Astley, England.

The judging will begin to-morrow norning. There will be six rings in the centre of the Garden, and the judges will get through with their work as soon as they possibly can. The arrangement of the dogs will be much the same as at former shows. The big dogs, such as St. Bernards, mastiffs, Great Danes, &c., will be benched at the Madison Avenue end of the big amphitheatre; then will come the sporting dogs on either side of the Garden and around the rings, and at the Fourth Avenue end will be the terriers and smaller dogs. The toy and pet dogs will be placed on a platform that will be erected over the seats at the back of the boxes.

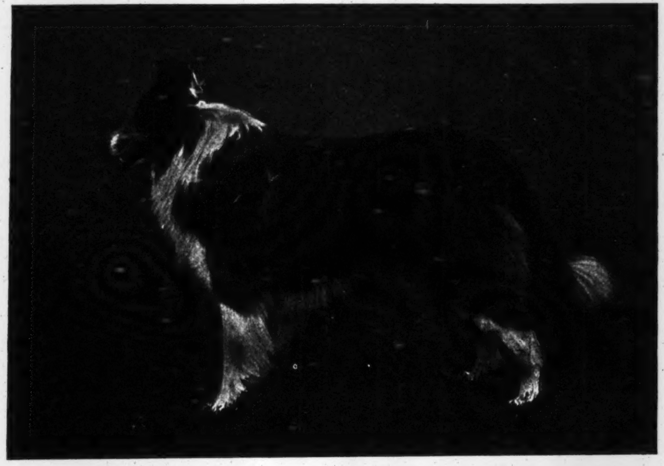


Col. Ruppert's St. Bernard.



TROUPE OF PERFORMING GREAT DANES.

There will be other attractions during the week besides the exhibition of dogs competing for the prizes. Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, is going to send his Eskimo dogs from Washington, and will also lend the club some of the interesting trophies he brought back from the polar regions. There will also be a performance each afternoon and evening by a very clever troupe of Great Danes.



A SCOTCH COLLIE.

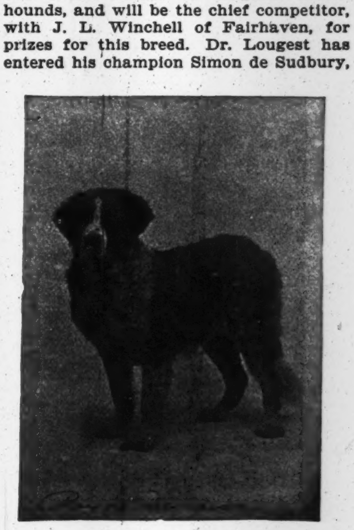
J. Pierpont Morgan's Champion Sefton Hero.

It is hard to say which of the breeds to be on exhibition will be the favorite with the visitors to the show. The fanciers—that is, those who own kennels, of course have their favorites, and they will argue by the hour on the merits of the particular strain they like. With those who have perhaps only one dog, or for that matter none at all, it is different. Some like a big dog and others a little one. Perhaps, though, if a vote were taken during the exhibition, the St. Bernard would be found to be the most favored. This would be very largely due to the stories told of these dogs, when in the Alps, going out during snowstorms and rescuing travelers who have lost their way. The St. Bernard exhibited at the dog show, however, though a noble-looking animal, is a very different one from those used by the "pious monks of St. Bernard." It is very doubtful if any of those in this country could be trained to go out in a snowstorm on a rescuing mission. The original of this breed is what is known now as a Pyrenean sheep dog, and one of this breed is to be shown by Justin Balard. The St. Bernard of to-day is a much more delicate dog than his predecessor, and has a much more refined and aristocratic look. There are two varieties of this breed, the rough and the smooth coated. Altogether 153 entries have been made in the many classes arranged for this one breed. In the rough-coated classes are many old favorites. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., has entered Remnant, a dog with a magnificent head, in the open class; Chuntiell Beauty in the novice class, and Miss Anna in the challenge class. In the challenge class La Princess will meet Miss Anna, and the competition should be very interesting. La Princess is owned by C. A. Pratt, who has also entered a very fine dog named Le Prince. The Gramercy Kennels have entered Demetrius, Miss M. M. Smith has entered Prince of Salem, Thomas J. Sheabrook will bring on Sir Ethelwood, a winner at the recent Boston show; C. R. Eberth has entered Lord Tennyson, a dog that will take a good one to beat it; F. Schmidt will have Rowland, Jr., on exhibition, and Mrs. John Gerken a dog called Servin. The best known in the smooth-coated lot is perhaps Col. Ruppert's Empress of Contocook. She is in the challenge class, and is probably the best in the country. Col. Ruppert used to have a large kennel of St. Bernards, but he got rid of a lot of them and bought a kennel of Boston terriers. He greatly admires the little dog, but he likes the big dog better, and now intends to add to his kennel of St. Bernards. Others in these classes are the Gramercy Kennels' Isolde, G. W. Lederer's Hamlet, D. E. Waters's Alton II., Seaforth Kennel's Melrose King, and Miss A. L. Churchill's Lady Hanney. Melrose King is a son of Alton and Judith, and has not only made himself famous as a great prize winner in the very best company, but is also a very successful stud dog. He is a very large dog, weighing 200 pounds, and of a magnificent rich color, with perfect white markings and black shadings. He has that deep square muzzle and very heavy bone so much desired. In addition to many other prizes, Melrose King won four firsts in open classes in 1893, three challenge prizes in 1894, five challenge prizes last year, and also the silver medal for the best St. Bernard in the show.

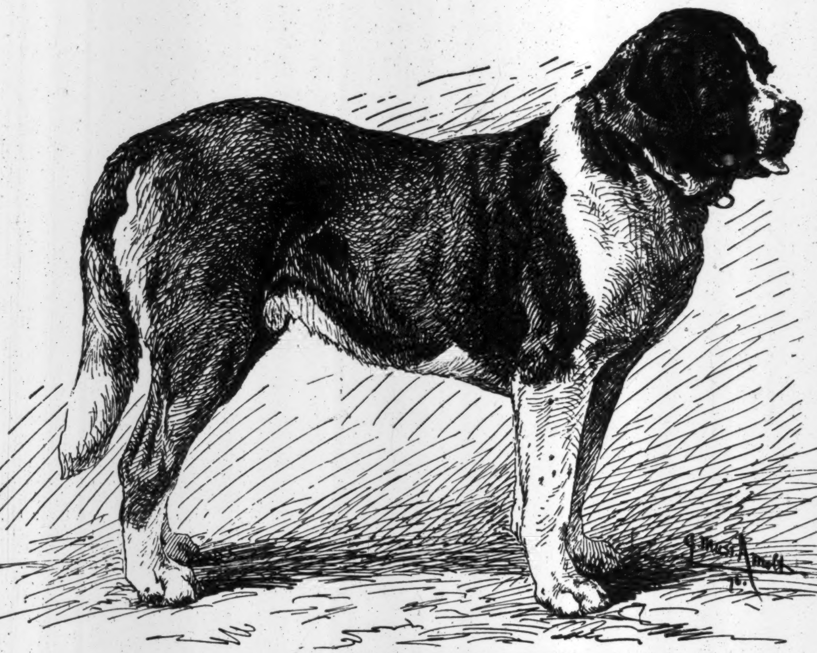
In general appearance the St. Bernard is large and powerful, with great muscular development, suggesting endurance. The head is large and massive, the ears are of medium size, the eyes rather small and deep set, the nose large and black, and the general expression should betoken benevolence, dignity, and intelligence.

Another favorite breed among the big dogs is the mastiff, but for some reason or other there are not so many entered this year as formerly. In general appearance this dog is large, massive, powerful, symmetrical, and has a well-knit frame; a combination of grandeur and good nature, courage, and docility. The skull should be broad between the eyes, and the forehead flat but wrinkled. The face should be short, blunt, and cut off square, the nose broad, with wide nostrils, the eyes small and wide apart, and the ears small and thin. There are ten entries in the mastiff classes, and Dr. C. A. Lougest of Boston is the chief exhibitor. His best dog is Black Prince Brampton, a son of Beaufort's Black Prince, a dog that was unbeaten in this country, and considered by many as the finest specimen of his breed ever produced. Dr. Lougest thinks the son will take the father's place; he values him at $10,000. Other exhibits from this kennel will be Leon II., valued at $5,000; Miss Constable, valued at $10,000; Nellie Bly, and Lady Diana. Miss Constable is a brindle, and will be the only brindle in the show.

Dr. Lougest, in addition to his mastiffs, has a fine kennel of English bloodhounds, and will be the chief competitor, with J. L. Winchell of Fairhaven, for prizes for this breed. Dr. Lougest has entered his champion Simon de Sudbury,



A Daughter of Miss Anna.



CHAMPION MELROSE KING.
Robert H. Burrow's Smooth-Coated St. Bernard.

an unbeaten dog, and valued at $10,000; Venus, a champion bitch, and Statesman, a winner at the recent Boston show. Mr. Winchell has the champions Victor and She, and a dog named Keep in the open class. The bloodhound carries one back to the days of slavery, when these animals were used to track negroes who had run away from their owners, and many bloodcurdling stories are told in which one of these dogs and some poor slave were the chief actors. The bloodhound is a very unprepossessing looking animal. The head and a wrinkle on the forehead are the peculiar features of this breed. In the male the head is large in all dimensions except width, in which there is a remarkable deficiency. The upper surface is domed, ending in a blunt point at the occiput, but the brain case is not developed to the same extent as the jaws, which are very long and wide at the nostrils, hollow and very lean in the cheek and notably under the eyes. The muzzle is deep and square, the brows are moderately prominent, and the general expression of the whole head is grand and majestic. The height of the dog should be from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches, and the weight about eighty pounds.

Major McKinley, the famous Great Dane, and an old favorite with patrons of the show, will be on hand again. This year he is owned by Kinsley Magoun. There are altogether fifty-one entries in the classes for this breed, the best known of which are J. B. Miller's Sentas Brutus, C. Pfleiderer's Ano, Ano P., and Flora; R. D. Winthrop's Faust, and M. J. Ahearn's Leddio. All of these have won many prizes. The Great Dane is a large and muscular dog, strongly but elegantly built, and with easy, graceful movements.

Seven Russian wolfhounds have been entered, the best known of which are George M. Keasby's Optimist, and W. L. Andrus's Prince Gallatin and Iwan. Prince Gallatin is named after the well-known Russian breeder. The Russian wolfhound greatly resembles the Scotch deerhound, but is much more powerful and possesses great speed and courage.

There are thirteen deerhounds entered, and Samuel Snell of Toledo expects to win with Kingsbury Major, Kingsbury Alma, Kingsbury Thelma, and Kingsbury Bessie. These dogs will meet, among others, Albion L. Page's Dunrobin Ossian, Dunrobin Oswald, and Lochiel. In Europe these dogs are used in the chase, but in this country they are chiefly kept as specimens of the breed, although sometimes they are used to hunt wolves in the West.

Of greyhounds there are twenty-seven, and these graceful animals are sure to attract considerable attention. The best-known of the lot entered are S. Dixon Barr's Sir Lancelot, Mrs. W. M. Walker Green's Puck, a winner at Boston; Woodhaven Kennel's champions Lord Neverstill and Spinaway, H. M. Nelson's Miss Dollar III., and Toon Thomas's Southern Belle. Only one English foxhound is entered in the regular classes. There will, however, be several packs shown. These will be the hounds of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, W. A. Wadsworth, Master; Meadow Brook Hunt Club, Ralph N. Ellis, Master, and probably those of the Ocean County and Monmouth County Hunt Clubs, of which George J. Gould and P. F. Collier are Masters, respectively.

Sir Ethelwood, St. Bernard.

Irish Setter Bedford.

The American foxhound classes have attracted seventeen entries. N. Q. Pope has entered Pope's Samson, Pope's Strivver, Steve, Flirt, Song Maid, and Frisco. Walker & Hazen have entered Blackbird, Raleigh, Fashion, and Flash. The American foxhound is very much like the English dog, but is considerably smaller.

Chesapeake Bay dogs come next on the programme. These animals are almost purely American, and are natives of that part of the country whence they derive their name. They are used chiefly for retrieving ducks, and will swim in the water in the coldest weather and when it is covered with floating ice. The story of the origin of this breed sounds almost like a fable. Some years ago a bark was wrecked on Chesapeake Bay, and a Newfoundland dog which was on board swam safely to shore. This dog was bred with the native dogs, which were something of the spaniel type, and the result was the present strain, which are very useful animals. The Chesapeake Bay dog takes naturally to the water. It has an under coat of hair which is very thick and oily, like the beaver's, which the water does not penetrate. The coat of these dogs is of a sedge grass color, and they are not easily seen when waiting to go after ducks that their masters may shoot. The best known of the entries are Robert Millbank's King, Count, and Countess, and the Oakgrove Kennel's Deacon, Judy, and Daisy.

Blenheim Spaniels.

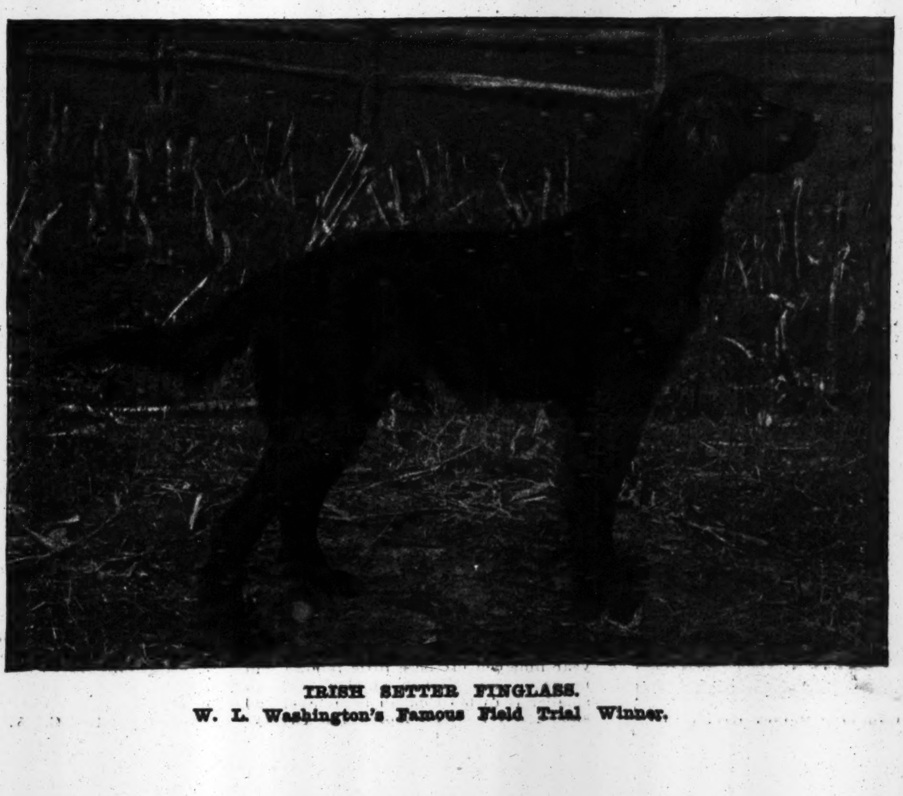
Of the sporting dogs that are to be seen at the show the pointers will probably prove the most attractive. There are ninety-two entries in the classes for this breed, and several others will be on exhibition. Of those on exhibition only, King of Kent and Sandford Druid are the two most prominent. They are owned by the Westminster Kennel Club. George Gould has one of the finest kennels of pointers in the country, and he has entered liberally in the show. His best dogs are Furlough Mike, Lady Gay Spanker, Ridgeview Comet, Ridgeview Chancellor, Furlough Maid, and Furlough Blue. W. Gould Brokaw has entered Sir Walter, Wild Rose, and Belle of Easterbrook. Another good dog that will be seen is George Jarvis's Lad of Kent.

Brains, nose, and speed make the pointer. The countenance should be lively and intelligent. The head should not be heavy, as this indicates coarseness and an unreliable disposition. The nose is an important organ; it should be large, long, broad, deep enough to make it square muzzled. The ears should be moderately long and filbert shaped, and the eyes of medium size, not set wide apart. The neck, shoulders, chest, quarters, and legs are all important points to study on a pointer.

One class at the show is for pointers that have been placed in field trials. This will bring together E. O. Damon's Strideaway and George J. Gould's Ightfield Diana. Strideaway is valued at $5,000, and he won the Derby, Derby Absolute, and field trials in 1893, first and second All Aged Stakes in 1894, and the field trials in 1895. Ightfield Diana won the fifth field trials.

The setter classes have received much more attention this year than last. The English setters have 60 entries, Irish setters 56, and Gordon setters 33. In the classes for the English breed, the best known entries are Oakgrove Kennels' Count Dick, John Brett's champion Cactus and Flower of Sulphur, D. J. Peters's Robin's Juno and Robin's Cora, H.

Great Dane Major McKinley.



IRISH SETTER FINGLASS.
W. L. Washington's Famous Field Trial Winner.

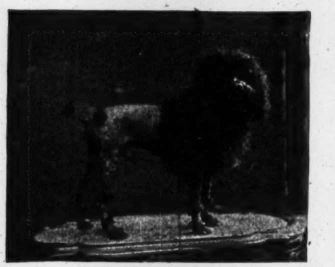
ENGLISH MASTIFFS.
L. Winchell's Prince Brampton and Beaufort's Black Prince.

Papes's Maid Marian, and the Rockingham Kennels' Countess Zoe. 'Among the Irishmen are G. Shippen's Shamrock O'More, J. B. Blossom's Londonderry, Bronx II., Lady Alice, and Bedford; W. L. Washington's Finglass and Ruby Glenmore, and Oakgrove Kennels' Kildare and Queen Vic. These last four are valued at $10,000 each by their owners, and will meet in the champion classes. Bedford is a wonderful dog, and will doubtless win in the class for field trial winners.

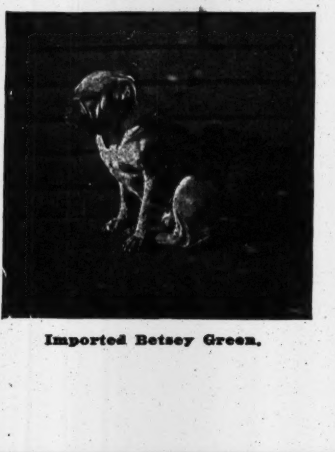
The best among the Gordons are J. R. Alton's Ladview, Dwight Grouse, Heather Lad, and Princessview; C. A. Stone's Forest Guide, and J. B. Blossom's Doc, Heather York, Venus, and Sallie Beaumont.

Sandford Druid, Pointer.

Whoever expects to beat J. Pierpont Morgan with collies is likely to be very much disappointed, for the Cragston Kennel dogs are as fine a lot as ever went into a show ring, and Robert Armstrong, who has charge of these kennels, has the dogs in first-class condition. Among this lot are the four champions, Sefton Hero, Rufford Ormonde, Chorlton Phyllis, and Jakyr Deah; also Masterpiece, Cragston, Robin Gray, Ornament, Commodore, and Mischief. Sefton Hero is the pride of the kennel, and by many he is regarded as the best specimen of the collie type in the country, although some good judges give Rufford that post of honor. At any rate there is very little choice between the two dogs. They were both imported by Mr. Morgan, and cost a big sum of money. Sefton Hero and one other dog together cost $5,000. Among the young dogs Ornament is regarded as the best, and it will take a very good one to beat him. Mischief is the pet of the lot, because she is a cripple. She was born with only three legs, and will only be shown as a curiosity. Being deprived of one of her front legs does not seem to worry her at all, and she can get about as well as any of the other dogs at the kennels. She is named Mischief because she is so bright, and is always having fun with the other dogs. Mr. Morgan has been considering whether to buy the English champion collie, Ormskirk Emerald. This dog is said to be the nearest approach to the ideal yet produced. His owner, Thomas H. Stretch, has refused $5,000 for him, but has offered to sell to Mr. Morgan for $7,500.



Champion Poodle, Milo.



Imported Betsey Green.

Henry Jarrett, owner of the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, at Philadelphia, has a fine kennel of collies, and will bring on some of his best, among them being Emerald, Domino II., Wellesbourne Wonder, and champion Wellesbourne Charlie.

ENGLISH MASTIFFS.
Emperor William and Lady Diana.

Altogether, 107 collies and sheep dogs are entered for the show.

The spaniels will make a fine showing. In the four breeds, Irish water, clumber, field, and cocker spaniels, there are 119 entries. The principal exhibitors are Henry Jarrett, Miss Anabel Green, C. A. Carson, Mrs. W. A. McClellan, Miss Molly Wagstaff, Mrs. F. F. Dole, Rowland P. Keasby, George Douglas, Brookside Kennels, and J. H. Herbertson.

The prizes offered for poodles have attracted ninety-one entries. Of these, H. G. Trevor's champions, Milo and Diarrach Chloe, are the two best known. Among the others shown will be Mrs. Woodruff Sutton's Sultan, Miss Priscilla Stanton's Nick, Miss Gwendolin V. Loughlin's Medor, Miss Margaret P. Soutor's Taffy, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Loris, Miss Josephine Bulkly's Milan, Mrs. William C. Gulliver's Perot, and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Joco and Diamand.

There are eighty-six bulldogs entered for the show. Many of the old favorites will be missed, and their places taken by comparatively new ones. E. Willard Roby has his two old dogs, King Orry and King Lud, but they will have to be at their best to beat some of the dogs they will meet. Louis Batjer has entered Betsey Green, Boomerang, and Rosie; E. K. Austen has Candidate, Calculator, and Baron Killarney; Bulkeley Wells has Heather, Heathen II., and Lord Yarmouth.

The fad for French bulldogs, which started last year, has grown, and this year nineteen of these little fellows will be seen. The French bulldog is much smaller than his English namesake, and should never weigh more than twenty-five pounds. In type, the main difference is in the ear which in the French dog should be the prick or tulip. This is a quaint and effective characteristic not to be found in any other small breed. G. N. Phelps has just returned from Paris, and has six of these dogs, which are all entered. Their names are M. Boulot, M. Babot, Riquet, Kriket, Minette, and Mannon. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago is going to bring on Frou Frou and Jean. J. Rutherford Buchanan has entered Coquet and Petit Duc, and George Work has entered Regent Street Swell and Mirza.

Seventy entries have been made in the bull terrier classes. Dr. Rush S. Huidekoper has entered his champion, Cardona, and Bill Sykes. Among the others to be seen are Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg's Ben Brush, C. Albert Stevens's Regal, and Perry Tiffany's Brady.

The Boston terrier is another fad which is most popular in the New England States. This is a small dog something like the bull terrier, in fact, it is a cross of the bull and the terrier. There are 119 entries in the classes for this breed. Among those who have made entries are Arthur Tyson Kemp, Bulkeley Wells, Dr. W. G. Kendal, Mrs. B. Pope, Mrs. L. E. Whiches, C. F. Clarkson, D. E. Loveland, and W. Harris Roome.

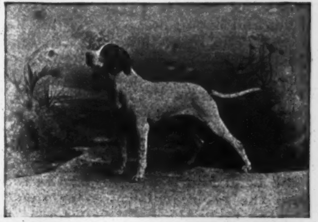
Dachshundes have been entered liberally, and fifty-two of these odd-looking dogs will be seen. The dachshund is a German dog, and is used to hunt beavers. With its short bent legs it burrows in the ground after the beaver and can turn up the earth in rare style. John A. Dietz, Mrs. Thomas G. Patton, and John H. Matthews have made entries of this breed.

H. L. Kreuder, John Caswell, and all the hunt clubs in this vicinity have made entries of beagles, sixty-four being named for competition. With the exception of the head, ears, and throat, the modern beagle should have all the points of the foxhound. The head is much larger in width and height, there is more throatiness, and the ears very nearly approach those of the bloodhound in size and hanging. Originally there were several varieties of beagles, but the smooth coated is the most generally known and the most popular in this country.

Probably the noisiest crowd of dogs that will be in the Garden will be the fox terriers. They are usually barking from the time the show opens until it closes. Seventy-nine entries have been made in the classes for this breed. L. & W. Rutherford have entered Warren Safeguard, Warren Captious, Warren Cautious, and Warren Sentence. For this last named an offer of $750 was recently made and refused. August Belmont will show Blemton Victor II., Blemton Stickler, Blemton Fury, and Blemton Fulminate. Of the wire-haired variety, forty specimens will be seen. The best known of these are G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout and H. H. Hunnewell's champion, Cribbage.

Fox Terrier.

G. H. Gooderhan, W. L. Beadleston, Oliver Ames, Morton E. Cobb, Mrs. J. F. Tams, and H. G. B. Marten are among the exhibitors of Irish terriers. There are fifty-seven entries of this breed. Sixteen entries have been made of Scotch terriers, among the exhibitors being E. L. Clements, L. G. Wilkins, Brooks & Ames, and J. L. Little. William Henry Russell, Miss Mary B. Bradley, and Miss N. Towle will exhibit Bedlington terriers.



King of Kent, Pointer.

Among the black and tan terriers will be Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger's Lord Ormonde, Mifty, and Masher, and Sidney Dillon Ripley's Glendale, Surrey Jim, and Glenwood.

The toy and pet dog classes have all filled well. The pugs have 22 entries; toy terriers, 8; Yorkshire terriers, 15; Maltese terriers, 6; toy spaniels, 47, and Italian greyhounds, 4. Four of the miniature greyhounds called whippets, which are used for racing, have been entered;

Mons. Boulet, French Bulldog.

ENGLISH BLOODHOUND.
Dr. C. A. Lougest's Champion, Simon de Sudbury.

Ormskirk Emerald, Collie.

three Schipperkes, and three Pomeranians.

In addition to the Pyrenean sheep dog and the Eskimo dogs, there will be three other rare varieties in the show which should prove very interesting attractions. Mrs. J. L. Kernochan has entered Chow Chow, a Chinese dog, as its name would indicate. This dog is very much like a spitz, but the peculiar feature about it is that its mouth and tongue are perfectly black. H. G. Sinnott will show a Pekinese spaniel, another Chinese dog, and Mrs. H. M. Jones will show a Japanese plume dog. A. F. ALDRIDGE.

◆

CHRISTIAN-MADE PAGAN GODS.

He who travels in the East is amazed at the great number of gods that he finds on every hand. Gods of high degree and gods of low degree stand or squat, grinning at him, wherever he goes, and after a while he pays but little attention to any unless they are the embodiment of hideous nightmares, or are of extraordinary proportions. These impress their ugly features upon him, and in after days he recalls and speaks about them.

Champion Rufford Ormonde.

It is, however, when the traveler thinks of returning to his own country that he again looks about him for a god that he may purchase and take home—a souvenir god—to awaken pleasant thoughts and help him in after days to recollect what he has seen in strange lands. In the East a little metal god holds the place that in this country is filled by a souvenir spoon, and so gods are bought here, there, and everywhere, and are carried away with other curiosities.

There is nothing particularly strange about this practice—it is a very common and natural one. But about the gods and other idols? Strange as it may seem, and difficult as it may be to believe, many of the most repulsive and hideous of these little imps of heathendom are not of native manufacture, but are made in England by professing Christians who do a thriving trade by supplying them to their Oriental worshippers.

Mischief.
Born with Only Three Legs.

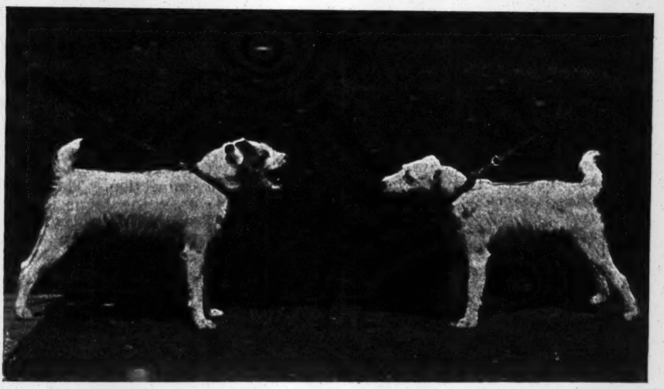
Birmingham is known to have an idol factory, and other cities are " under suspicion." From England a fairly large export trade in gods is done, and many an English tourist pays good round prices in Eastern bazars for gods, as curios, that have been made on his little island.

Indian, Chinese, and Japanese gods are easily duplicated. They are readily cast, and as they bear all the characteristics of those from which they are patterned, they easily pass for the handiwork of the peoples by whom they are said to have been made.

Gods, like other things that one buys in the East, vary in prices. Some may be obtained for a few cents, while for others $100 is considered a low price. Real first-class gods come high, and the fact that they have been made in England makes no difference to the man who sells them—he has his price, and he tries to obtain it. He generally succeeds with a foreigner.

But it is not alone in the lands of the faithful that these English gods are sold. They are also disposed of in London, Paris, New York, and other cities. From Birmingham they are sent to London, and by London curio dealers they are sent to foreign cities where there is a demand for them. Idols of any age can be procured, and if necessary certificates stating the temples from which they were stolen—for stolen ones are the most valuable—will be furnished. And in some instances blood-curdling tales of adventure go with them—thrown in in the way of chromos.

The secrets of the manufacturers are well kept, and it is a difficult matter to trace heathen gods to English workmen, but that they make them is nevertheless a fact. Since the war between China and Japan gods have been more than usually common in England, and if curio dealers are to be believed English sailors have of late devoted an extraordinary amount of time to devastating ancient temples. The war seems to have emboldened the manufacturers, and to have given them an excuse for throwing an enlarged quantity upon the market.



WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.
H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Cribbage and Oakleigh Bruiser.

But if an idol hunter gets cheated he surely should not blame the idol. It is always doing its best, and cannot be held responsible for its creation. Then, again, what can an unbeliever expect?

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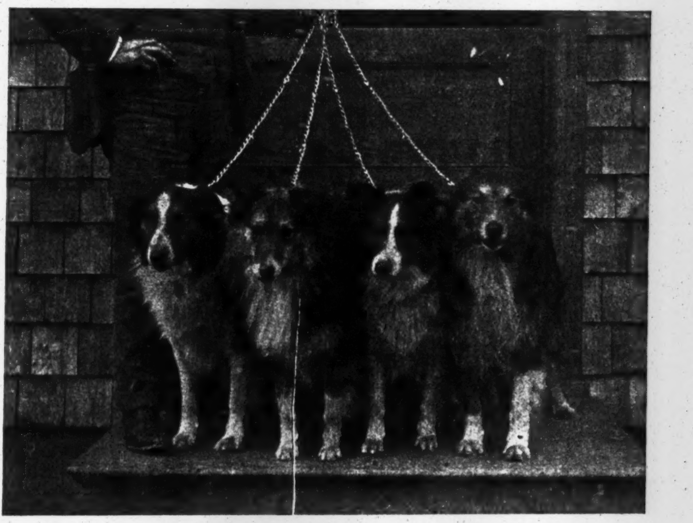
IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—United States Senator Pritchard of North Carolina left his birthplace, a little mountain village in Tennessee, twenty-three years ago to seek his fortune.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S COLLIES.
Sefton Hero, Robin Gray, Chorlton Phyllis, Rufford Ormonde.

He then possessed a ten-cent piece, a bottle of brandy, some corn pone bread, and a good stock of brains.

—Herr Zschill's collection of armor that was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair is about to be sold in London.

—Ristori's grandson, son of the Marchese Capranica del Grillo, was lately christened, Queen Margherita of Italy standing godmother.

—William H. Manson, the sailor who carried Farragut ashore on his back at the siege of New Orleans, died at his home in York, Me., in January.

—The Pope will award the golden rose of virtue to Duchess Philip of Würtemberg, daughter of the late Archduke Albrecht of Austria, this year.

—Miss Alice Trumble of Russell Centre, N. Y., placed an effigy of herself in her bed, and so eluded her mother and succeeded in eloping and getting married.

—Mrs. Margaret Hampton, who died at Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 8 in her ninety-eighth year, left over 100 descendants. Five generations of her family were present when she died.

—Mrs. Max Müller, one of the most charming women in Oxford, is about to publish a volume of " Letters from Constantinople," which, it is said, are remarkably clever epistles.

—Tom Burns, a Scotch diver, has become famous by jumping from a train and landing in the river, 100 feet below, while it was crossing the Tay Bridge, without receiving serious injury.

—Prince Paolo Borghese has sold the works of art in the famous Borghese Gallery to the Italian Government. It is said that he received $1,000,000 for the pictures and $400,000 for the statues.

—Lord Dufferin is President of the committee having in charge the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Cabot's discovery of North America, which will be held at Bristol this year.

—Speaker Reed has served in Congress since 1877, a period of nineteen years, and in the next Congress will be the "Father of the House." Judge Culberson of Texas holds the title in this Congress.

—Prince de Chimay has not only been granted a decree divorcing him from his runaway wife, but has also obtained a direction of the court that she pay him 75,000f. a year alimony. This is in conformity with the French law.

MISS GREEN'S FIELD SPANIELS.
Darkest Africa, Walworth Sweep, Fashion, and Zulu.

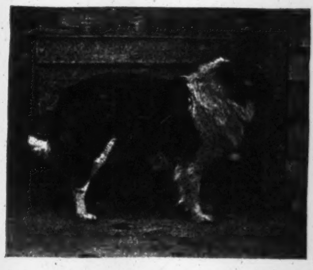
—Asbury Lucas, a Chicago colored man, is said to be turning white. He was struck by lightning two years ago, and since then white spots have appeared all over his body. His physician says he will lose his original color in a few years.

—Dr. Nansen, the explorer, will come here in October. He will deliver a course of fifty lectures. He has refused an offer of 100,000 marks for 100 lectures in Germany. He will deliver 47 lectures in England during his present visit there.

—Prince Henri d'Orleans is going to Abyssinia, and thence to Central Africa, accompanied by French scientists. Negus Menelik will give him a royal welcome, the Prince's plans having been communicated to him by Capt. Leontieff, the Russian emissary at his Court.

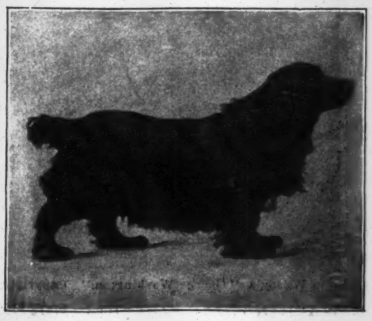
Ornament, a Puppy.

—Vice President Hobart has received many begging letters since election. One woman asked for $10,000 to complete her musical education, and another for $8 for a set of false teeth, urging the advantage they would give her in getting a husband.



Champion Chorlton Phyllis.

—Cecil Rhodes first went to South Africa in search of health, being compelled to abandon his studies at Oxford because of illness. At Kimberley he swung the pick, became robust, found a fortune, and then returned to Oxford and finished his university course, securing a " cum laude." He then hastened back to Kimberley, and by trading in diamond shares and by consolidating properties, soon became possessed of unknown millions.



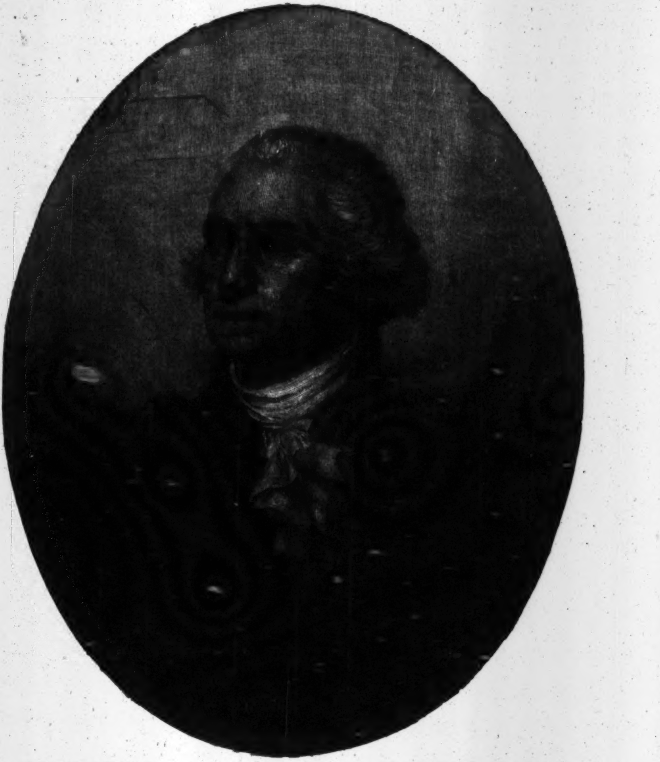
Cocker Spaiel Woodland Princess.

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS BORN.

THE year in which Washington was born (1732) found the world of Europe and America in a state of profound peace. That eighteenth century some years before had witnessed stirring and momentous conflicts on the Continent of Europe, and America, along the northern borders of New England, had seen reflections of that strife; but the peace established by the treaty of Utrecht remained as yet unbroken. Marlborough, with his honors thick upon him, had died in 1722. A quarter of a century had passed since, at Pultowa, Charles XII. learned "on what foundations stands the warrior's pride." Frederick the Great was still submissive to the evil parental potency of his sire, and had eight years yet to wait ere he should ascend the throne on which he was to bestow a lustre it had never known before. In France Louis XV. had been King seventeen years, and in England George II. had ruled five.

Wherever in America there was unrest, it lay, not in any conflict between white men, (the French and English,) but between white men and red. The French in Louisiana, who had founded New Orleans fourteen years before Washington's birth, and were rapidly importing girls from houses of correction to make wives of them, were pushing their way up the great valley to the north (long since explored on its upper waters) and fighting the Chickasaws who opposed them. The New England border villages, from Wells to Casco and westward to Deerfield, for some years had enjoyed repose from the Indian attacks which had once ruined them, but on the New York frontier, beyond the Mohawk Valley and on the shores of Lake Ontario, there was more than one ominous sign of the master conflict for possession of a continent which the coming years were to witness and in which Washington was to win his first military honors.

Into that period of peace, lasting more than thirty years, (1713-44,) were born other men who, like Washington, were to enroll their names among the makers of that new Nation which fifty years later was to be reared on the ruins of England's colonial enterprises. A month almost to a day before Washington's birth was born his life-long friend, Richard Henry Lee. Patrick Henry was to come into the world in 1736 and John Adams in 1735. Samuel Adams had already arrived in 1722. Jefferson came in 1743, and Nathaniel Greene in 1742. Franklin, however, had been a child of war times. His year was 1706. At the birth of Washington Franklin had been living in Philadelphia nine years; he had already started his newspaper, had begun to publish "Poor Richard's Almanac," and had been made Postmaster at Philadelphia.

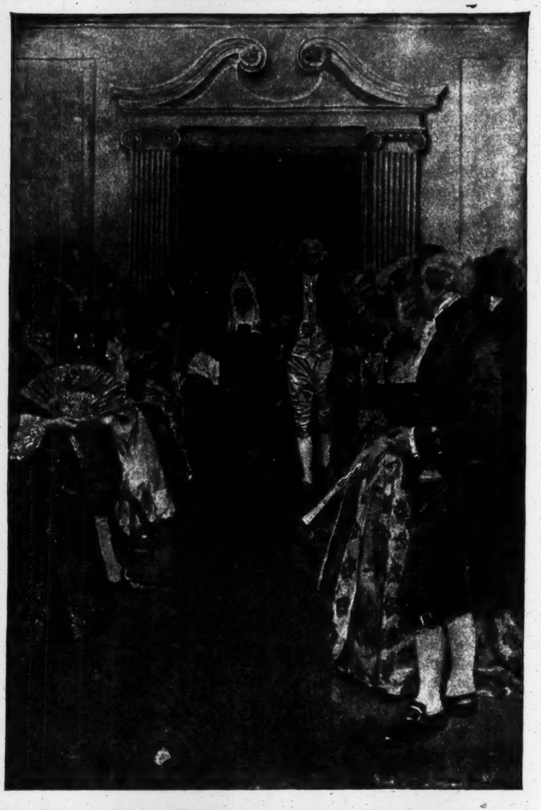


From "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

REMBRANDT PEALE'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

The settlements existing in America at that time were mainly confined to the Atlantic seaboard. Nowhere else were settled the lands which now form the United States, save that the French from New Orleans had penetrated the Lower Mississippi Valley and those from Canada had sent out missionaries and fur traders to the great lakes and the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Here on the seaboard were thriving but small communities. Since Columbus landed nearly two and a half centuries had passed away, while since the Pilgrims, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Henry Hudson came and actual settlements were begun in Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia more than a century had elapsed. After Virginia had been inhabited 130 years William Byrd said her people hardly knew anything of their country west of the Appalachian Mountains. The Blue Ridge was not crossed by Gov. Spotswood's exploring expedition to the Shenandoah Valley until 1716, and the pioneer settler of the Shenandoah Valley, Joist Hite, did not arrive on his 40,000 acres until the year in which Washington was born. Richmond was not founded until 1739.

New York beyond the Hudson and the Mohawk in that year had practically no inhabitants, and wherever her interior lands had been explored the explorers were Dutch traders and French missionaries. Western Massachusetts lay an almost unknown land. Oglethorpe had not yet arrived in Georgia. Beyond the Quakers of its eastern borders, Pennsylvania was inhabited only by a few thousand hardy Germans and Scotch-Irish, who had taken up the rich bottom lands in her central and western valleys. New York City had its population of under 10,000, living almost entirely below Beekman Street on the east and Cortlandt Street on the west. Not more than 50,000 persons could be counted up in all the New York Province, where now dwell 6,000,000. In Massachusetts, then embracing also the lands we now call Maine, were living upward of 100,000, and in Virginia about the same number. Next in population came Maryland and then Pennsylvania. The total for all the provinces in that year, 1732, has been estimated at about 600,000 souls, less than one-third the present population of New York City.



From Wilson's "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Bros.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER AT A BALL IN FREDERICKSBURG.

Small as are these figures, the state of civilization in many respects was high. Between the colonies and England was very close connection. That connection was closer than the connection that existed between the colonies themselves, each with the other. A striking example of their isolation is the fact that the first stage line between New York and Boston was established as late as 1732—more than a hundred years after the two towns were first settled. For the round trip twenty-eight days were required. Only two years earlier had been established the first stage line between New York and Philadelphia. But in Winter trips were made only once a fortnight, so light was then the travel between these two colonies.

Under what are known as the Navigation Acts the trade of the colonists had been restricted to English ports. English ships were to be used, or ships built in English colonies. What the colonists were unable to produce here they bought in England. If they traded with each other, they paid duties. They were not allowed to establish manufacturing enterprises of their own, although violations of these acts constantly occurred. It was not until 1743 that the first iron was run from a furnace in New Jersey. In New York the first smelting furnace had not been set up until 1730, when a furnace was established in New York City near the corner of Reade and Centre Streets. In these circumstances each colony was developed on independent lines; it became a distinct and isolated community, having intimate relations only with England.

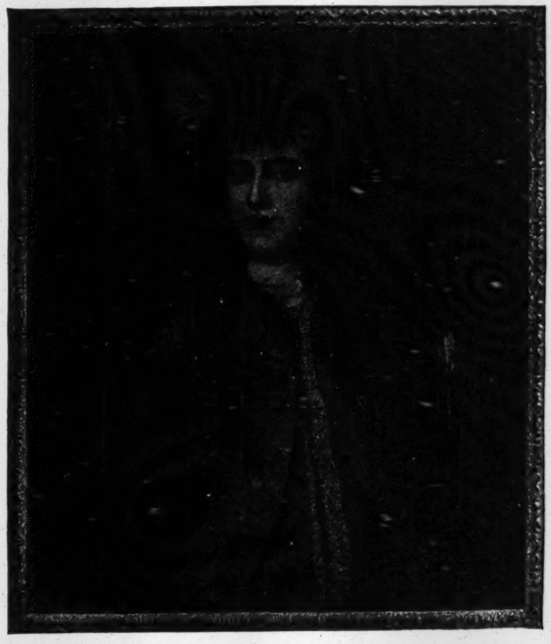
Nothing is more striking in that period than the records we have of purchases from English shopkeepers made by the colonists, showing as they do that the well-to-do maintained households which in the comforts and ornaments of domestic life closely resembled the homes of the same class in England. Real luxury existed in many American homes. The sons of those who could afford the outlay were educated in English universities, very much as Anglo-Indians in our day send their children out to England to be educated.

The best light we have on the state of domestic life in the early part of the eighteenth century comes from old letters, diaries, and account books. They have made it clear enough that many women did not lead lives of drudgery and dullness. Substantial pleasures, and pleasures only to be had by large expenditures, were common. Ladies were not strangers to rich laces from Europe, to fine feathers and costly artificial flowers. Balls and parties (at least in the South and the middle provinces) were common. In 1738 in Philadelphia lived a dancing master who engaged to teach all the fashionable accomplishments, "after the newest and politest manner practiced in London, Dublin, and Paris." He was prepared to give "to young ladies, gentlemen, and children the most graceful carriage in dancing and genteel behavior in company that can possibly be given by any dancing master whatever."

In New England, so greatly had luxurious habits crept in that sumptuary laws were in force. A man had died in Boston in 1682 leaving two silver-hilted rapiers and a belt worth £12, a satin coat adorned with flowers in gold; several suits with gold and lace ornaments; seven pairs of ruffles and ribbons, and a negro valet valued at £20. He left also three wigs and a diamond ring. Private carriages in 1740 had become common in Boston, and in that year a man died leaving a wardrobe in which were found nine full suits of clothes, the best one valued at £35. Elegant furniture was seen in towns like Norwich, abundant stores of linen, plate, side arms, and wigs. One New England woman of the period possessed thirteen petticoats.

"Both ladies and gentlemen," said a contemporary writer, "dress and appear as gay in common as courtiers in England on a coronation or birthday." No gentleman's wardrobe was regarded as complete without many suits, and it included "velvet coats with gold lace, flowered silk coats, scarlet coats with breeches to match, white ribboned stockings, laced hats, and a variety of arms, with a watch." A suit of fine clothes in the currency of that time cost £20, £50, and even £60. Peter Faneuil was called "a sybaritic lover of luxury"; he reached out after "every dainty the old or new civilization could afford."

Facts like these point unmistakably to prosperity in trade. In New England had been established very early commerce with the Indians; at first in furs and then in Indian corn. The settlers taught the Indians to use iron hoes instead of hoes made from sticks and clam shells. Production was thus greatly increased until there was a surplus for export. The Narragansetts alone are known to have made sales of 500 and even 1,000 bushels at a time. There had been developed before the first century had far advanced a large industry. Combined with furs, the corn grown led to profitable exports. Next came the fisheries, which soon led all other industries and created wealth. Shipbuilding naturally received a great impetus, so that several towns which had had their own ships afloat twenty-five years after they were settled, by the end of the century had scores of them. Whal-



From Wilson's "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Bros.

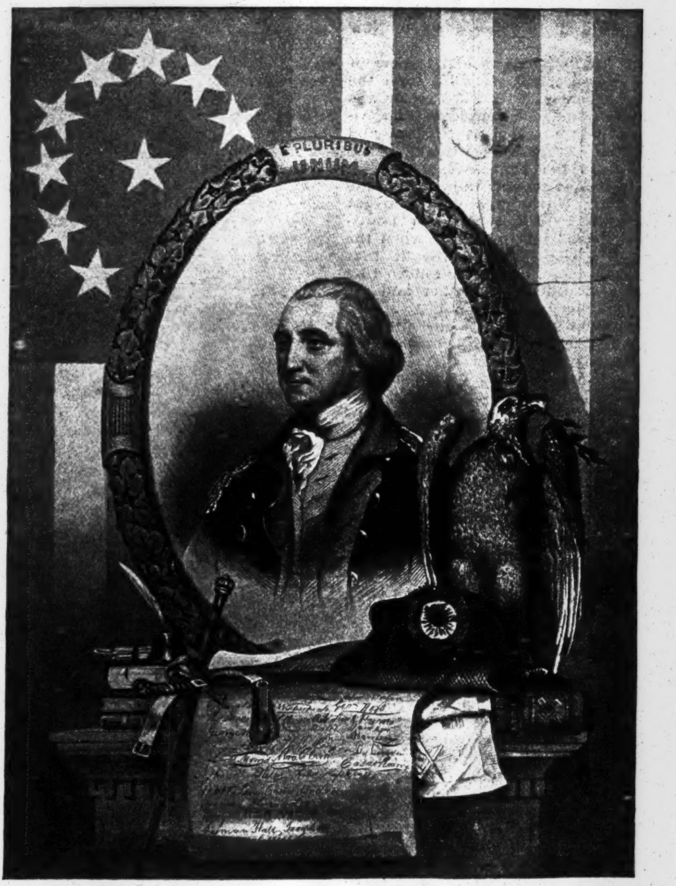
LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

ing followed, and in this industry as well as in cod fishing the Indians taught the colonists their own trade. By 1687 New England was able to send abroad 200 tons of oil.

Meanwhile in New York the great industry was the fur trade, but the proportions of this trade were never so great that New York in early Colonial times rivaled either Massachusetts or Virginia as a colony. Back in the Dutch time there was never seen any ambition to found in this province a prosperous State. The men who came over came not as settlers so much as traders. Once a fortune was made, there was an end of interest in the country. Under the English rule for a long period almost the same indifference was shown. The Dutch, both in spirit and in influence, dominated the trade and society of the province. Progress was slow, and New York remained until long after the time of Washington's birth one of the least prosperous colonies. With Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and even Maryland in advance of her in population, she was also outdone in trade. Boston still remained the metropolis of America, with Philadelphia second in rank. Then followed Philadelphia as first, with New York so slow to rise to her destiny that it was not until the present century had well started on her course, with canals and railroads opening the way, that New York advanced to the place nature had planned for her.

Pennsylvania had been among the latest of the seaboard States to be settled. The seventeenth century had run well on in its course when Penn got his fee simple to those 40,000 square miles of land which made him the largest private owner of land in America, if not the world. Penn had died in 1718. The colony was still entirely controlled by the Quakers, the Scotch-Irish, and Germans, who dwelt among the valleys westward, taking little or no part in affairs. Pennsylvania stepped rapidly to the front. In a period of twenty years the number of vessels that cleared at Philadelphia increased from 85 to more than 400, the population doubled, and the imports from England doubled. The province had a great variety of products, and by 1731 had become extremely prosperous. She sent corn to Portugal and Spain, treated with the French sugar islands in the West Indies, and had a trade of between 4,000 and 6,000 pistoles for liquor and provisions with Curaçao. In one year she built 2,000 tons of shipping for sale and 6,000 tons for her own use.

In the colonies to the south the industries were rice and indigo in the Carolinas, and in Virginia it was tobacco. Georgia, which in the time of the Revolution was the most prosperous of all the colonies, in 1732 had just been founded. It was nature, not man, that controlled the development of Virginia. Her social and political destiny for two and a half centuries resulted from the nature of her soil, from the labor it required, and from the formation of her seacoast. Virginia became a land of plantations, not a land of towns. The failure of Jamestown, whatever other causes existed for it, was predestined. No great town could have grown up in Colonial Virginia, because there was no need for one. Each plantation become a sort of village in itself. Even Williamsburg, the capital and the seat of a college, remained a village. Virginia became more definitely English than any other of the colonies. Her plantations became homes of country gentlemen. On her soil grew up a race of men who were born to be leaders, and whose environment trained them for leadership.



GEORGE WASHINGTON. (From the Portrait by Pine.)

From "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

MOUNT VERNON AT THE PRESENT DAY.

A glance at the map of Virginia will show how completely is her shore line indented by the mouths of great rivers, reaching far back almost to her utmost western bounds, and in these rivers runs the tide of the sea. Practically all her streams flow to the Atlantic, and all her productive lands border these streams. Here, therefore, was a land made for individual enterprise in commerce. The owner of a plantation had at his own door a stream to which ships of his own could come, bear away his products, and bring back his supplies from England.

On the Virginia planter's broad acres nothing grew so well as tobacco, and when, in 1619, a Dutch ship sailed up the James River with a cargo of negroes and offered them for sale, the beginning was made of the last factor among the agencies by which her career was determined. But the importations of negroes were slow for many years. Thirty years later Virginia had only one black man for every white one on her soil, and seventy years later had not reached a proportion as large as was the proportion of blacks to whites in several Northern States when the Revolution began. Twenty years before Washington was born Virginia had about 23,000 negroes. But then came rapid increase, alike from importations and from natural causes, so that in 1752 she numbered 120,000 negroes, as against 173,000 whites.

Not alone did the men of the South import from Africa and the West Indies blacks to make slaves of. New York and Massachusetts had them in plenty. As early as 1684 acts of legislation in New York had virtually recognized them as legitimate possessions. In 1731 there were 7,231 negroes in this province. The best ones were valued at £120 and £150. In the one year 1718 over 500 were imported. It was soon true that almost every family in the province owned one or more. In 1741 one-fifth of the New York population were slaves. Laws made for control of them imposed great hardships upon them. At the foot of Wall Street was the slave market.

In Massachusetts slaves were owned within twenty years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In 1708 500 were owned in the province. By 1745 they numbered about 5,000. A regular trade in slaves grew up, and the article of commerce exchanged for them was the New England product, rum, which was made to supplant the more expensive French brandies formerly offered for human beings on the Gold Coast. The employment of rum in this trade was contemporary with another use which the New England man made of it as one of the attractions at a raising bee. At a church raising in Medford five barrels of it were supplied. In 1738 ten gallons were purchased in Northampton "to raise the meeting house."

It was a nephew of Winthrop and a minister of the Gospel who once wrote that in Barbados in one year had been bought "no less than a thousand negroes." He added that "the more they buy the better able they are to buy, for in a year and a half they will earn (with God's blessing) as much as they cost." Rhode Island from about 1730 until 1767 had sent to the Gold Coast an average of eighteen vessels laden with 1,800 hogsheads of rum with which to purchase slaves. An eminent Church elder met with conspicuous success in the trade, and when a laden ship reached Newport safely he returned thanks in church that "an overruling Providence had been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of his benighted heathens to enjoy the blessings of a Gospel dispensation." Peter Faneuil, who gave to Boston the building that has been called the cradle of liberty, owned a half interest in a slave venture.

The reasons why slavery did not endure in the North were not reasons of conscience. They were economic. Morality did not enter into the subject at all. The climate of the North was inimical to negro life, and the conditions of industry, the small farms, the simple life, and the character of the trade made slave labor unprofitable. As the men of the North had established slavery believing it would be an economic advantage, so did they dispense with it because it proved to be a disadvantage.

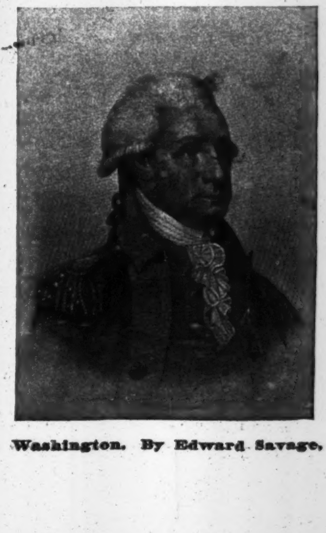
The interest of all the colonists in English affairs grew with their own growth, whether these affairs were domestic politics, England's foreign relations, literature, or society. In the year when Washington was born the books read in Virginia were the books of the Queen Anne writers or those who succeeded them under the early Georges. Addison had been dead only thirteen years, Steele only three, and Defoe only one. Swift was still alive, with thirteen years before him, Pope with twelve, and Bolingbroke with nineteen. Among the writers who were to produce their best works in Washington's lifetime were Gray, (born 1716, died 1771,) Blackstone, (born 1723, died 1780,) Johnson, (born 1709, died 1784,) Goldsmith, (born 1728, died 1774,) Fielding, (born 1707, died 1754,) and Hume, (born 1711, died 1776.) Young men sent to England for their education saw Garrick.

It was late in Colonial history when printing presses and newspapers were established. Boston had had two or three weekly newspapers before 1732, one of them being the paper that was founded by Franklin's brother, whose apprentice Franklin became. William Bradford had started a paper in Philadelphia in 1819, and in 1825 started one in New York. But these newspapers all had maintained an existence under difficulties. Some had been suppressed outright. The one Franklin's brother started in Boston escaped only through a technicality. The order had been directed against James Franklin in person, whereupon his name was faithfully taken off the paper as publisher and that of Benjamin, then sixteen years old, placed there in its stead. It was in the year of Washington's birth that John Peter Zenger fought out to a successful issue in New York the first great battle in America for a free press. But it was not until 1736 that a newspaper appeared in Virginia, and not until 1751 that a press was set up in New Jersey. Nothing in the nature of a magazine or periodical appeared until 1741. No public library existed in New York until 1730.

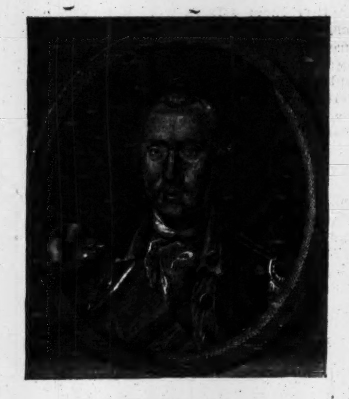
Only three schools worthy to be called colleges existed anywhere in America in 1732. Harvard was then a hundred years old, and Yale was thirty-one, while at Williamsburg a school for boys whose parents could not offer an English education had existed for thirty-nine years—William and Mary's. But these were all we had. For Princeton America had thirteen years to wait, for Washington and Lee seventeen, for the University of Pennsylvania nineteen, for Columbia twenty-two, for Brown thirty-three, and for Dartmouth thirty-eight.

Such were some of the aspects of that American world into which Washington was born on that February day 165 years ago, "about ten in the morning." His family had now been settled in Virginia about seventy-five years, the first of the name having come over in 1657, when Cromwell was still guiding the destinies of the motherland. The father of George was Augustine, who had married as his second wife Mary Ball. George was the first child of this marriage. By his first wife Augustine Washington had had seven children, only two of whom, both sons, lived to maturity. When George was born the family was still settled at the ancestral place in Westmoreland County, on the lower waters of the Potomac, the house overlooking the broad river, with the distant Maryland lands marking the horizon to the north and east. Here on fertile acres Augustine had become a prosperous planter and mine owner, with an estate comprising 5,000 acres, distributed over several counties of the province.

Of the dwelling house where Washington first opened his eyes all trace, save the remains of an ample kitchen chimney, long since had disappeared. When Washington became President the house had already fallen into neglect and decay. In his childhood the father had abandoned it to take up his home in Stafford



Washington. By Edward Savage.



Washington.
(From an English Print.)

County, about fifty miles further inland, on a plantation that bordered on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. Here were spent the days of Washington's childhood until his twelfth year, when his father died, leaving the bulk of his estate to his eldest son, Lawrence, and to George, when he became of age, a farm on the Rappahannock. When George was approaching sixteen he went to live with his brother Lawrence at Mount Vernon, which lay some thirty miles north of the Stafford home. When Lawrence died, several years later, he made George one of his executors.

Meanwhile George Washington had effected some progress in the work of making his own way in the world. He had gained the friendship of Lord Fairfax, that British nobleman who, approaching sixty years of age, had crossed the Atlantic to take up vast tracts of land in the Virginia wilderness and give George Washington employment as surveyor. One of the earliest letters of Washington refers to this employer. "I should be very glad," he wrote to one of his brothers, "to hear that you live in perfect harmony and good-fellowship with the family of Belvoir, as it is in their power to be very serviceable upon many occasions to us as young beginners. I would advise your revisiting there often as one step toward it; the rest, if any more is necessary, your own good sense will dictate—for to that family I am under many obligations, particularly to the old gentleman." From Lord Fairfax it was not alone employment that George Washington obtained, but that knowledge of men, of life, of deportment, which afterward was to become as useful to him as it was conspicuous in his character.

During those formative years were heard new and more ominous notes of that approaching conflict between France and England for possession of this continent which closed with the fall of Quebec and the treaty of Paris in 1763. By the middle of the eighteenth century the French had made substantial advances south of the great lakes and west of the Alleghanies. As the English had reared a fort at Oswego, so had the French reared one at Niagara. With the aid of a new generation of Jesuit missionaries, who from the character of their predecessors as devoted priests (some of them the purest and noblest whose work history records) had descended to become the political agents of France as well as missionaries, men like Joncaire had made serious inroads upon the loyalty of the Iroquois to the English. They had established themselves at Onondaga and on Lake Champlain. With the Valley of the Mississippi a large trade had been built up by way of Lake Erie, the Ohio, the Wabash, and other tributaries of the great stream, which now counted its trading posts all the way down to New Orleans.

As the English traders and owners of land patents pressed westward from the seaboard a conflict with the French was inevitable. The men sent out from Albany encountered them at Niagara and on the Ohio. Traders from the Carolinas met them on the Tennessee, and those from Virginia as soon as they crossed the Blue Ridge. Washington was a boy at school when Pepperell captured Louisbourg, and was just out of it when the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle brought that warfare to a close, only to be followed by five years of peace ere another and the decisive conflict was to begin.

In the year when the French built forts at Presque Isle (now Erie, Penn.) and Le Boeuf (twenty-five miles further east) Washington, just turned of twenty-one, set out for the Ohio Valley, and one year later, in Southern Pennsylvania, as he entered a glen beyond Great Meadows, met that French leader, Jumonville, whose death in that wilderness under Washington was to begin the new war by which the North American Continent was definitely to be saved for Anglo-Saxon civilization.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

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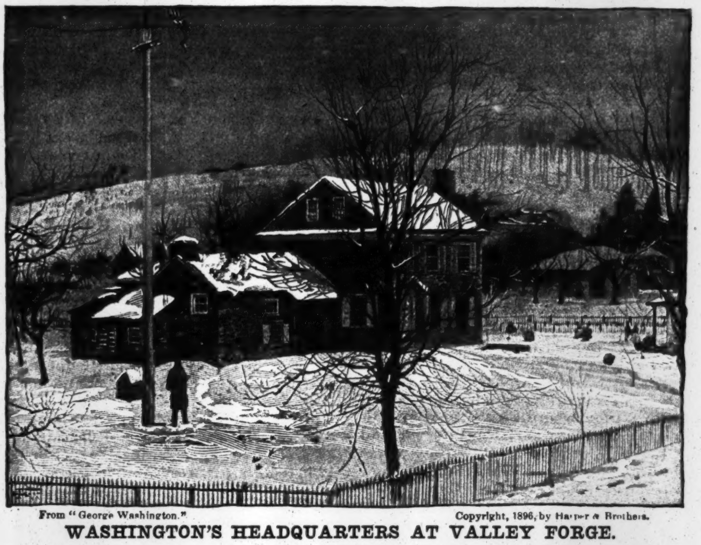
EARLY CELEBRATIONS OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday and the Fourth of July are, in the principles for which they stand, indissolubly linked. The former is just as truly representative of independence as the exact day upon which the memorable Declaration was proclaimed to the world as the will of the American people. Washington, indeed, will always be regarded as the exponent of that independence, the one by whose means that happy goal was reached after the long series of struggles and hardships, privations and doubtful waverings, that made even stout hearts quail and the faintest almost cease to hope that the sunshine of prosperity would ever again brighten their homes. It is a pleasant fact to recall that ever since our country "took its place among the nations of the earth," the birthday of Washington has been held in happy and grateful remembrance, a day typical as it is of the highest and noblest patriotism. And it is also a pleasure to notice further that the friends of Washington did not wait until he had become President before attaching peculiar importance to the day.



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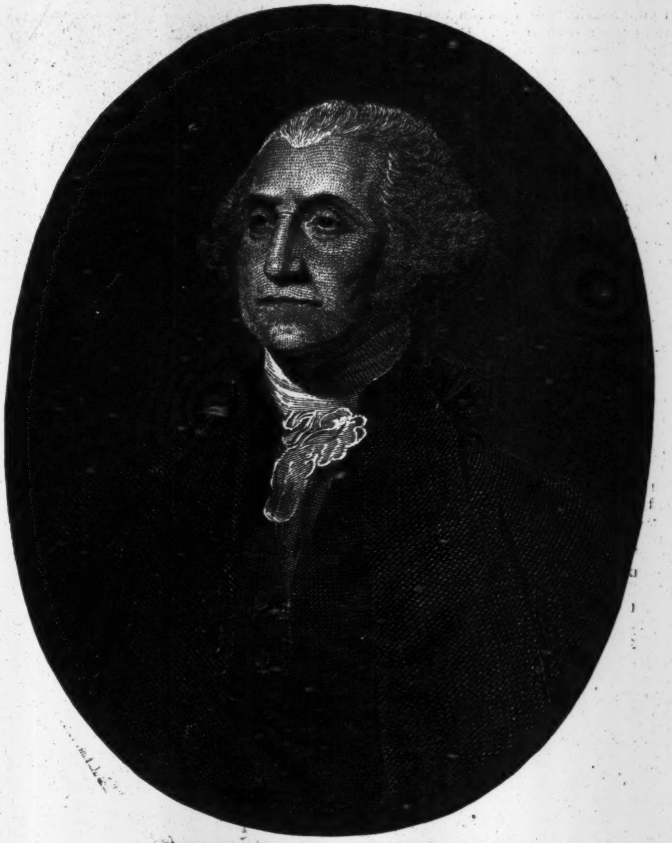
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

From Wilson's "George Washington." Copy right, 1896, by Harper & Bros.

THE MARY WASHINGTON HOUSE IN FREDERICKSBURG.



WASHINGTON. BY GILBERT STUART.

Immediately after the securing of peace, the 22d of February, as though by universal consent, was recognized as a National event, and during the years previous to the Presidency it was celebrated throughout the Colonies with all the visible demonstrations of joy that had formerly characterized the return of the royal birthdays. This is one of the most agreeable features of these early celebrations, revealing the true spirit of the people in honoring Washington as the man, the private citizen, and not waiting until their tributes of respect were called forth through his official position as first President.

The earliest account of a public recognition of Washington's Birthday in this city is found in a newspaper of 1784. This was just a few months after the British left New York, and the patriotic citizens were undoubtedly glad of the opportunity to give demonstrations in honor of their complete freedom and liberty. The birthday of Washington was celebrated then on Feb. 11, the old calendar system still being partially in vogue. It was not until about 1790 that the 22d of the month came to be generally accepted.

The New York Gazette, in describing some of the scenes, published the following amusing verses sent by a subscriber, who states that they were sung by a select club of Whigs, to contribute to the hilarity of the day:

Americans, rejoice.
While songs employ the voice,
Let trumpets sound.
The thirteen stripes display
In flags and streamers gay.
'Tis Washington's Birthday;
Let joy abound.

From scenes of rural peace,
From affluence and ease,
At freedom's call;
A hero from his birth,
Great Washington stands forth,
The scourge of George and North
And tyrants all.

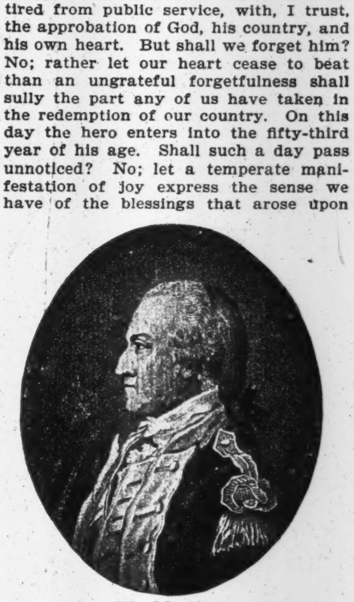
The silver trump of fame,
His glory shall proclaim,
Till Time is done.
Genius with taste refin'd,
Courage, with coolness join'd,
'Bove all an honest mind,
Has Washington.

Those mighty chiefs of old;
Caesars and heroes bold,
Who realms have won;
Smit by his brighter blaze
Hid their diminished rays,
And yield the palm of praise
To Washington.

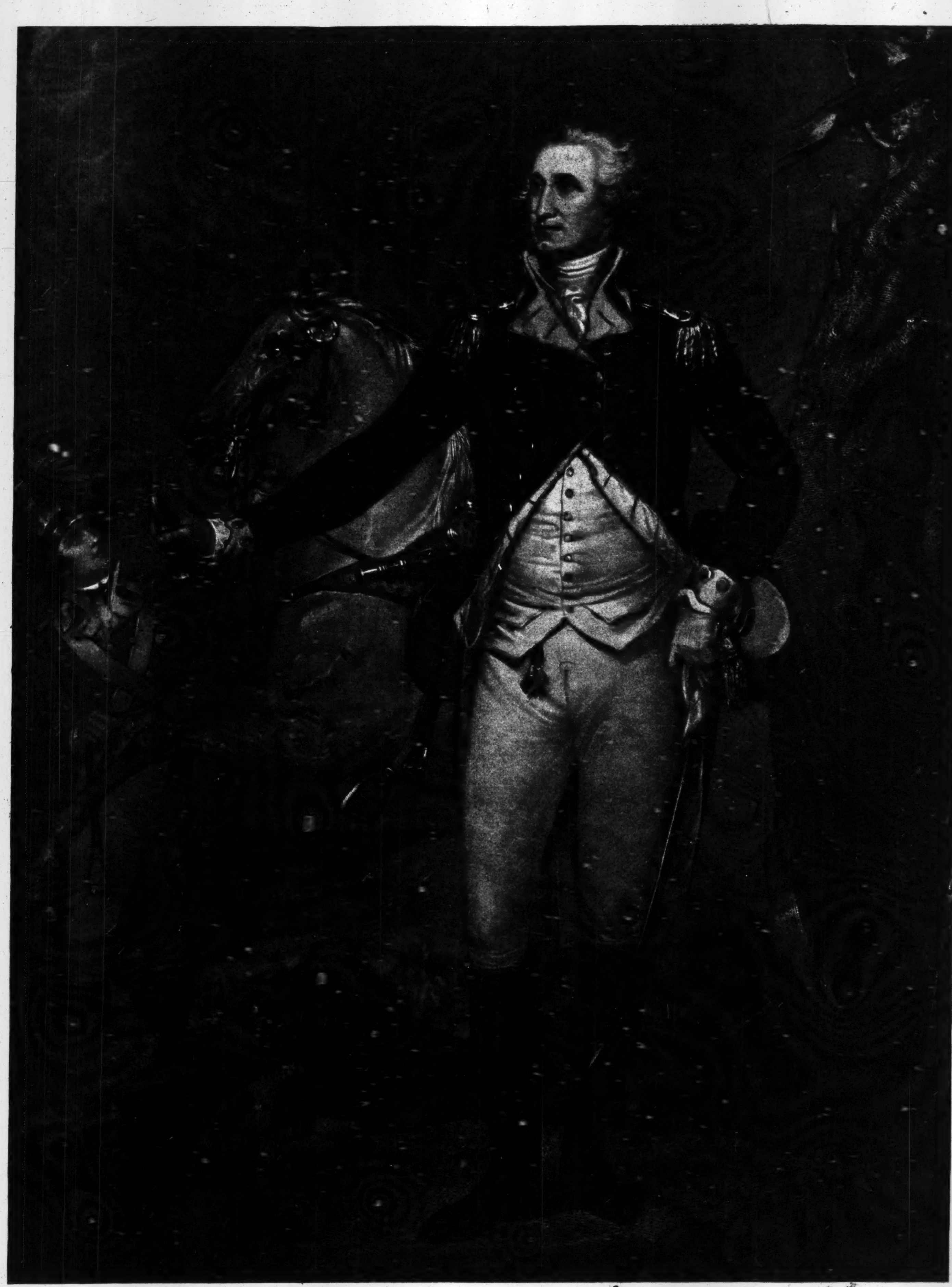
Long may he live to see
This land of Liberty
Flourish in Peace;
Long may he live to prove
A grateful people's love,
And, late to heaven remove,

Where joys ne'er cease.
Fill the glass to the brink,
Washington's health we'll drink,
'Tis his birthday.
Glorious deeds he has done,
By him our cause is won,
Long live great Washington.
Huzza! Huzza!

The same paper treated the occasion in an editorial manner, something decidedly rare among our early journals, employing the following patriotic effusion: "After the Almighty Author of our existence and happiness, to whom, as a people, are we under the greatest obligations? I know you will answer, 'To Washington.' That great, that gloriously disinterested man, has, without the idea of pecuniary reward, on the contrary, much to his private danger, borne the greatest and most distinguished part in our political salvation. He is now retired from public service, with, I trust, the approbation of God, his country, and his own heart. But shall we forget him? No; rather let our heart cease to beat than an ungrateful forgetfulness shall sully the part any of us have taken in the redemption of our country. On this day the hero enters into the fifty-third year of his age. Shall such a day pass unnoticed? No; let a temperate manifestation of joy express the sense we have of the blessings that arose upon



Washington.
(One of the French Portraits.)



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From the Original Picture by Col. John Trumbull.

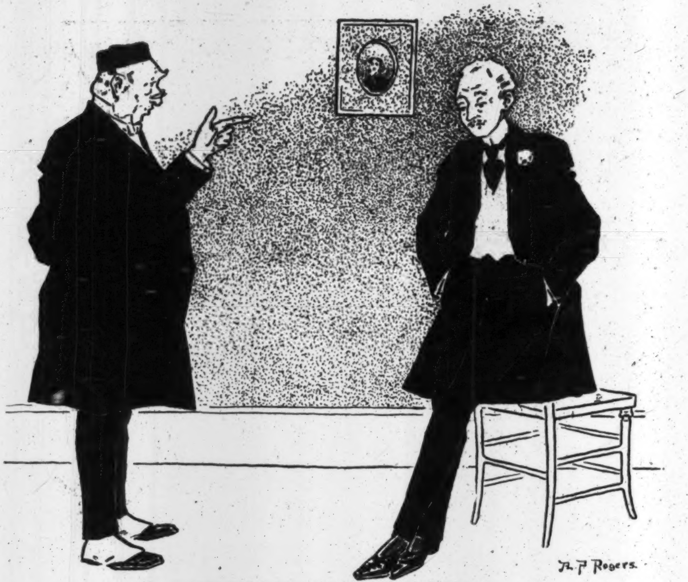
America on the day which gave birth to Washington. Let us call our children around us and tell them the many blessings they owe to him and to those illustrious characters who have assisted him in the great work of the emancipation of our country, and urge them by such examples to transmit the delights of freedom and independence to their posterity."

New York, however, was not alone in honoring Washington's Birthday thus early in our country's history. It was appropriately remembered in nearly all the large cities, a fair example of the nature of the celebrations being seen in this little account, published in The Pennsylvania Packet, under the head of news from Richmond, Va.: "Wednesday last being the anniversary of the birthday of his Excellency, General Washington, was celebrated here with the usual demonstrations of joy. In the evening an elegant entertainment was furnished at the Capitol, at which was a large and respectable company."

In Boston the day was suitably remembered in 1790. The Governor gave a large entertainment, hundreds of flags were displayed by the shipping in the harbor, the city was gayly decorated, and the day closed with a display of fireworks in State Street. At Roxbury, now a part of Boston, we learn from a newspaper of the time, that "a number of citizens in Roxbury and Brooklyne agreed to celebrate the day in a decent and social manner, accordingly they repaired at 6 o'clock A. M. to the house of Mr. E. Barker, sign of the punchbowl, where, after congratulating each other with the warmest expressions of gratitude and conviviality on the auspicious occasion, an ode was sung composed for the occasion by one of the company, and at 8 o'clock sat down to a festive board frugally though copiously prepared; after which a number of patriotick, Federal, and sentimental toasts was drank."

The celebration of 1701 in Baltimore had several interesting features. The newspaper account of the time tells us that "the day was celebrated with every possible demonstration of respect and affection which a just sense of his transcendent virtues did excite in the breasts of his grateful citizens, while tongues of various nationalities united in the general joy. All the ships displayed their colors."

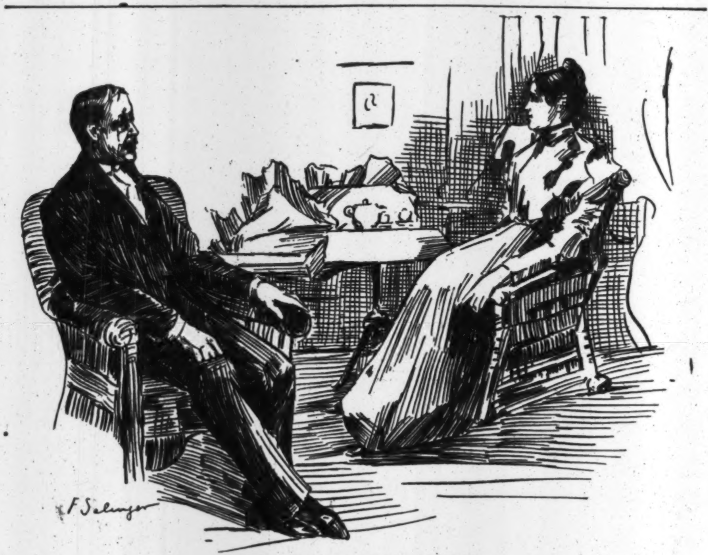
F. W. CRANE.



CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION.

Sternman, Senior—I hope you haven't been contracting any new debts?

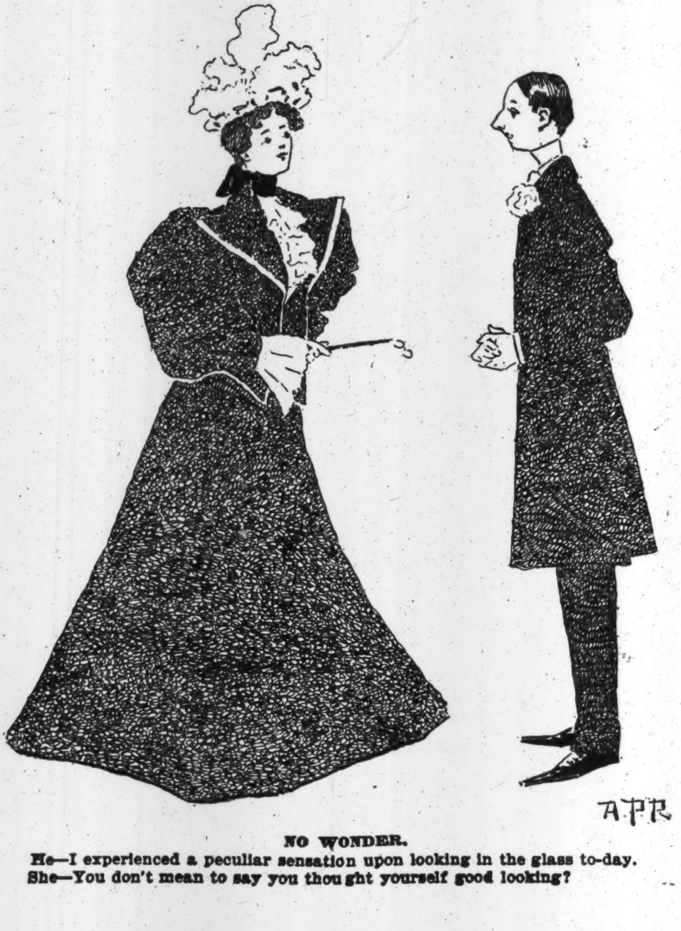
Sternman, Junior—No, I have not. I have only been expanding some of the old ones.



IT WAS NOT A TOTAL LOSS.

She—How did you like Mrs. Fogg-Horn's singing? Her family spent a fortune in cultivating her voice.

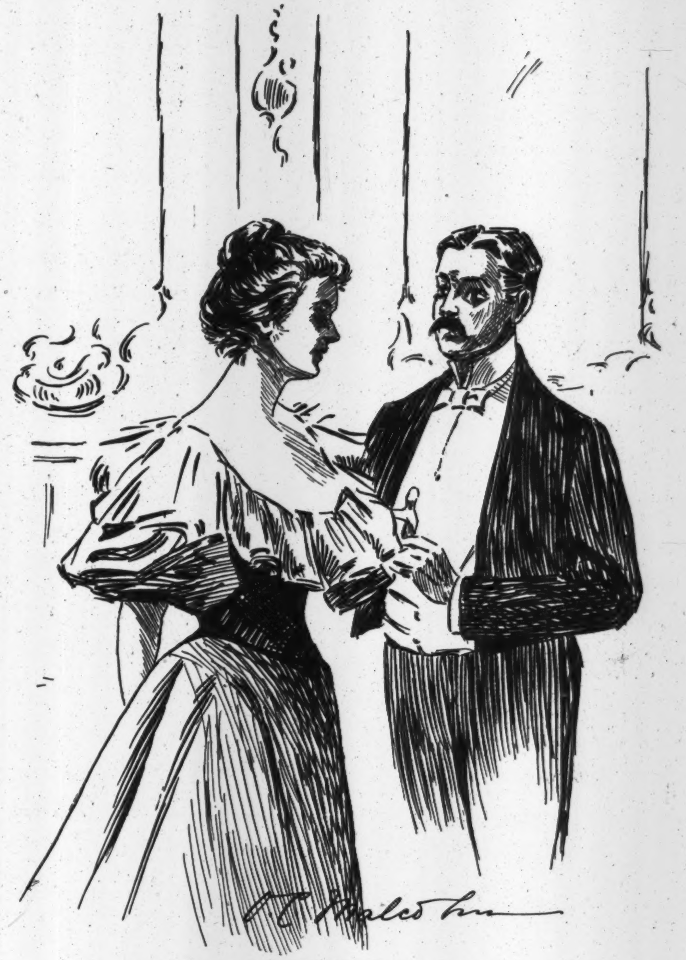
He—The investment was not a complete failure. She at least did not offend the eye, and she speaks with a charming accent.



NO WONDER.

He—I experienced a peculiar sensation upon looking in the glass to-day.

She—You don't mean to say you thought yourself good looking?



DIFFERENT.

He—I have your mother's consent, and now—

She—It can never be, Sir. I highly respect you and will be a sister to you, but—

"Hold on—you will be a daughter to me. I'm going to marry your mother."

Can't Catch Him.

From Tit-Bits.

Ethel—You may ask papa, Mr. Van Ishe.

Van Ishe—My darling, I'll never be able to find him. He owes me £25.

◆

A Very Sly One.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

"Jones is a sly dog," remarked Aikin. "He always has something up his sleeve."

"Has, eh; what is it?"

"The seam."

A Bad Case.

From The Harvard Lampoon.

She—I am so sorry you must be going.

He—It doesn't much matter. When one sees you he is already gone.

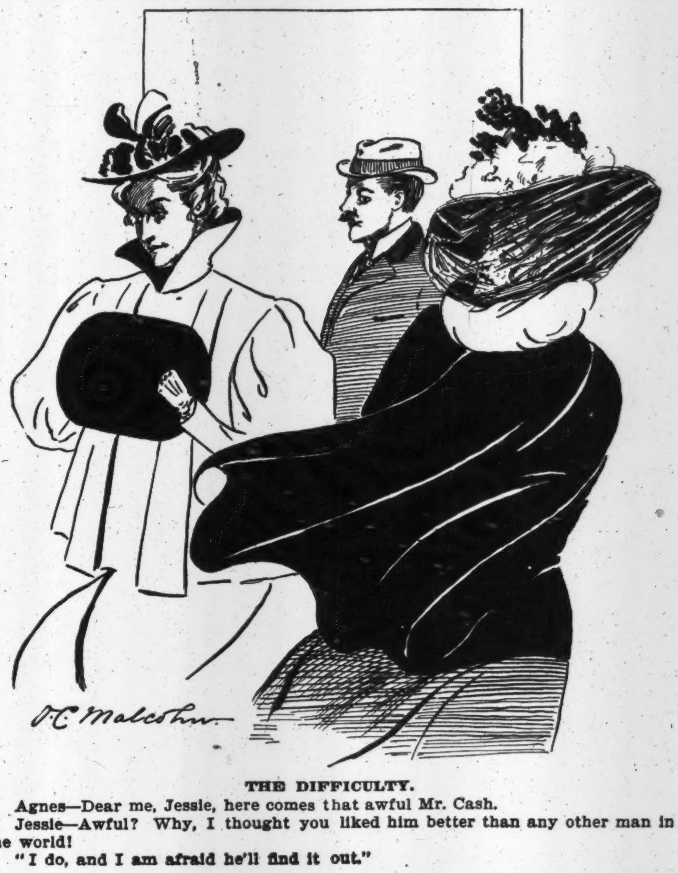
◆

Retaliation.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Miss De Cosh—I say that if the women must take off their hats the men should be prohibited from going out between the acts.

Miss La Touch—Yes, or else from coming in between the drinks.



THE DIFFICULTY.

Agnes—Dear me, Jessie, here comes that awful Mr. Cash.

Jessie—Awful? Why, I thought you liked him better than any other man in the world!

"I do, and I am afraid he'll find it out."